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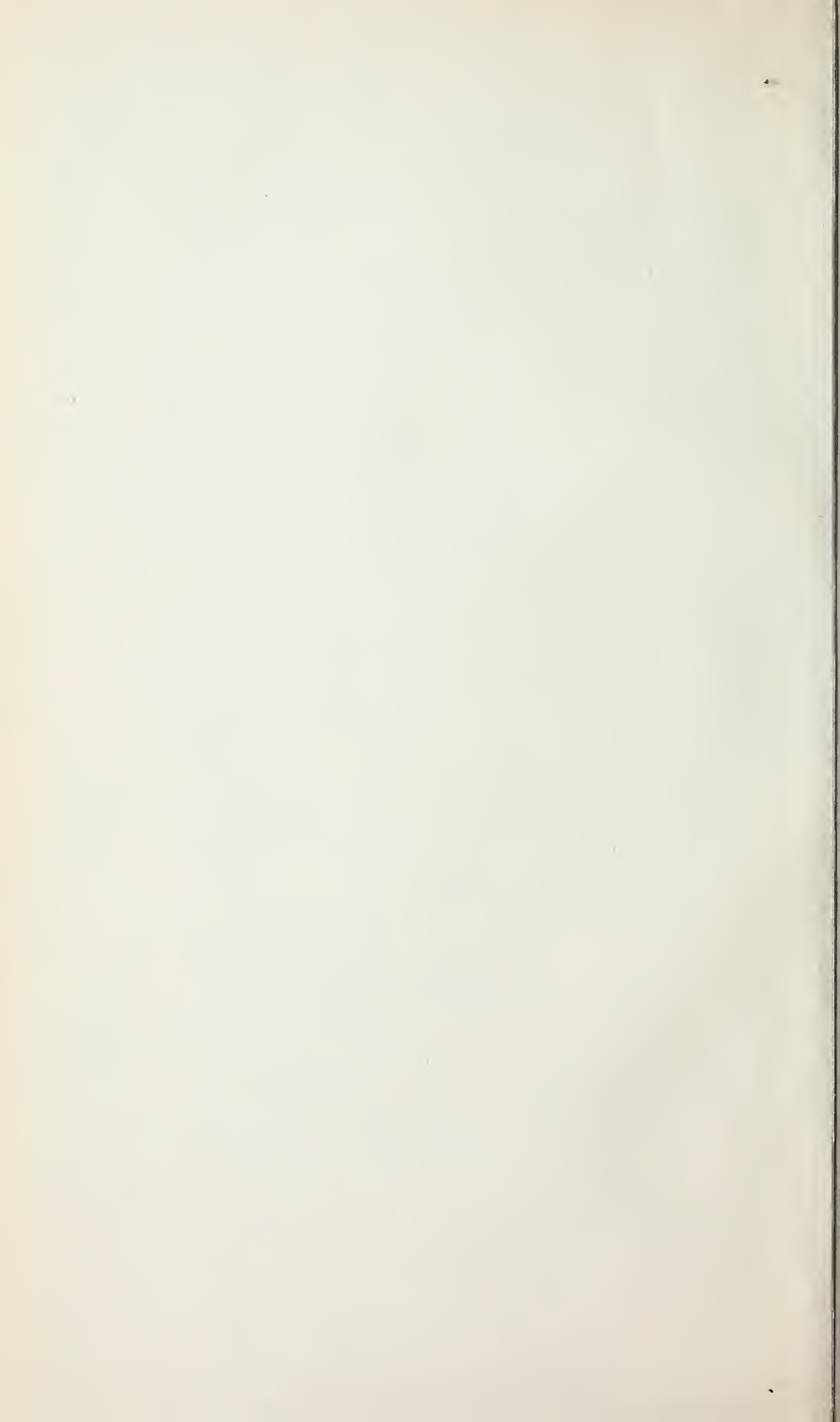
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A HISTORY

OF THE

TOWN OF

POULTNEY, VERMONT,

FROM ITS SETTLEMENT

TO THE YEAR 1875,

WITH

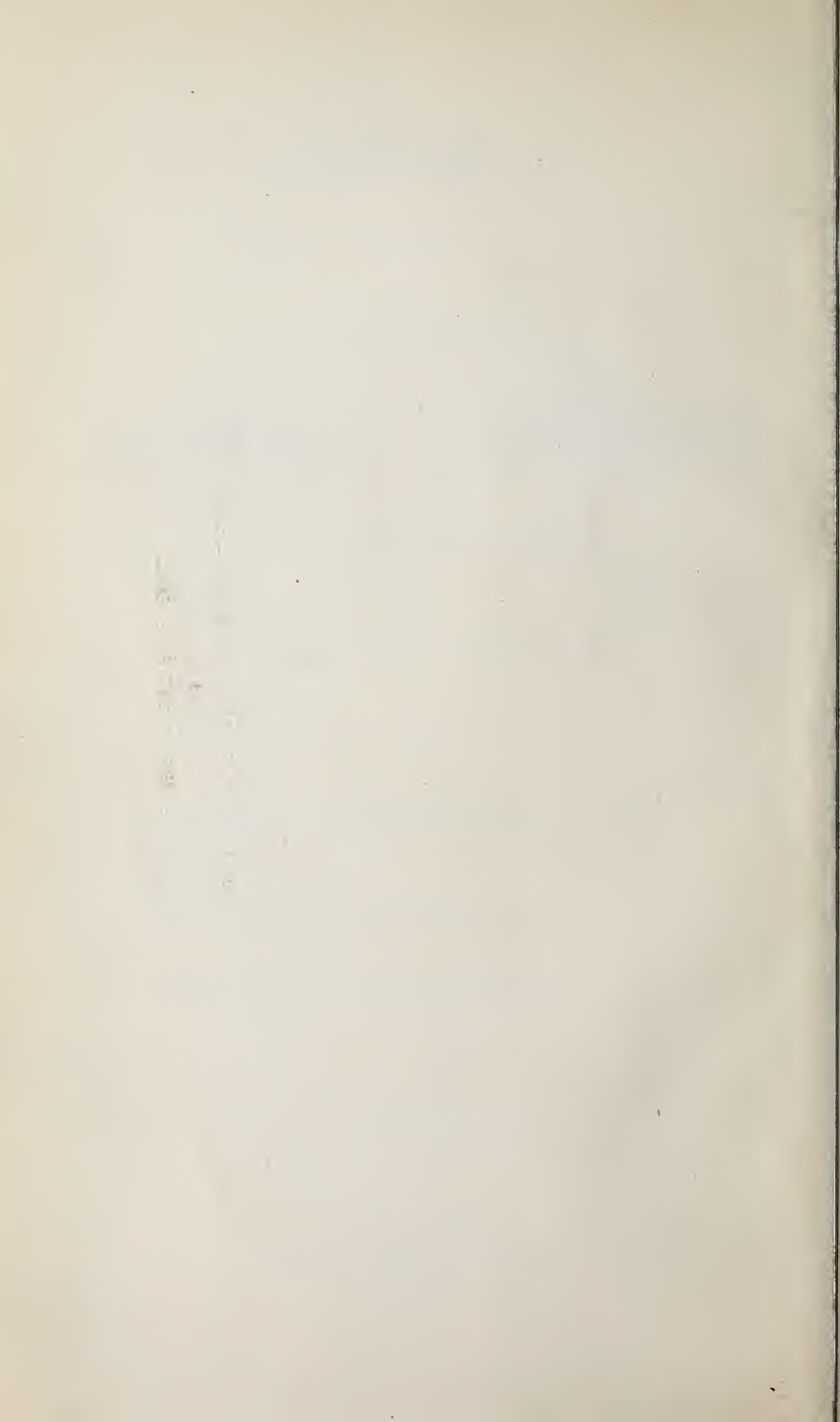
FAMILY AND BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES AND INCIDENTS.

PUBLISHED BY

J. IOSLIN, B. FRISBIE AND F. RUGGLES.



POULTNEY:
JOURNAL PRINTING OFFICE.
1875.



1307933

TO THE
CITIZENS OF POULTNEY,

OF THIS AND COMING GENERATIONS,

WHO WOULD KNOW

THE INCIDENTS CONNECTED WITH THE ORIGIN OF THE TOWN:

HOW THE FATHERS OF THE EARLY TIMES LIVED;

HOW THEY TOILED AND HOW THEY STRUGGLED,

AND HOW THEY CONQUERED THE WILDERNESS AND ITS DIFFICULTIES,

LAID THE FOUNDATIONS OF SOCIETY ON A FIRM BASIS,

AND LEFT FOR THEIR DESCENDANTS

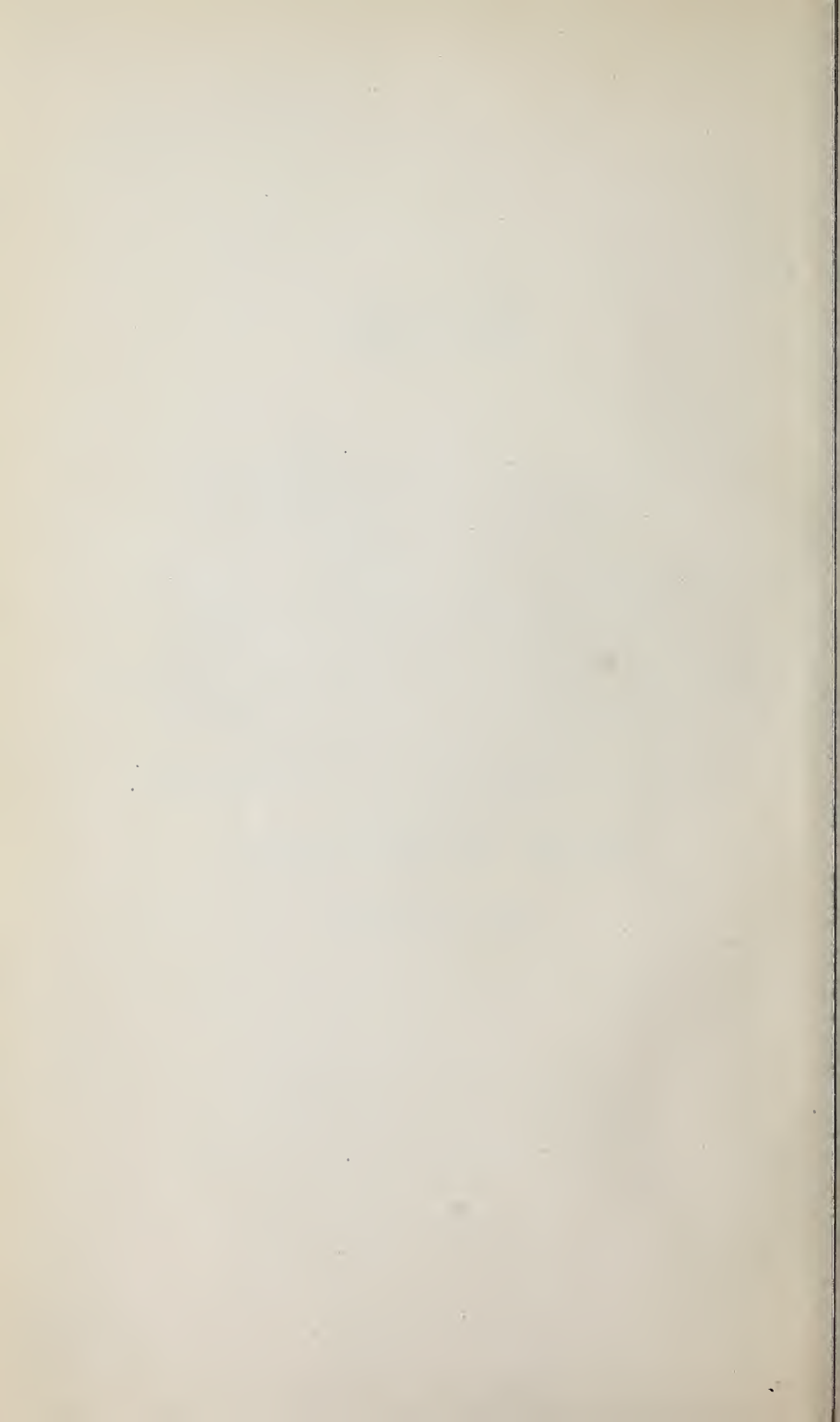
THE PLEASANT VILLAGE HOMES AND CULTIVATED FARMS

THEY NOW ENJOY,

This Work is Most Respectfully Dedicated,

BY

THE AUTHORS.



PREFACE.

We have completed the History of Poultney according to the best of our ability and the means of information within our reach, and such as it is we dedicate to the "present and coming generations."

At the annual town meeting in Poultney, in March, 1873, a resolution was adopted appointing Joseph Joslin, Barnes Frisbie and Frederick Ruggles a committee to collect materials for the History. That committee, soon after their appointment, commenced the work assigned them, and before the year closed had the larger portion of the body of the history prepared. But in the year 1874 very little was done. In the spring of 1875 the committee took upon themselves the responsibility of publishing the History, and made their arrangements accordingly. That our work is incomplete we are aware, and how could it be otherwise? We could obtain no information from the first settlers, for they had all passed away. Some items had been copied from the town records prior to their destruction by fire, in 1862. Church and family records, inscriptions on monuments in the cemeteries, old account books—all that would throw light upon the history of the town were sought and examined. We consulted the oldest inhabitants, both personally and by letter; availed ourselves of tradition, when it was deemed reliable. With such sources of information we have done the best we could, and hope critics will pass charitably over our work, for, notwithstanding its incompleteness, we think we have saved much from oblivion which in a few years would have been beyond the reach of the historian.

In the spring of 1875 we decided to go more into biographical and family sketches than was at first contemplated. This gave us more work, and of the most tiresome and perplexing kind. We published a request in the Poultney Journal to fam-

ilies to furnish the necessary information for these sketches, and, in addition to the published notice, we made personal application to very many for the desired material; but few complied, leaving us to pick up the materials as best we could. We are aware that some families have been omitted, others have meagre sketches, and our only apology is, we cannot give information unless we can procure it.

It would be strange if some errors were not found. Writers and printers are liable to mistakes, and those furnishing dates and other information are not free from such liability. We ask the reader to make due allowance for the literary execution of our work, for it has been done amid the cares and interruptions of other business, and we are aware that the literature of the family sketches will not endure close criticism. We did not engage in this work with any idea of making money out of it; we knew when we commenced that the profits would not be in dollars and cents. A hundred years had passed away since the town was settled, and no historic record had been made. We believed that even a partial history of the first half century of the town's existence would be written soon or never. To preserve what we could of that history has been our aim. Our work, such as it is, is before you.

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HISTORY OF POULTNEY.

CHAPTER I.

INTRODUCTORY—CHARTER—CHANGES IN THE CHARTER LINES—
PROPRIETORS' MEETINGS—STREAMS OF WATER, AND SOME-
THING OF THE TOPOGRAPHY OF THE TOWN.

A LITTLE more than a century ago, Poultney was an unbroken wilderness. No foot of white man, unless it may have been some adventurous explorer, had ever trod its solitary pathways. The same venerable summits, "Old Herrick," Spruce Knob and Bird Mountain, stood then as now, and from their tops a grand and beautiful view could have been obtained of the Adirondacks and Lake Champlain at the north-west, the Catskill Mountains at the south-west, and the Green Mountain chain on the east, for nearly a hundred miles in extent. Town Hill and Howe's Hill (the latter formerly known as Parker's Hill) then, as now, looked down upon the Valley of Poultney River, which separates these two prominences. That river, too, was then here, and its tributaries. They were filled with the speckled trout, larger and much more plentiful than now found in those streams; and Poultney River, then without a name, unchecked by dam or crossed by bridge, coursed its roaring or babbling way beneath the tufted foliage of the primeval forest into the quiet waters of Lake Champlain. Bears growled, deer bounded, and wolves howled amid the thickets, which no woodman's axe had invaded. No voice of man had for once awakened the echoes of these hills and glens, save some Indian hunter, as he pursued his game, or uttered the defiant war-whoop as he met his foe in deadly conflict. Then, everything was in its rudest dress—hill side and hollow, forest and rock—all as nature made, all as their untutored occupants left them.

The Indian passed away, and with him perished the story of his race. All their tender loves and their revenges; every adventure of chief or subject—all alike unrecorded, have gone forever into an oblivion from which the pen of the historian can never recover them.

The white man came. In defiance of a frowning forest, the inclemencies of a severe climate, and in the midst of blood-thirsty beasts of prey, he sought his home. He counted and accepted the cost; he set up the altars of his faith, and taught the wilderness to "bud and blossom as the rose." He made of the forest tree his comfortable dwelling; the virgin soil soon answered his call, and loaded his table with luxuries, and filled his barns with plenty. Idle streams were made to work their passage, as they were made to turn his machinery, and thus, with tireless gladness, to aid and assist him in the business of life. The patient genius of religion and education built the church; the school-house took his little ones in care, and trained them up to execute new triumphs in the arts of civilization.

And now for a hundred years, on this ground, that race have plied their intelligence, their invention, their industry and their skill. And why may we not—why should we not gather up the story which those busy years can furnish? Who would refuse to trace the record of their sayings and doings? Who withhold from the hardy pioneers who inaugurated, and the wise and valiant men who have transmitted to us this noble inheritance, that meed of praise their names so richly deserve? much less shall we allow their names to sink into oblivion. Surely not the worthy sons who inherit their names and virtues; surely not the natives of other towns, who have been drawn hither by the prospects of good, and who are now gathering the fruits of a prosperity which others planted. Every just, every filial, every honorable son or citizen of Poultney, must respond to the claim which his native or adopted town has to a permanent and instructive history. It would be undutiful and unjust to the departed generations—the ancient worthies of our town—to refuse it. No efforts should be deemed too costly which can secure it.

On the 9th day of January, 1862, the town clerk's office, kept by Nelson Ransom, then town clerk, in the Union store, in the East Village of Poultney, with nearly all the records and valuable documents which had been accumulating for a century, were burned. A Centennial Celebration was held in Poultney on the 21st day of September, A. D. 1861. Henry Clark, Esq., then of Poultney, now of Rutland, delivered an address on the occasion, and, fortunately, he had, in his preparation, gathered much from the records and documents which otherwise would have been lost. He saved an essential portion of the proprietors' records, and of other documents, by copying, and kindly furnished to the writers of this work what he had thus saved, with much other material that he had collected in preparing his address.

Mr. Clark, in his address, says: "The grants of Charters in this State by Governor Benning Wentworth, commences with Bennington, January 3d, 1754, and extends to August 4th, 1764. Only sixteen charters, and most of those for towns located on the east side of the mountain, were granted until 1761. In that year, sixty charters were granted. In the month of September, eleven were granted, and seven of these were within the present limits of the County of Rutland, viz.: Shrewsbury, September 4; Clarendon, September 5; Rutland, September 7; Tinmouth and Wells, September 15; Poultney, September 21; and Castleton, September 22."

Here we have the beginning of the history of the town of Poultney—the Charter, which we find was granted by Benning Wentworth, the "Royal Governor of New Hampshire," Sept., 21, 1761. The following is a copy of the Charter:

1761.

Province of New Hampshire.

GEORGE the Third, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, France and Ireland, King and Defender of the Faith, etc.

To all Persons to Whom these Presents shall come:

KNOW YE, That we, of Our special grace, certain knowledge and motion, for the due encouragement of settling a new plantation within Our said Province, by and with the advice of Our

trusty and well beloved Benning Wentworth, Esquire, Our Governour and Commander-in-Chief of Our said Province of New Hampshire, in New England, and of the Council of said Province, have, upon the conditions and reservations hereinafter made, given and granted, and by these presents for Our Heirs and Successors, do give and grant, in equal shares, unto Our loving subjects, inhabitants of Our said Province of New Hampshire, and to their heirs and assigns forever, whose names are entered on this grant, to be divided to and amongst them into seventy equal shares, all that tract of land situate, lying and being within Our Province of New Hampshire, containing by admeasurement 23,040 acres, which tract is to contain six miles square, and no more, of which an allowance is to be made for highways and unimprovable lands, rocks, ponds, mountains and rivers, 1,040 acres free, according to a plan and survey thereof made by said Governour's order, and returned into the Secretary's office, and herunto annexed, butted and bounded as follows, viz.:

Beginning at the north-west corner of Wells, a township lately granted in this Province, and from thence running due north, six miles; thence turning off at right angles, and running due east, six miles; thence turning at right angles, and running due south, six miles, to the north-east corner of Wells aforesaid; thence due west, by Wells aforesaid, to the north-west corner thereof, being the bounds begun at, and that the same be, and hereby is, incorporated into a township by the name of Poultney. And the inhabitants that do, or shall hereafter inhabit the said township, are hereby declared to be enfranchised with, and entitled to, all and every the privileges and immunities that other towns within our Province, by law, exercise and enjoy. And further, that the said town, as soon as there shall be fifty families resident and settled therein, shall have the liberty of holding two fairs, one of which shall be held on the ———, and the other on the ———, annually; which fairs shall not continue longer than the respective ——— following the said ———. And that as soon as the said town shall consist of fifty families, a market may be opened, and be kept one or more

days in each week, as may be thought most advantageous to the inhabitants. Also, that the first meeting for the choice of town officers, agreeable to the laws of Our said Province, shall be held on the second Tuesday of October next, which said meeting shall be notified by Mr. Samuel Brown, who is hereby appointed the Moderator of said first meeting, which he is to notify and govern agreeable to the laws and customs of Our said Province. And that the annual meeting, forever after, for the choice of such officers for the said town, shall be on the second Tuesday of March annually.

To have and to hold said tract of land as above expressed, together with all privileges and appurtenances to whom, and their respective heirs and assign forever, upon the following conditions, viz.:

1st. That every grantee, his heirs and assigns, shall plant and cultivate five acres of land within the town in five years, for every fifty acres contained in his or her share, or proportion of land in said township, and to improve and settle the same by additional cultivation, on the penalty, or forfeiture of his grant or share in the said township, of its reverting to Us, Our heirs or successors, to be by us or them regranted to such of Our subjects as shall effectually settle and cultivate the same.

2d. That all white or other pine trees within the said township, fit for masting Our Royal Navy, be carefully preserved for that use, and none to be cut and felled without Our special license for so doing first had and obtained, upon the penalty of the forfeiture of the right of such grantee, his heirs and assigns, to Us, Our heirs and successors, as well as being subject to the penalty of an Act or Acts of Parliament that now are, or shall be enacted.

3d. That before any division be made to and among the grantees, a tract of land, as near the center of the township as the land will admit of, shall be reserved and marked out for town lots, and of which shall be allotted to each grantee of the contents one acre.

4th. Yielding and paying therefor to Us, Our heirs and successors, for the space of ten years, to be computed from the date

hereof, the rent of one ear of Indian corn only, on the 25th day of December, annually, if lawfully demanded; the first payment to be made on the 25th day of December, 1762.

5th. Every proprietor, settler or inhabitant shall yield and pay unto Us, Our heirs and successors, yearly, and every year from and after the expiration of ten years, from the above said 25th day of December, which will be in the year of our Lord 1772, one shilling, proclamation money, for every hundred acres he so owns, settles or possesses, and so in proportion for a greater or less tract of the said land, which money shall be paid by the respective persons above said, their heirs or assigns, in Our Council Chamber in Portsmouth, or to such officer or officers as shall be appointed to receive the same, and this to be in lieu of all other rents and service whatever.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of Our said Province to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Benning Wentworth, Esquire, Our Governour and Commander-in-Chief of Our said Province, the 21st day of September, in the year of our Lord Christ 1761, and in the first year of Our reign.

SEAL.

By His Excellency's command, with advice of Council.

THEODORE ATKINSON,

Secretary Province New Hampshire.

September 21, 1761.

Recorded in the Book of Charters, page 201, 202.

Then follow the names of the grantees on the back of the Charter:—

Samuel Brown,	Woodbury Langdon,	Moses Boynton,
Isaac Lawrence,	Elijah Wilson,	Titus Salter,
Timothy Hopkins,	Abraham Brown,	Elijah Cobb,
Ezra Whittlesey,	Stephen Hallock,	Eli Cowles,
Isaac Brown,	John Chamberlin,	Solomon Whitney,
Coffee Vanshaus,	Samuel Southgate,	Riduff Dutcher,
Samuel Brown, Jr.	David Whitney,	William Buck,
Elijah Brown,	Benjamin Cowles,	Ephraim Hewitt,

Abraham Vandusen,	Gideon Lawrence,	Caleb Colver,
Conrad Vandusen,	John Nelson,	Daniel Wolditch,
John Vandusen,	Isaac Davis,	James Cornwall,
Matthew Vandusen,	John Douaghy,	Elkanah Parris,
Jacob Vandusen,	John Hart,	Richard Southgate,
Isaac Vandusen,	Aaron Whitmore,	Thomas Gage,
Jonathan Nash,	Thomas Sumner,	Tiny Demick,
Reuben Pixley,	William Douaghy,	Stephen Dewey,
Joseph Patterson,	Thomas Ashley,	Abner Dewey,
John Brown,	Nathaniel Fellows,	Stephen Fay,
John Fassil,	Isaac Garfield,	Daniel Warner,
John Langdon,	David Glasier,	Thomas Bradford.
	Theodore Atkinson,	

His Excellency, Benning Wentworth, Esquire, a tract of land, to contain five hundred acres, as marked "B. W." in the plan, which is to be counted two written shares; one whole share for the incorporated society for the propogation of the Gospel in foreign parts; one share for the glebe of the Church of England, as by law established; one share for the first settled minister of the Gospel, and one share for the benefit of schools in said town.

Province of New Hampshire, September 21, 1761.

Recorded in Book of Charters, page 203.

THEODORE ATKINSON, *Secretary*.

Recorded by SOLOMON WHITNEY, *Proprietors' Clerk*.

We have no record of any action which preceded the granting of the Charter, but it was understood by the old inhabitants that the grantees were at the time residents of Litchfield County, Connecticut, and Berkshire County, Massachusetts, and it was evidently so, in the main at least. The first Proprietors' Meetings were held in those counties. Those two counties were contiguous—one the north-western county of Connecticut, the other the western county of Massachusetts. The work preliminary to obtaining the Charter was doubtless performed in the locality named; but whether any of the grantees had hitherto visited the locality, since known as Poultney, we know not. We are left, too, in ignorance as to the origin of the name of our town.

There has been a tradition, but perhaps not reliable, that there was at some time, in England, a Lord Poultney, and that a knowledge of this lord suggested the name. Mr. Clark informs us that some years since he visited a family in Baltimore, with the hope of ascertaining the origin of the name of our town, and that, in the interview, members of the family gave it as their impression that Benning Wentworth was a friend of some distinguished personage or family in England by the name of Poultney, and hence came the name. Poultney may be found on the map of England, as the name of a small lake, and it is the name of one other town in the United States. The name is not common, but it is a good one.

The town of Poultney, as will be seen, was chartered by the Governor and Council of a Royal Province, and the first settlers and occupants of our soil were subjects of George III., King of Great Britain. It is evident that at the time of granting the Charter, no survey had been made, except on paper. This, however, they were enabled to do in a manner that the lines could be located to a certainty, as it was a town six miles square, and the east and west lines running "due north," from the north-west and north-east corners of Wells. The lines have since been surveyed, and it is found that they run eight degrees from a due course north or south, east or west. Time has produced this variation, as surveyors will understand. The south-west corner, the starting point of the survey in the Charter, is in the east line of the State of New York, and was the south-west corner of a farm formerly owned by Samuel Hyde, and is some fifty rods west of north of the Williams Slate Mill. The north-west corner is in a swale in the east line of Fairhaven, and is also the south-west corner of Castleton. This corner is not far from the Farnum and other slate quarries. The north-east corner is on the west side of Bird Mountain, near the south end, and is in the west line of Ira, and is also the south-east corner of Castleton. The last two corners named have remained unchanged from the day of the Charter. The south-east corner, as located by the Charter, is about half a mile nearly north of Middletown village, on what has been called

the Loomis farm, recently owned by Royal Coleman, and the north-east corner of Wells, as chartered and originally located, was also there.

On the 13th of October, 1784, the town of Middletown was incorporated by an act of the Legislature, approved at that date, and the territory of which it was composed was taken from the the towns of Poultney, Ira, Timmouth and Wells. The survey embodied in the act, gives 2,388 acres as taken from the south-east part of the town of Poultney. The piece taken is nearly triangular in form, the base resting upon the original south line of Poultney.

It will be seen that the Charter survey begins "at the north-west corner of Wells," and runs "due north, six miles." In a portion of the distance on this line there has been this change. Preparatory to the admission of Vermont into the Union, in 1790, Commissioners were appointed on the part of the States of Vermont and New York to examine and report a boundary line between the two States. The Commissioners report a line "beginning at the north-west corner of Massachusetts; thence westward along the south boundary of the township of Pownal, to the south-west corner thereof; thence northerly, along the western boundaries of Pownal, Bennington, Shaftsbury, Arlington, Sandgate, Rupert, Pawlet, Wells and Poultney, as those townships are now held and possessed, *to the river, commonly called Poultney River; thence down the same, through the deepest channel thereof, to East Bay.*"

The report was accepted and ratified by the two States, and the boundary line established as reported. The amount of land gained or lost by the town of Poultney in this settlement of the boundary question was but a trifle, as the "due north" line was made thereby to follow the river from a point a little south of west from West Poultney village, to a point a little north of where A. M. Knapp now lives, and where it strikes the east line of Fairhaven, a distance of about two miles.

On the 31st day of October, 1798, five thousand five hundred and forty-two and three-fourth acres and thirty-nine rods were set to Poultney from the north part of Wells, by an act of the

Legislature (the inhabitants of the respective towns having previously assented and agreed thereto in town meetings called for that purpose). This annexation to Poultney carried the south line of the town some two miles farther south, and gave to Poultney over three thousand acres more than it had by the Benning Wentworth charter. The town of Poultney is now bounded north by Castleton, east by Ira and Middletown, south by Middletown and Wells, and west by Granville and Hampton, N. Y., and Fairhaven, Vermont.

The five hundred acres reserved to Benning Wentworth, the Governor, were located in the south-west corner of the town as chartered. The tract was for a long time familiarly known as the Governor's farm. He, doubtless, disposed of it at an early day; but who his grantee or grantees were, neither the town records, as they were destroyed by fire, nor tradition informs us. Samuel Hyde at one time owned a large portion of this tract. It is now owned mainly by Ira M. Clark, N. C. Hyde, N. P. Beach, Friend Martin and William R. and John R. Williams.

The locating of the "one whole share for the incorporated society for the propagation of the Gospel in foreign parts," no information can now be given, except that the share is now in two parts, one in the farm now owned by Hiel Angevine, about three miles north of the west village, the other on the Deacon Hindman farm, so-called, east of the east village, and a mile or so up the Hampshire Hollow road. This farm is now owned by Michael Igo. The occupants of those two farms pay an annual rent to the Episcopal Church.

The share "for the glebe of the Church of England" has been diverted to the use of schools in the town. This share, which would consist of 329 acres, or thereabouts, seems to have been located in parcels at different points; and so of the share "for the benefit of a school in said town." Previous to the year 1868, there had come to be a good deal of confusion in regard to amount of rents, as well as to the localities of the school lands. In pursuance of a vote of the town, that year, Merritt Clark and Joseph Joslin, by an examination of the few

remaining records of the town, old deeds found here and there, and by surveys, succeeded in locating all, or nearly all, the school lands in town, which, as will now be understood, included both the glebe and school lots; also in ascertaining the annual rents or dues arising from each. Mr. Clark kept a record of the same, which is here copied:

The owner of the Kinney farm, so-called, located between the east and west villages, now owned and occupied by Marcus W. Bliss and wife, pays an annual rent of - - - - - \$29 00

The Joslin farm, located some two miles north of West Poultney, now owned and occupied by Michael Caraway, an annual rent of - - - 58 50

The Town Farm, an annual rent of - - - - 5 19

Alanson Adams, on land located a mile, or thereabouts, east of East Village, annually, - - 7 00

Julius Spalding, Guernsey and Jones lot, east of East Village, annually, - - - - - 7 00

Archibald Dewey lot, annually, - - - - 7 00

S. J. Dewey lot, annually, - - - - 7 00

Horace M. Ruggles, an annual rent of - - - 68

A timber lot, lately owned by Walter Ward, now owned by D. Ballard and others, a rent of - 5 00

A timber lot, owned by Edwin S. Dewey, rent - 5 00

There is also an annual rent derived from the Ashley farm, located near East Poultney, which arises from the original town plot; it is - - - 1 80

The town of Wells pays annually to the town of Poultney - - - - - 18 26

How these lands came to be so scattered, we are now unable to explain, or give satisfactory account thereof; but they are located as above given, and the annual rents paid in sums as given, and all parties acquiesce therein.

There seems, from all the information we can get, to have been some doubts in regard to the "share for the first settled minister." Ithamar Hibbard was the first settled minister, and

the share was located a little north of the east village, and Mr. Hibbard built a barn upon it on the west side of the highway, which, at the present writing, is still standing. A question arose in regard to the formality of his ordination, and it was supposed for a time that his right to the land so appropriated would be disputed. It is not now known whether he was ever disturbed in his claim to the first settled minister's right; he actually took possession of it, for a time occupied it, and finally sold and conveyed it.

Mr. Clark informs us, in his address, that "the earliest recorded meeting of the proprietors was held in Sheffield, Mass., October 7, 1763," and at that meeting, "Samuel Brown, agreeably to the provisions of the Charter, was elected Moderator, and Solomon Whitney, Proprietors' Clerk;" and that "there was a full organization, by the choice of officers," and the transaction of other "business proper to be done in the way of organization." Meetings were held, from time to time, in Massachusetts and Connecticut, as occasion required, until a meeting was held in Canaan, Conn., February 28, 1772, when Ethan Allen was chosen Proprietors' Clerk, Elisha Baker, Justice of the Peace, and Thomas Ashley, Treasurer. At that meeting, it was "voted that future meetings be held at the house of Heber Allen, in Poultney;" and, accordingly, it adjourned to meet there on the first Tuesday in April, 1772. The proprietors' meetings, after the adjournment at Canaan, were held in Poultney, the action of which we shall hereafter notice. Ethan Allen and his brothers had by this time come to be largely interested in Poultney lands, as will hereafter appear.

The principal stream of water in this town is Poultney River. It rises in the town of Timmouthe, runs a westerly course, through Middletown—receives several small streams from the north and south—enters Poultney near the south-east corner of the town; thence, runs north-westerly about two miles, to the north line of the Adams farm; thence westerly, about four miles through the central part of the town, until it strikes the western boundary of the State, about half a mile south of west from

the west village. It there turns northwardly, and makes the State line as it winds and turns, until it enters Lake Champlain near Whitehall, N. Y.

Its principal tributaries in Poultney enter it upon the north side. The first rises in the mountain, near Spruce Knob, runs a south-westerly course through "Morse Hollow," and enters the river on the Stephen Morse farm, so-called. This was formerly known as the "Tilden Brook."

The second rises in "Clark Hollow," receives a small stream from "Hampshire Hollow," near where Joseph Clark now lives, and enters the river on Alanson Adams' farm, opposite the red school house. The third rises in the town of Ira, north of Spruce Knob, runs a westerly course across the farm now owned by Andrew Perry, at the upper part of "Hampshire Hollow," and from thence south-westerly, through "Finnel Hollow," and enters the river at the Todd place, now owned by William H. Hall. The fourth is called the "Whitney Brook;" it rises on Town Hill, near Noah Fenton's, and runs a south-westerly course; crosses the Castleton road about a mile north of the east village, runs near Merritt Clark's house, passes under the Poultney House, and then into the river near the railroad bridge, south of the west village. The fifth is called the "Howe Brook." It rises on the David Ransom farm, runs a southerly, then a westerly course, and enters the river near A. M. Knapp's. The last, and most considerable, tributary is the "Lewis Brook." It rises on Pond Hill, in the north-east part of the town, has a south-westerly course, crossing the Castleton road near Mark Lewis' house, the railroad and the old turnpike near Philo Hosfords, and the Fairhaven road near L. C. Spalding's, and enters the river on the Dodge farm, now owned by R. Jones, in the town of Fairhaven. Poultney river is a rapid stream, at least, it so appears in high water. It rises suddenly, after a thaw or heavy rain, and sometimes it has occasioned much damage, accounts of which, to some extent, will be given hereafter. In an early day, before the lands were so generally cleared and the low lands drained, the river furnished a reliable water-power. The stream is not as large as formerly, yet might now be made available as

a water power, perhaps, the entire year, by the construction of stone dams and reservoirs.

The geological formation of the town of Poultney is, as we understand, mainly slate. This is clearly so in the western portion of the town—the eastern parts being, to some extent, limestone and some other substances. The soils may be given as a fair average with other Vermont towns in productiveness. In the central portion of the town, or that portion where the two villages are located, and between them, the soil is filled with small stones and gravel, brought on, without doubt, by the Poultney River at some time prior to the settlement of the town. The western portion of the town is comparatively level; the eastern portions more hilly and mountainous. Before the town was settled, like other portions of Vermont, it was covered with a forest. Large pine trees, and many of them, were found in the lower lands of the western part of the town, with some hemlock, and, on the higher lands, beech and maple predominated. On the grounds now belonging to the Troy Conference Academy are still standing a goodly number of maples, which were left standing of the original forest. In and about the locality where the west village now is, there were many elm trees—a few of them are still standing, though we cannot say that all of them were started in their growth prior to the settlement. A large elm tree was left standing about where the south end of the depot building in Poultney now is, which was cut down by Ephraim Herrick about the year 1800, when he built his house in that locality. The tree was cut near the ground, and the house built over the stump. In 1856, or near that time, the house (it had then become the depot building) was repaired. In taking up the floor of the south-east corner room, the stump of the old elm was discovered, measured, and found to be nine feet and four inches in diameter. The stump was then in a condition of what is called “dry rot,” but was apparently as perfect in size and form as ever. The timber where the east village now is was mainly hemlock, and east of there, beech and maple, interspersed now and then with hemlock and pine.

CHAPTER II.

THE FIRST SETTLEMENT, AND THE FIRST SETTLERS.

IN the year 1854, Elisha Ashley, then an old man of seventy-eight years, wrote an article which was published in the Rutland Herald in March, 1854, and was headed, "The Early Settlement of the Town of Poultney." Mr. Ashley was born in Poultney, in the year 1776, was a son of one of the earliest settlers, and, at the time he wrote, probably knew more of the history of the town than any man then living. He says:

"The first settlement of Poultney was commenced April 15th, 1771, by Ebenezer Allen and Thomas Ashley. They were men of bold, fearless spirit—athletic and firm constitutions. They commenced some twenty rods south of where the turnpike bridge now is in West Poultney—Allen a little west, and Ashley a little east—the river then running some twenty rods north of where it now does.*

"They erected a shanty for Allen, who brought his family with him. Ashley remained one month, erected a shanty for his family, which was done by setting four crutches in the ground, placing poles on the top, and covering the roof and body with bark. He cleared some land, and raised corn sufficient to bread his family, consisting of seven. He then returned, and brought on his family. Allen had a son born the same year, the first white child born in Poultney. Allen remained a few

*Mr. Ashley once pointed out to a gentleman now living in Poultney the precise spot where Allen and Ashley first located, which was about twenty rods south of where the covered bridge now is, and on land now owned by Pomeroy Wells, and on the east and west sides of the road as it now runs from Grove street to Mr. Wells. Poultney River formerly ran through Grove street, near where Jesse Howe now resides.

years, sold out, and removed to Grand Isle. Ashley remained in town, and on the same farm, until his death, which occurred in 1810.

* * * * *

"There were several families followed the same season. Elijah and John Owen, Isaac Ashley and Nehemiah Howe, and soon by the following persons, and somewhat in the following order: Ichabod and Joseph Marshall, Silas Howe, Heber Allen (brother to Ethan), John Grant, Thomas Goodwin, Robert Green, Zebediah Dewey, Cotton Fletcher, John, Elkana, Elisha, Enoch and William Ashley (all brothers of Thomas and Isaac Ashley), John Tilden, Zebediah, Dan and John Richards, William Ward, Timothy, Ebenezer, James and Lemuel Hyde, Samuel Church, Joel Grammis, Isaac Craw, Nathaniel and James Smith, Mordecai and Gilbert Soper, James and Nathaniel Brookins, Josiah Lewis, and, perhaps, a few others were here in July, 1777, when the inhabitants were all driven off by Burgoyne's army and the Indians." *

From Mr. Ashley we get the names of the early settlers, or the names of nearly all who settled here from the date of the first settlement by Ebenezer Allen and Thomas Ashley, in April, 1771, to June, 1777. During this time, which was a little over six years, Mr. Ashley says: "the town was settled slowly, owing, in a great measure, to the troubles with New York about the titles to the lands, so that none located themselves here but the most bold and fearless spirits, and they were all, without exception, extremely poor." The progress of the settlement during these years was not as rapid as it was subsequent to 1778; yet, from facts that have come to our knowledge, we may reasonably infer that the work went bravely on, and much was accomplished in those six years.

We have before seen that the last proprietors' meeting, before adjourning to Poultney, was held at Canaan, Conn., on the 23d day of February, 1772, and that that meeting was adjourned

* So far as is known, only two of the charter grantees, Thos. Ashley and Solomon Whitney, settled in Poultney.

to meet at the house of Heber Allen, in Poultney, on the third Tuesday of April, 1772.

Now, again, we copy from Mr. Clark. He says: "At the meeting in April, 1772, which was the first one held in this town, Samuel Howe was chosen Moderator. It was voted to lay out a highway from Wells to Castleton, and 'said highway to be six rods wide;' also to lay out a highway from the west line of Poultney to the easterly part of said town, and John Grant was appointed a committee to lay out said roads. Also, 'Voted to lay out a road from the Governor's farm, between Thomas Ashley's farm and Ebenezer Allen's, north, as far as needful; said road to be four rods wide, and to pay three shillings a day for clearing roads.'

"On the 29th of April, 1773, 'Voted that Thomas Ashley and Ebenezer Allen may lay out 100 acres of land in their own right on any of the undivided lands in said Poultney. This liberty is on account of these men first coming to town.' On the 24th day of May, 1775, Nehemiah Howe, John Grant and Isaac Ashley were appointed 'a committee to look out a burying place.' At the meeting, 'Voted, Ethan Allen may pitch 100 acres for Capt. Warner, of Bennington, anywhere on the undivided land in said town, for the *vallor* in cutting Esquire Monroe, the Yorkite, out of his own land in the second division.'"

There is a tradition that this land was located by Allen in what is now Middletown, and the same land is now owned in part by Edwin Copeland, and in part by Ashael Spalding. Of this, however, we cannot be positive; and, perhaps, it is not material. Col. Seth Warner deeded a lot of land of a hundred acres, which was the first deed recorded in the Middletown land records after the organization of that town, in 1784, and it is quite probable that this was the land he obtained for the "*vallor*."

In June, 1773, the settlers executed a document, which may be of value as a relic of the times. It is copied *verbatim et literatim*:

"POULTNEY, June the 14—Y. 1773.

"WE, the Subscribers that have hereunto set our hands, have Covenanted as follows: for To Bare our Equelle Part in giving

one fifty acres of Land out of our undevided Land or Cays, To Be Payd in some sort of Murchantabell Speesheys our Equaletey, for the Settlement of a Midwife. If those that Dont Bare their Part in Land, they are To Pay thare Part to those that Let the Land gow, and the Speeshay for To Be Paid In three Months from the Time the Land Is given. As Witness our hands,

Ebenezer Allen,	Elkanah Ashley,	Elijah Owen,
Ebenezer Hyde, Jr.,	Enoch Ashley,	Joseph Hyde,
Seth Allen,	Robert Green,	Zebulon Tubbs,
Henry Adams,	Ichabald Marshall,	John Owen,
John Tilden,	Heber Allen,	Isaac Ashley,
John Richards,	James Brookins,	Azel Holms,
John Ashley,	John Grant,	Isaac Craw,
Thomas Goodwin,	Thomas Ashley,	Cotton Fletcher,
James Hyde,	James Smith, Jr.,	Jacob How.
	Zebadiah Dewey,	

On the first day of June, 1775, the committee on selection of a burial place "reported that Nehemiah Howe and John Grant shall have four acres apiece for allowing the proprietors a burying place on their home lots, Nos. 34 and 30." The survey of the burial ground is as follows:

"Taking one acre of ye East Side of lot N 34, and one acre out of ye W Side of Lot No. 30, on the W. Side No. of sd river, Beginning on the Line of 34, and on the W. Line of 30, above mentioned, 24 rods North of ye river. Running E. 8 Rods to a Stake; then S. 20 Rod; then west, 16 Rod; thence north 20 Rods; thence East 8 Rods, to the first bounds—Laid and 'Sequested' for the use of buriing the Ded. Laid by order of the proprietors of ye town of poultney.

"Recorded pr me,

"Test,

JOHN GRANT,

"*Proprietors' Clerk.*"

This burial ground is the one so laid, and since devoted to that purpose on the south side of the highway leading from the east village of Poultney to Middletown, and on a gentle elevation, a few rods east of the east village. Thus early the settlers

took care to secure a place for the burial of the dead, and a beautiful spot was selected. There are now several other burial places within the limits of the town; but here, on the banks of Poultney River, was the first one "sequestered," and here are the earliest graves. Joel Grannis, who, it is supposed, came here in 1771, was, not long after this burial ground was laid out, lost in the woods, and frozen to death, and was the first buried in this ground, which now contains the remains of so many of the sons and daughters of Poultney. This ground has become a hallowed place, and those whose friends have found here their last resting place, need no words of the writer to fully appreciate it.

But little of incident has come to us from the period of which we are now writing, viz.: from the first settlement, in 1771, to July, 1777. Nearly all we have been able to obtain has been taken from Mr. Ashley' paper, and from what was gathered by Mr. Clark from the records before they were burned, and from old people we conversed with, who have since gone to their graves.

In common with all the early settlers in Vermont, those in Poultney endured severe privations and hardships. As Mr. Clark well says: "None but those who saw, suffered and endured, can form an adequate idea of the same. They all, at first, built log houses. In some instances, families moved into these houses before the roof was on, even in winter. Many furnished themselves with bedsteads, tables and chairs made from poles and slabs, and put together with no other implements but the axe and augur. For a fireplace, a stone buck was built up, and a hearth laid at one end, or one side, of the house, with such stones as they could get from the lands. After the first year, with a little corn, they raised wheat, and some kept a cow, which ran in the woods. For the first few years they had to go to Manchester to mill, some thirty miles distant. Soon a mill was built in Pawlet, by Mr. Fitch; this shortened the distance to mill about one half, 'which was considered a great convenience.' Nehemiah Howe built the first grist-mill in Poultney,

which was erected at the falls, where the east village now is, some little time before 1777."

It will now seem incredible when we say that many of the settlers went to the Manchester and Pawlet mills on foot, and carried their grain, meal and flour to and from on their shoulders; but such were facts, and we have one instance in which a man took a hundred pounds of iron upon his shoulders, carried the same to Manchester, and exchanged for its equivalent in meal, and brought that to his home in Poultney on his shoulders. The man's name is forgotten, but there is no doubt of the fact. It was not regarded as a remarkable feat then; now it would be.

The first town meeting on record was held March 8, 1775. Over this meeting Zubulon Richards presided as Moderator; Heber Allen was elected Town Clerk; Nehemiah Howe, Zebulon Richards and Cotton Fletcher, Selectmen; Isaac Ashley, Constable, and John Ashley, Tithing Man. "Voted, Six days work for each man on the highways." Josiah Lewis, Thomas Ashley, John Owen and Nehemiah Howe were appointed Surveyors of Highways, and the Selectmen, Thomas Ashley and Ebenezer Hyde were appointed a committee for laying out highways. The proceedings of this first meeting were closed by, "Voted, that hogs shall not run in the road." The proprietors' meetings, which were commenced in Massachusetts and Connecticut, were kept up until 1792.

An old man, a life-long resident of Poultney, once said to the writer, "the first settlers of the town were the Ethan Allen stamp of men." This can be appreciated, as we come to know their characters and history. One brother of Ethan Allen (Heber) settled in Poultney, and, as we have seen, was made the first town clerk; Ebenezer Allen was a relative—it has been said a cousin—of Ethan; Thomas Ashley (as tradition has it) was connected by marriage; and, indeed, most of those who settled here prior to 1777, were so many Allens in resolution, bravery and physical endurance. It was during this time (between 1771 and 1777) that the Green Mountain Boys acquired such an enviable fame by their successful resistance to the New

York claimants, and in the taking of Ticonderoga, May 10, 1775. Ethan Allen, as all the world knows, was the leader in those marvelous exploits, of which the history of this country furnishes no parallel; and it is only when we come to know the character of the settlers generally, that we can regard the history of those eventful years as anything but fiction. Every man was a hero—strong, bold, resolute and determined. Every man had a purpose—and that was to defend his home—and all his energies were directed to that end.

Several of the settlers were present at the taking of Ticonderoga, but we cannot now give the names of all. Elisha Ashley, in his Rutland Herald article, says that Thomas Ashley “was the next man to Allen that entered in taking the fort at old “Ti.,” and stood at the head of the stairs as sentinel while Allen entered the room of the commander,” and demanded the surrender of the fort “in the name of the Great Jehovah, and the Continental Congress.” Of the other settlers, it is probable that most of them were there who could be. Such men as the Ashley brothers, Richards, Marshall, Ebenezer Allen, Heber Allen, Zeb. Dewey, John Grant and Josiah Lewis, were ever ready for an emergency, and it is not likely they avoided any responsibility at this time. We have reliable information which shows that several of those named were there, and never heard or read any complaint that either neglected his duty, or was a coward. In our biographical sketches, we shall give something more of the parts taken by individuals in the memorable struggles of these early days in the history of our town.

At this day we should irresistibly come to the conclusion that a settlement, under the circumstances in which the settlement of Poultney was commenced, would be a fool-hardy project, and not to be attempted. But the settlers were successful, and the philosopher will look for the reasons. “They were all,” says Mr. Ashley, “extremely poor.” With their poverty, they came into a wilderness hitherto uninhabited by the white man, and undertook the clearing up of the forest, making for themselves homes, and establishing civilized society. In addition to this Herculean task, they soon found themselves at war with the

New York claimants, who persisted in their rights to the land; and soon, too, they were involved in the Revolutionary struggle. But, incredible as it would now appear to one not knowing the facts from well-authenticated history, the settlers, during those trying years, pushed forward the work of clearing their lands, and preparing the way for civilization, and at the same time they held themselves ready to meet the invader at a moment's warning. But, with all this great work, those obstacles and privations, in due time they made for themselves comfortable and happy homes, and laid the foundations of the institutions which we now enjoy. What enabled them to do this under those trying circumstances? This is an important inquiry for one who would be benefitted by the reading of history. Those men were doubtless superior to the men of our time in physical strength and endurance, and we may well inquire for the reasons of their superiority in these respects. It was before the days of effeminacy; men were then enured to toil. They were made strong and vigorous by constant labor and exertion. But their success was not due to their physical powers alone. It was their stability of purpose; their economy in living; their undivided application of all their energies to the best possible effect—thus were the good results brought out.

Another thought now occurs, which, perhaps, may properly be given here. The first settlers of a town will shape its destinies to a greater or less extent. They establish its institutions, its customs, its usages, and the character of its society, subject, of course, to modification by future settlers and by progress. But it is a truth, well known to the careful historian, that our New England towns have retained for a long time (some to this day) the distinctive characteristics given them by the early settlers. The Allen influence, if we may so call it, predominated in Poultney for some years subsequent to the first settlement of the town. That was all right, so far as it gave energy, resolution and persistency to the settlers. It was all right, too, in integrity, honesty and fair dealing. Ethan Allen was as honest a man as ever lived; and his brother Heber, his cousin Ebenezer, and the Ashley brothers, his coadjutors in those early

days, were models of honesty, unflinching patriotism, and devotion to the interests of the new settlements.* But this influence favored infidelity instead of Christianity. It is well known that the prevailing influence in the western part of the town, for nearly half a century after the first settlement, was infidel in its character. This we regret to publish; but it is a part of our history, and should appear. The cause of this has been charged to the Allens and their intimate friends and relatives who settled here; but we shall not undertake to say exactly to what extent they were responsible for it, only we know from well-authenticated facts, that an infidel sentiment was created and prevailed in this part of the town, the effect of which remained years after the Allens and the elder Ashleys were in their graves. "Though a man die, yet shall he live!"

The Ashley brothers were not all infidels. Isaac Ashley was a member of the Baptist Church when he moved here in the Fall of 1771. He died in April, 1777, leaving a son, the late Elisha Ashley, who for half a century was a leading and worthy member of the Baptist Church. John Ashley, another of the Ashley brothers, became a member of the Baptist Church some time after his settlement here. But it is well known that Thomas Ashley, though a man of undoubted integrity—a man who rendered invaluable service in the settlement of the town, was, in sentiment, opposed to the doctrines of Christianity. There were others who settled here prior to 1777, who maintained a decidedly religious character. Among them was William Ward, and others of whom we shall have more to say in this work, and whose services in founding the religious institutions

* It is not now positively known that but one (Heber) of the Allen brothers, of whom there were seven, settled in Poultney; but four or five of them held lands here. Nearly one-third of the real estate in Poultney passed through the Allen's in the chain of title. We have now in our possession several deeds of Poultney lands drawn by Ethan and Ira Allen, in which are their well-written autographs. During those early years, they were much here; their property called them here—their relatives and intimate associates were here, and with them they held frequent consultation. It is not surprising, then, that the Allens had a controlling influence here in those early days.

here will appear in appropriate places; and we trust it will also appear that this sentiment of infidelity which for a time prevailed, was finally eradicated, and that for the last half century we have been as free from it as our neighboring towns.

It is gratifying to know that so many of the first settlers of the town of Poultney remained, and became permanent residents. Ebenezer Allen remained but a few years, and Heber Allen died in 1781; but the Ashleys, William Ward, Zebediah Dewey, Josiah Lewis, the Howes, Marshalls, Richards and Hydes remained, and their descendants (except of the Ashleys) are now with us. In the next chapter, we shall give a narration of, perhaps, the severest trial the early settlers of Poultney had to pass through; but before coming to the stirring scenes, in consequence of Burgoyne's invasion, which occurred in July, 1777, it should appear that the settlers were, and had been, thoroughly alive to the situation, and were doing all they could to protect their homes and their rights. It appears from the State Historical Society's collections, that, from time to time, conventions of the settlers were held, beginning as early as the year 1772, and that Poultney was usually represented, though the names of the Poultney delegates do not appear, until a convention was held in Dorset, January 16th, 1776. Thomas Ashley was then present, and made chairman of a committee to whom was referred "the 4th article in the warning," which was "to see if Law of New York shall have free circulation where it doth not infringe on the title of our lands or our rights." It does not appear that the committee reported, or that any further action was had upon this "article in the warning."

At a town meeting, held March 11th, 1777, William Ward was appointed Moderator. At this meeting, "it was deemed best, for the interests of the proprietors, that a Committee of Safety be appointed; and, accordingly, Nehemiah Howe, William Ward, John Grant, Heber Allen and Zebediah Dewey were elected such committee, and instructed to join the General Committee of Safety of the New Hampshire Grants." The meeting also "voted to allow William Ward twenty shillings and sixpence, for attending the convention that year." At an ad-

journing meeting, held the 27th of April following, Thomas Ashley was added to the Committee of Safety.

The Declaration of Independence, of the 4th of July, 1776, was fully appreciated by the settlers on the New Hampshire Grants. A convention was called at Dorset, July 24th, 1776, and was attended by fifty-one persons from thirty-five towns. This convention "was called to ascertain the general sentiment," and "entered into an association among themselves for the defence of the liberties of the country." Poultney was represented in this convention by Nehemiah Howe and William Ward. Another convention was holden the 25th of the following September, when Howe and Ward were again present as delegates from Poultney; and this convention "resolved unanimously, to take suitable measures, as soon as may be, to declare the New Hampshire Grants a free and separate district." On the 15th of January, 1777, a convention was held at Westminster. At this convention, "after due examination, agreed that the only way of safety was to form themselves into a new State, and provide a government for themselves." At this convention was adopted what has been known as the "Vermont Declaration of Independence." It was declared "that the district of territory known by the name and description of the New Hampshire Grants, is, and of right ought to be, considered as a free and independent jurisdiction or State, by the name, and forever hereafter to be called, known and distinguished by the name of New Connecticut, *alias* Vermont." It does not appear that Poultney was represented in this convention, but the convention adjourned to meet at Windsor on the first Wednesday of June. At the adjourned meeting, Poultney was represented by "Capt. Zebediah Dewey."

We have now given all we have been able to collect in regard to the settlers and the settlement to July, 1777. The next chapter will be devoted mainly to the trials of the settlers, in consequence of Burgoyne's invasion.

CHAPTER III.

BURGOYNE'S INVASION IN THE SUMMER OF 1777—THE SETTLERS
DRIVEN OFF—INTERESTING INCIDENTS.

AFTER the taking of Ticonderoga, in May, 1775, the settlers on the territory, which afterwards became the State of Vermont, were not seriously disturbed, though the revolutionary struggle had been in progress for two years. War had been raging in the distance. This quieted, for the time, the New York claimants, and left the inhabitants of the Grants in comparative repose; though the settlers were, nevertheless, in constant apprehension of attacks from Indians, or from some source—they hardly knew what. In the Spring of 1777, the British Government planned a campaign from Canada through, on Lake Champlain, and on to Albany, to meet and form a junction with another force, to move up the Hudson River from New York. General Burgoyne headed the expedition from Canada, which consisted of ten thousand British soldiers, and a large number of Indians, and some Tories. Burgoyne met with little resistance until the fight at Hubbardton, which occurred on the 7th of July, between a detachment of his army, under Reidsel and Fraser, and the Green Mountain Boys, under Colonel Warner. The old fort at Ticonderoga had been surrendered without a struggle; but Burgoyne had sent out his bulletins all the way along, and thereby the settlers were thoroughly aroused. Said an old man: "The call to arms was responded to by all the men in town (Poultney), save one, and he an invalid." Our supposition is that they were all in the Hubbardton battle; but of this we have no positive knowledge. All accounts agree that they were away from their homes, and the inference is fair that they were on duty somewhere, either in the fight at Hubbardton, or at some other place of duty assigned them. The American force at Hubbardton was obliged

to retreat; as soon as that was ascertained at Castleton, a messenger was sent from there to Poultney to warn the women and children of the approach of the enemy, and of the danger. They were told that they must at once leave their homes, and flee for their lives. The messenger came to Poultney on the Sabbath day. Many were assembled for religious services at a log school house, standing in what is now District No. 4, near a small stream of water, about thirty rods south of where the school house in that district now stands. When the news reached the people here assembled, they all left at once—some not even visiting their homes. Mrs. Dan Richards, subsequently Mrs. Lindsey Joslin, and the mother of Deacon J. Joslin, passed directly from the school house, by her own home, carrying one child in her arms and leading another, and thus she went on foot to Bennington, without stopping for refreshments. Mrs. Lydia Marshall, the wife of Ichabod Marshall, says a descendant of hers, “prepared herself and children as hastily as possible to leave their home. This resolute and good woman had nine children, one but three months old, the next but two years, and the oldest but fourteen. For aught she could see, they must make the journey on foot. They had a horse, which had been turned into the woods, and had not been seen for weeks; but there was no time to look him up. When about ready to start, she heard the whinny of a horse, opened the door, and there stood her horse, seemingly sent by Providence for her relief. With saddle and bridle, she soon equipped him for the journey. All the women then here, without a moment’s delay, made their hasty preparations for flight, and started south, with their little ones, through an almost unbroken wilderness, expecting every moment, as they hurried along, to be overtaken by the pursuing foe and murdered; but were able to keep in advance, and arrived, in due time, at a place of safety. We have no information that any other but Mrs. Marshall had a horse; but our supposition is that nearly all, with the exception of Mrs. Marshall, were on foot, and she could not have carried her entire family on one horse. They had in view, when they started, going to their native places in Massachusetts and Connecticut. and there

they went. They expected to stop first at a tavern, in Pawlet, kept by a Mr. Willard, and about two miles north of where Pawlet village now is, and near the place where Elisha Allen afterwards lived and died. Their route to this place lay along the borders of Lake St. Catherine, in Wells. They doubtless took the "old military road," which ran from Bennington to Burlington, and which had been travelled, some on horseback, and more on foot, for a few years preceding this time; but this road was rough and difficult. They reached Willard's Tavern on the evening of the day they started, having travelled from twelve to fifteen miles, and found quartered there, at the tavern, a company of soldiers. The women and children were exhausted, and besought the landlady for something to eat, but were refused.

After the repulse at Hubbardton, the Poultney volunteers hastened to their homes in Poultney, to find them vacated by their wives and children. They gathered up what they could, including some provisions, beds and bedding, and followed on towards Bennington. Whether they overtook their families before they reached Bennington, there seems to be a doubt, from the different accounts; but they found their wives and children either before they arrived at Bennington, or soon after. For a few days they all remained in Bennington in apparent security. But Baum, with his Hessians, came there, and the women and children were sent to Pownal, a town lying next south, and their husbands remained, and helped to win the Battle of Bennington on the 16th of August. The battle at Hubbardton was on the 7th; the flight from Poultney was the 8th. The women and children, on arriving at Pownal, brought up at a tavern, and not being sure as to the position of the landlord, Mrs. Zebediah Dewey made of him the direct inquiry whether he was a Whig or a Tory. He replied that he did not think that was any of her business; to which she said: "I am Captain of this company, and wish an answer; if you are a Tory, we shall go on; if not, we will remain." But the house proved to be full already, and those women and children were quartered in a log meeting-house, where they spent the night. During the night, one of

the women detected the sounds of footsteps outside, and, on looking out, several men, supposed to be Tories and wandering British soldiers, were seen, apparently reconnoitering, with a view to gain access to the inside. But, says our informant, "there was one within, Mrs. Zebediah Dewey, who stood up boldly for 'woman's rights.'" Under pretense that there were soldiers within, and means of defense, she called on the "men" to load their guns, and drive away the plundering marauders. She remembered that she had seen a gun in the house as she entered, which was, in fact, the only one in the house. That she seized, made free use of the ramrod for a moment, in running it down the barrel, as if loading the gun, and then run the muzzle through a window. This accomplished her purpose. Mrs. Marshall, in relating the affair afterwards, said: "It would have done you good to see the red coats run." In the morning, we have been told that this company of women and children went on their way to Massachusetts and Connecticut. But we have some doubts whether all proceeded immediately. Mrs. Marshall often said, while she lived, that she visited the bloody field where the Bennington battle was fought, after the fight was over; and she often described its appearance. If this was so, she did not leave Pownal for her old home the next morning. But it is undoubtedly true that these women and children did, without much delay, go to their old homes in Massachusetts and Connecticut, and remained there for some little time. Most, if not all, however, returned to their Poultney homes the next Fall and following Spring.

The defeat and surrender of Burgoyne, at Saratoga, put an end to hostilities in this quarter, and soon, not only the former settlers returned, but other settlers came. Emigration received a new impulse.

It seems to have been understood by the old people, that there were thirteen of those women, with their children, who fled from Poultney at this time. After considerable inquiry, we have collected the thirteen names, and now is the time to make the record; having done so, it will not be our fault if their names are not perpetuated. They were: Mrs. William Ward,

Mrs. Thomas Ashley, Mrs. Ichabod Marshall, Mrs. Joseph Marshall, Mrs. Dan Richards (afterwards Mrs. Lindsey Joslin), Mrs. John Richards, Mrs. Timothy Hyde (afterwards Mrs. Abner Adams, mother of the late Parker Adams, and grandmother of Alanson Adams, now residing in Poultney), Mrs. Zebediah Dewey, Mrs. Silas Howe, Mrs. Nathaniel Smith, the widow of Isaac Ashley (the mother of Elisha Ashley, Esq., subsequently the wife of Joseph Rann, the mother of the late Sylvator Rann, and grandmother of Charles A. Rann, now residing in Poultney), Mrs. Nehemiah Howe and Mrs. Josiah Lewis.

In the Spring of 1778, and from thence onward, the town was settled rapidly, though Mr. Ashley says, that for some two or three years, "the inhabitants would often secrete some of their choicest articles before retiring to bed, fearing that they might be obliged to flee before the merciless savages before morning, or be murdered during the defenceless hours of sleep." "This," he says, "the writer well remembers." But we have no information that the Poultney settlers were ever afterward molested by armed foes.

Mr. Ashley informs us that "there were two Tories in town during the Revolutionary War." "One," he says, "was Gilbert Soper; and that during the absence of the inhabitants from their homes, when driven off in 1777, Soper remained, and made free use of such things as were left; for which, and his hostility to American independence, the Whigs determined to chastise him. Lieutenant James Smith, having a scouting party under him, came across Soper, while stopping for refreshments. Smith being in the house, some of the men said, "now is our time." They swore they would hang him—seized him, put a rope around his neck, tied it to a well-sweep, and began to draw him up. Smith having been informed what was going on, rushed out, and gave orders that Soper be let down, just in time to save his life. They both remained in town many years. Soper was a thievish, troublesome fellow; Smith an unfortunate and poor man, and often said he believed the curse of God had followed him for saving Soper's life."

CHAPTER IV.

THE FIRST TOWN REPRESENTATIVE—REORGANIZATION OF THE TOWN—GRAND LIST OF 1781—SETTLEMENT OF ITHAMAR HIBBARD—FIRST MEETING HOUSE ERECTED—DIVISION OF TOWN INTO SCHOOL DISTRICTS.

AFTER the beginning of the year 1778, as before appears, the settlement more rapidly progressed in Poultney, as it did in other towns in Vermont. It also before appears, that in 1777, the people residing on the territory hitherto known as the New Hampshire Grants, had declared themselves independent, and had given to this territory the name of Vermont. A constitution had been adopted, and the first General Assembly under this organization met at Bennington, in March, 1778, and Poultney was represented by William Ward, to whom must be given the honor of being the first representative of the town. At that session the State was divided into two counties—Cumberland on the east, and Bennington on the west side of the Green Mountains. Bennington County was divided into Shires, called Bennington and Rutland Shires, and Heber Allen, of Poultney, was made one of the judges of the Rutland Shire. The courts for the Rutland Shire were held in Timmouth, until 1785, when Rutland was made a shire town, and has remained a shire town and county seat from that until the present time.

The work of organizing civil government in Vermont was hardly less remarkable than the stirring scenes which preceded this organization. The same bold and decisive, and, withal, wise measures characterized the action of the settlers from the first, up to the time Vermont was admitted to the Union, in 1791. To the ability and genius of her statesmen, as much as to the bravery of her men who distinguished themselves in the field, was she indebted; and we are proud to say that the town of Poultney furnished a goodly number who were prominent actors in founding the civil institutions of the State.

At a meeting held on the 16th March, 1778, the following vote was passed: "Whereas, By a union of the inhabitants of this district of land, called the State of Vermont, by their delegates, did frame a Constitution, and by the same did erect a General Assembly. Agreeable to their orders, we have warned the inhabitants of this town, and have met in consequence thereof of said orders; and by reason of said orders not coming to hand before our annual March meeting. We hereby organize ourselves, under said Constitution, into a town for legal purposes." They then proceeded, and elected town officers in accordance with the laws of the State.

The town had hitherto effected an organization, or, at least, had elected the ordinary town officers, and those officers had served in their several capacities, as before appears; but after organizing a general government, under the name of Vermont, and adopting a Constitution, it was thought advisable, as it seems, to reorganize the towns. This, then, is the explanation of the action above taken.

At a town meeting, held in 1780, Nathaniel Smith, Elisha Ashley and Josiah Grant were appointed a committee "to find out the center of the town." The meeting also "Voted to locate the meeting house on the north side of the road, near the burying ground, and that it be built by subscription—45 feet long, and 35 feet wide, and to be a frame building. In 1783, in pursuance of this vote, the house was covered, the lower floor laid, and a desk built. In this condition it was occupied for several years, when a tax was raised by the town, and the house was finished. This was the first house of worship built within the town, and was located on the opposite side of the road from the burial ground, in East Poultney, and a little east of where a dwelling house now stands. Rev. Ithamar Hibbard was the first settled minister, and came here in 1780. This has been regarded as an event of some importance; but we reserve mainly what we have to say upon it until we come to the history of the churches. We might say here, however, that it has been said that Mr. Hibbard came here from Bennington, with an organized church with him. How that may have been we cannot say; but

we had it from his relatives, that many settled here through his influence and exertions. Mr. Hibbard was a Congregationalist; but the settlers then here, who were members of churches, it is supposed, were about equal in number of Congregationalists and Baptists. "They united," says Mr. Ashley, "in settling Mr. Hibbard."

Several of the early Grand Lists were out of the Town Clerk's office at the time of the fire, in 1862, and thereby saved. The earliest of these is dated October 4, 1781, and the following is a copy:

"STATE OF VERMONT.

"*Poultney, October 4, A. D. 1781.*

"A List of the Poles and Rateable Estate of the Inhabitants of said Town, maid up by us,

ABISHAI MOSELEY, } *Listers*
WILLIAM HOOKER, } *under*
NATHANIEL SMITH, } *Oath.*

				£.	s.	d.
Allen, Heber	-	-	-	53	0	0
" Elisha and Samuel	-	-	-	56	73	13*
Ashley, Thomas-	-	-	-	66	0	0
" Elkanah	-	-	-	38	10	0
" Enoch	-	-	-	14	0	0
" Elisha	-	-	-	19	0	0
" William	-	-	-	10	9	0
" John	-	-	-	37	0	0
Adams, Jeremiah	-	-	-	44	15	0
" Józeph	-	-	-	6	0	0
" Benjamin	-	-	-	6	0	0
Armstrong, James	-	-	-	90	0	0
Barber, James	-	-	-	21	0	0
Brookin, Boaz	-	-	-	25	10	0
" James	-	-	-	9	0	0
" Ithamar	-	-	-	33	0	0

* The figures are given from the original, and it will be noticed that there are inaccuracies in the columns of shillings and pence.

	£.	s.	d.
Buel, Ephraim - - -	46	31	0
Blackman, Epraim - - -	18	0	0
Craw, Joseph - - -	36	10	0
Canfield, Ebenezer - - -	28	0	0
Craw, Joseph Jr., - - -	22	10	0
Dewey, Zebediah - - -	59	0	0
Dickson, Archibald - - -	47	0	0
D'Maranville, Stephen - - -	16	0	0
Darror, Ichabod, - - -	9	0	0
Frisbie, Joel - - -	15	10	0
" Ebenezer - - -	10	0	0
Fletcher, Samuel - - -	31	8	5
Grant, John - - -	43	25	0
" Josiah - - -	39	10	0
Grannis, Joel - - -	29	10	0
Green, Robert - - -	45	10	0
Goodin, Thomas - - -	53	10	0
Guthrie, James - - -	9	10	10
Gilbert, Elisha - - -	23	0	0
Hyde, Ebenezer - - -	52	0	0
" Timothy - - -	61	0	0
" James - - -	31	0	0
" Henry - - -	12	0	0
Hosford, Isaac - - -	22	0	0
" Reuben - - -	17	0	0
Hibbard, Elisha - - -	15	0	0
Holmes, Azel - - -	13	0	0
How, Silas - - -	51	0	0
" Peter - - -	34	0	0
" Philip - - -	18	0	0
" Widow - - -	32	0	0
Hooker, James - - -	38	0	0
" William - - -	46	0	0
" Thomas - - -	18	0	0
Higgins, Samuel - - -	6	0	0
Lewis, Josiah - - -	36	0	0

	£.	s.	d.
Logan, Hezekiah	16	10	0
Lawrence, Asa	21	0	0
Marshall, Ichabod	70	0	0
" Joseph	11	0	0
Moseley, Abishai	53	10	0
Martin, John	12	10	0
Merit, Mical	27	0	0
Morgan, Caleb	12	0	0
" Jonathan	6	0	0
Owen, Elijah	35	0	0
" Elijah Jr.,	8	0	0
" John	38	0	0
Parmeter, Benjamin	12	0	0
Parker, Abel	30	0	0
Priest, Philip	23	0	0
Pierce, Phineas	10	0	0
Richards, Zebulon	13	10	0
" John	19	10	0
" Daniel	16	0	0
Rann, Joseph	6	0	0
Ranson, John	21	0	0
Smith, James	17	0	0
" John	35	10	0
" Nathaniel	36	0	0
Soper, Mordecai	14	0	0
Searls, Reuben	11	10	0
Storker, Comfort	9	0	0
Thatcher, Levi	18	0	0
" Amasa	15	0	0
Tilden, John	35	0	0
Watson, Titus	15	0	0
Ward William	45	0	0
Wood, Thomas	9	0	0
Wright, Ebenezer	13	0	0
Wilder, Solomon	6	0	0
Whitney, Tarbel	6	0	0

The sum total of the foregoing, the listers foot up at £1,821 15s., to which they add £464 10s., perhaps, for "Poles" and personal estate, making "total of lists," as they say, £2286 5s. It is quite probable that the 1821 pounds and 15 shillings were the real estate valuation, though this does not distinctly appear. This grand list is valuable for another purpose: it shows who were here, of male inhabitants, subject to taxation, in 1781, and is the only record left of that date which gives as many names of the then residents. It is impossible to give the number of inhabitants at that date; but we can safely say there were at that time eighty-eight male inhabitants in town over twenty-one years old, and that there had been quite an increase from the number here in 1777. The Adams, Canfields, Frisbies, Hosfords, Hibbards, Hookers, Moseley, Morgans, Rann, Ransom, Watson, Whitney, and others, had come here during that time, and we may safely infer, though the evidence is mainly from old records saved, that in the three or four years time preceding 1781, the settlement progressed rapidly.

At a town meeting held in March, 1784, the town voted "a tax of two pence on the pound, to be paid in money or grain—wheat at four shillings, corn at three shillings, or other grain equivalent—payable by the first of September next." At this meeting the town made the first provision for schools, or the first of which Mr. Clark, in his researches, found any record. "A committee was appointed, consisting of Noah Smith, James Brookins, Titus Watson, Abishai Moseley and Reuben Stevens, to divide the town into school districts." At the same meeting, "elected Elisha Allen, Oliver Strong and Willam Hooker, Trustees of Schools."

Our supposition is that the town was, in accordance with the action of this meeting, divided into school districts, though no record has been saved from which it distinctly so appears. "The records of the town," so says Mr. Clark, "show that great pains were taken in the early part of our history to maintain suitable and proper schools." Space will be given for our educational history as we proceed.

With all we have been able to recover of our history, from about the time of the close of the Revolutionary War up to 1800, but little of incident can be given. The business of clearing the lands of the forests, erecting buildings and fences, making roads and bridges, perfecting and advancing civil, religious and social institutions we know went on. Those early grand lists which were preserved, very well indicate the degree of material progress. Nearly every succeeding one shows an increase in valuation of property from the preceding one, and each one shows the names of new settlers as they come in. The Grand List of 1781 has been given. We subjoin abstracts, or amounts, of others saved, and the reader can make his own ratio of progress:

Grand List of 1782 was	\$7,773 00
“ “ 1784 “	10,593 00
“ “ 1785 “	11,036 67
“ “ 1786 “	12,463 00
“ “ 1787 “	12,800 00
“ “ 1790 “	15,843 41
“ “ 1795 “	21,200 00
“ “ 1797 “	24,325 76

The Grand Lists above given, with one or two exceptions, are in pounds, shillings and pence in the originals, and were reduced to dollars and cents by the writer. The lists are not all given—they were not all saved; but enough are given to fairly show the progress of increase in valuation during the time which they cover. The Grand List of 1781, we have seen, contains the names of 88 persons; that of 1786, the names of 149; in that of 1790, the names of nearly two hundred are found. The number on this Grand List cannot be given exactly, as the paper is so worn, that some of the names are obliterated. The Grand List of 1797 contains the names of 239. We know but little what this or that man personally did in those busy years; but we have the general results. We find a steady, and, withal, a rapid material growth, and, as we shall hereafter see, the foundations were being laid broad and deep for a well organized society and prosperous town.

CHAPTER V.

THE POULTNEY LIBRARY—OTHER LIBRARIES—THE FIRST CENSUS
MILLS ERECTED PRIOR TO 1800.

IN the year 1790, the “old Poultney Library” Association was formed. Thomas Ashley was the prime mover in this project, though many others actively participated. No records of this institution have reached us; but tradition says an association was formed, and persons became members by taking one or more shares. The price of a share was \$1.50. The money paid for shares was appropriated in the purchase of books, which constituted the library. The meetings of the association were holden once in two months, at the office or room where the library was kept. Each proprietor or shareholder paid twelve and a-half cents once in two months, which went into the fund used to purchase more books, and each could draw the number of books he was entitled to (which, at first, was one book—afterwards three) at each meeting. This was done by bidding; a list of the books was read, one after another, and each of the shareholders bid on such books as he wanted, until he received the number to which he was entitled. The rules required that all books should be returned once in two months, and if any were injured, a fine was imposed, paid, and went into the replenishing fund.

The library became quite large and flourishing. The meetings were well attended, and for many years very much interest was manifested in the concern. The Poultney library may be set down as one of the useful and effective agents in diffusing intelligence, and moulding character during the time of its existence. Several of the sons of Poultney, who have distinguished themselves in the professions and otherwise, have referred to it as one of the awakening influences which operated upon them in the days of their youth. There were influential members of

the association who were deists; and as they had to do more or less with the selection and purchase of the books, some found their way into the library which were infidel in their character. The Rev. Clark Kendrick and the Rev. Samuel Leonard, after they were settled here, joined the association, and were sorely troubled about these infidel books. Through their influence, a vote was obtained to sell the old books at public auction, and appropriate the money received in the purchase of new ones. Messrs. Kendrick and Leonard were present at the auction, and purchased every book which they deemed pernicious in its influences. These books were removed to the house of Mr. Leonard, and all were committed to the flames. Harvey D. Smith was a long time librarian, and kept the library in his store, now Dewey & Dewey's store, in the east village. Amos Bliss was the last librarian. The library was sold at public auction in 1841, and thus it ended.

Many have spoken of the demise of the old Poultney library with regret, and many have censured the people of the town for permitting it to go down, and have gone so far as to treat the fact as evidence of the decline of our people. But it should not be so regarded. The Poultney library was in existence a half century, and was finally driven out of existence by a change that will now be noted. In 1790, when the library was established, there were but two newspapers in Vermont; and, indeed, newspaper circulation, until many years after the beginning of the present century, was a mere trifle, compared with what it now is. Those who took a newspaper, not often had more than one, and that a small sheet that could be read through in a few minutes. The people read their Bibles, and supplied themselves with solid works from the library. Such was, then, their reading; they could avail themselves of no other. But as the publication of newspapers, magazines and books increased, the people began to lose their interest in the town library, and lost it more and more, until the library books were disposed of, and the concern closed up. We were no less a reading people in 1841 than in 1790; but, in 1841, we had come to supply ourselves with reading matter outside the town library. In addition

to the great increase of newspapers, periodicals and books, Sunday School libraries had been established in all the churches, which supplied a large portion of the children with reading. In a word, the change here indicated, killed the Poultney library.

In this connection, we may as well speak of other libraries that came into existence after the failure of the so-called Poultney library. In 1862, an Agricultural Library was formed in Poultney. J. J. Joslin became the librarian. A small but valuable selection of books was made, and for a time considerable interest was manifested; but, of late, the indications are that it will, ere long, share the fate of the old Poultney library. It would be very desirable, if the farmers of the town would hold meetings, at stated times, for discussions of subjects connected with their calling, and avail themselves of the valuable information contained in the books of their library. This they are at liberty to do; but if they will not, there is no law to compel them.

Dr. W. W. Hibbard, some three years ago, established a circulating library, which, so far, has proved a success. He is gradually adding to it, and his patrons are increasing. He rents the use of his books, the price depending on the time they are kept. He keeps a bookstore and circulating library in the same building.

Troy Conference Academy has quite an extensive library, and many choice works. There are several very respectable private libraries in town. There is no want of reading matter in our midst; but the same evil is apparent here as elsewhere, a disposition to select that which is of doubtful utility.

We now return to 1790. During this year, the subject of the admission of Vermont into the Union was deeply agitated throughout the State. In that year, the long pending New York controversy was satisfactorily adjusted, the boundary line between the two States fixed, and, by an act of Congress, Vermont became one of the United States of America on the Fourth of March, 1791.

The first census was taken the same year of its admission. Twenty years had elapsed since Ebenezer Allen and Thomas

Ashley entered the wilderness, and began the settlement of Poultney. In that twenty years, what results? In that time the Revolutionary War had begun; in that time it had ended in glorious victory to the Colonists; in that time a Republican Government had been organized, and a Constitution adopted, based upon the principle that "all men are created equal;" in that time Vermont, in the exercise of that bravery, persistency, native talent and wise statesmanship, which were without parallel in the history of the world, had extricated herself from an extremely trying and anomalous position, and entered the family of States; in that time the town of Poultney had come to have within its borders 1121 inhabitants, the number given by the first census.

Those inhabitants were in every part of the town. The early settlers, as they came, could select such localities as they chose, if not pre-occupied. Thomas Ashley settled near the west village; Heber Allen in the east village, or where that village now is; William Ward in the upper part of what was afterwards known as Fenel Hollow; Zebediah Dewey in Hampshire Hollow; Josiah Lewis in the north part of the town—and so they scattered—some settling on Pond Hill and Ames' Hollow, when they could have procured lands at or where the villages now are, at the same prices. It was not then known where the village, villages, or central place or places of business would be. A committee was appointed, as we have seen, to find the center of the town. Whether that committee performed this duty does not appear from any record, or other information left us; nor does the purpose appear, though it is quite probable that it was with the view of locating the business center. It might not have occurred to them that natural laws have to do in locating business centers.

There were, at one time, six saw mills on Poultney River within the limits of the town. One was built by Jonathan Morgan, near where his sons now reside, some two miles east of the east village; another a few rods down the stream, near where the late Harlow Hosford lived; another at the falls at the east village, by Abel Parker, afterwards owned by Joseph Morse;

another by Deacon Silas Howe, at the place since known as the Candlestick Factory premises, and between the two villages; another by Fay Hyde, on the opposite side of the river from the Ruggles' Foundry; and another on the premises now owned by Messrs. McGraths, at the "Hampton bridge," so-called—a place formerly known as Norton's Mills. The exact date when these several mills were built, cannot now be given; but four of these mills were built prior to 1800, and part of them soon after the settlement. The one at the Harlow Hosford place was built subsequent to 1800, and Fay Hyde built his mill in 1813. The freshet of 1811 developed a water-power at the Ruggles' Foundry place, which has since been utilized, as will hereafter appear. There are now but two saw mills on this stream, one owned by Joseph Mears, at the east village; the other by Messrs. McGraths, at the Hampton bridge. There were, quite early, two saw mills in the south-east part of the town, on a small stream called "Endless Brook," which empties into Lake St. Catharine. There were also two in the south-west part of the town, on what was called the "Hadaway Brook." All these were long since discontinued. There were two on the "Lewis' Brook," in the north part of the town; one was built by John Lewis, a little below the present residence of H. Lewis; the other was built by Colonel John Ransom, near Philo Hosford's dwelling-house. The former of these was discontinued many years ago; but a saw mill, at the latter place named, has been kept up to the present time, and is now owned by Harrison Smith. It was recently burned, but has been rebuilt.

Prior to 1800, five grist mills had been erected on Poultney River within the limits of the town—one by Mr. Morgan, near his saw mill; one at the "Todd place," a half mile east of the east village; one at East Poultney, the first one built; one at the Candlestick Factory place, and one at the Hampton bridge place. It would be gratifying to give the dates when these several mills were erected; but this cannot be done, except that we know the first one, by Nehemiah Howe, was built before the year 1777. Most of them were built quite early in the settlement. Grist and saw mills were then indispensable. No flour

was then brought from the west, nor from anywhere else. The people raised their own grain, and ground it in their own mills. First, the log-cabin was built, and as each settler came to be able, cut timber from his own land, or his neighbors, drew it to the saw mill, and thus obtained his lumber for a frame house. A forge was built as early as 1785, at the "Todd place," by Samuel Joslin and Abel Darling. This was actively run for some years, and furnished the blacksmiths and others with wrought iron.

In our biographical and family sketches, it will be found that the town had, from its early settlement, its quota of mechanics. It had the blacksmith, the carpenter and joiner, the tailor, the shoemaker—in short, all the mechanics and manufacturers necessary to produce any article that was then deemed a want or necessity.

Not long after the organization of the United States Government, political parties were formed, and the people of Vermont, as elsewhere, were divided in political sentiment. During the administration of John Adams, the second President of the United States, every town, village and hamlet in Vermont was aroused to a high degree of political excitement—Poultney, with the rest. There were some laws enacted during his administration, among which were the "Alien and Sedition Laws," as they were called, that brought out a popular clamor, the effect of which, doubtless, defeated Mr. Adams, when a candidate for re-election. By the Alien Law, the President was authorized to order any alien whom he should judge dangerous to the peace and safety of the United States, to depart out of the territory of the same within a time, to be limited by the President, under a penalty of imprisonment. The Sedition Law was designed to prevent the abuse of speech and of the press. It provided a punishment for those convicted of speaking or publishing any false, scandalous or malicious words against the Government of the United States, either House of Congress, or the President. During this period, there was an Irish emigrant living in Fairhaven, by the name of Matthew Lyon—a man of more than ordinary ability, a staunch democrat, and was well known in

the State. He had been, one term, a member of Congress from this district, and, in 1798, was found guilty of violating the sedition law, and imprisoned at Vergennes. At this time he was the publisher of a small democratic paper, in which the offensive articles appeared. Previous to the election, in 1798, and while incarcerated in prison, he was nominated by the democratic party of his district for Congress. The district was thoroughly canvassed, and every man brought out to the polls on election day who could be. There was living at this time, on "Maranville Hill," a Frenchman by the name of Stephen D. Maranville, the common ancestor of all the Maranvilles who have since lived in the vicinity. At the time of the election, he was unable to walk, and almost entirely helpless from a severe attack of the inflammatory rheumatism. But he was a sterling democrat, and his vote must be secured, if possible. A sort of ambulance was constructed, and a party of young democrats volunteered to carry him on that, and did carry him, some three miles, to the polls. Here he was provided with a vote for Matthew Lyon. The vote was placed between his fingers, and as he was being taken to the ballot-box, one of his political opponents, affecting surprise, exclaimed: "What! Uncle Steve! are you able to be out?" "Able," said the old man; "yes; and strong enough to carry a *Lyon* in my hand!"

The foregoing incident will illustrate the spirit of the people in those early days of political controversy in this country. Two political parties had been formed—federal and democratic—and this partisan zeal manifested in Poultney at the election in 1798, was kept up to about the same degree of heat until after the close of the war of 1812. It disturbed the social relations of the people to a considerable extent. This subject will receive some attention hereafter.

CHAPTER VI.

POPULATION OF THE TOWN BY DECADES, 1791-1870—THE VIL-
LAGES IN 1800—THE BUSINESS AT AND ABOUT THAT TIME
—POST OFFICES.

WE may as well here, as anywhere, perhaps, give the census of the inhabitants of the town of Poultney, which shall include all the enumerations made from 1791 to 1870.

By the 1st enumeration in 1791, the population was	1,121
“ 2d “ “ 1800 “ “ “	1,697
“ 3d “ “ 1810 “ “ “	1,905
“ 4th “ “ 1820 “ “ “	1,955
“ 5th “ “ 1830 “ “ “	1,909
“ 6th “ “ 1840 “ “ “	1,880
“ 7th “ “ 1850 “ “ “	2,329
“ 8th “ “ 1860 “ “ “	2,278
“ 9th “ “ 1870 “ “ “	2,836

It will be seen that the increase from 1791 to 1800, a period of nine years, was 573. The several enumerations show the most rapid increase in population in this period, of any other since the first census was taken. In the period of time from 1860 to 1870, there was a very respectable gain, owing mainly to the springing up of the Slate business within the town, but not quite as large a gain as during the first period named.

A short time before the commencement of the present century, there were several men became inhabitants of the town who afterwards were among its most prominent and useful citizens. Among these we may name John Stanley, Daniel Sprague, Thomas Todd, John Jones and the Thompsons. The log-houses, one by one, over the town, had been giving place to substantial frame dwellings, and, in 1800, the east and west villages were actually begun. We would, if we could, give Poultney as it then was; but we cannot fully.

As early as 1800, John Stanley was keeping a hotel in the same house afterwards owned and kept as a hotel by Joel Beaman, and now owned and kept as such by Mr. Beaman's family. The house has, at several different times, while owned by Mr. Beaman and family, been enlarged and repaired.

North of Mr. Stanley's Hotel, on what is now known as Beaman street, there was then but one dwelling-house, which was the same in which Joseph Wade now lives, and was then occupied by Ebenezer Smith. Thomas Ashley, as before appears, had a house where Dr. McLeod now lives, east, and directly opposite, of the Beaman Hotel, which was then occupied by Mr. Stanley. On what is now known as Grove street, there was a small house on the corner, where Jonas Clark's house now stands, which, some little time prior to 1800, was occupied by Mr. Stanley, after he moved from the tavern; south, on the same side of this street, where the Daniel Mallary house, now so-called, stands, was a house built by Thomas Ashley, and for a while occupied by Zebulon Ashley, the son of Thomas. This, and the house last named, on Mr. Clark's corner, were all the houses on the east side of what is now Grove street. On the other side of this street, Roswell Richards had a house, and lived where Herman R. Clark now lives. Mr. Richards was a wagon maker, and carried on the business in this locality. There was also a dwelling-house where Andrew Clark now lives, in which a Mr. Hull resided.

On the corner, where the Poultney House now stands, there was then no building; but a little west, and about where the Don A. Barker house now stands, was a one story building, about 35 by 20 feet, occupied by Mr. Stanley as a store. This was the first, and, then, the only store in the west village. It was before the day of stoves. A large chimney was built in the store, with a fire-place and a large flue, as it was then supposed none other could carry off the smoke; and to make it proof against burglars, by way of the chimney, two scythes were sharpened, and laid across the flue, with the edge up, when the chimney was built. This building was afterwards occupied by Joel Beaman, as a store; afterwards by Mr. Austin, as a shoe-

shop, and was moved a little back from the street, and now is one of the rear buildings on the Barker place, now owned by J. B. Beaman.

In going down Main street, on the south side, the next building from the Stanley store was Daniel Sprague's house, where Mrs. John Lewis now lives; next a house where Mrs. Leffingwell now lives, first occupied by Ichabod Babcock; the next, Samuel Woodman's, where A. E. Knapp now lives. Mr. Woodman had a pottery, and made earthen milk-pans, plates, jugs, &c. The pottery stood where the Bank now stands. He did some business in his line for several years; but his business was discontinued some time before 1825. There was a lane open at Mr. Woodman's, which led to a tan works located on Bentley avenue, near where the dwelling-house of Elijah Ross now stands. Ephraim Herrick carried on the tan works. At the west end of what is now Main street, on what are now the Troy Conference Academy grounds, and about where the front fence is on these grounds, Timothy Crittenden kept a hotel. The building passed with the land to the Troy Conference Academy, in 1834. The school was kept in it until the Academy building was erected, in 1837; afterwards it was moved on to the north side of Main street, since repaired by Nathaniel Mason, and is now occupied by Elias Whitcomb. On the north side of Main street there was a small house where Dr. Charles S. Perry's house now stands. Along up, on the same side of the street, where Mr. McIlvaine now lives, was a school-house, with a square roof, and what was called a "steéple" on the center of the roof. This is supposed to have been the first building erected for educational purposes in the west village. The next building was the "Ephraim Herrick house," afterwards used as a depot, and since moved, and now used by George Peppler as a furniture shop and store. A house stood near where Jonas Gibson now lives, and was occupied by Daniel Mallary; and farther east was the house of Ichabod Babcock, still standing, and almost unchanged, except by the wear of time. Mr. Babcock was a hatter, and then carried on the business at this place. There was also a house where Alanson Rice subsequently lived

and died—the same place where his widow now lives, and one on what is now known as College street, where Hiram Chandler now lives.

Here, then, we have the West Village, or “West Street,” as it has been called, as it was in 1800; and, we may say, as it was up to 1810. The change was but trifling during the first ten years of the present century in this part of the town. There were then here a school-house, two taverns, one store, a pottery, a hatter, tailor, blacksmith and wagon-maker, and, if right in count, fifteen dwelling-houses. These were frame houses; but not one of them, except Herrick’s or Smith’s had any paint outside or in. Herrick’s was painted white, and Smith’s red.

The East Village, at this time (1800), was a little larger. The “Eagle Tavern” had been erected—the same building, with its additions and changes, now standing, and owned and occupied as a hotel by Alexander Murdock. On the road to Middletown, a few rods east of the Eagle Hotel, a Mr. Tuttle lived; there is no house standing there now. A little farther still, and on the other side of the road, opposite the burial ground, Thos. Wilmot lived; and near here stood the first meeting-house. Opposite the Eagle Tavern, on the corner, was a house, then occupied by Daniel Parsons. This house was afterwards enlarged, and was known for many years as the “Neal Tavern.” It is now owned and occupied by Stephen Scott. North of this house, a few rods, was the “Thompson house,” which was standing until recently, but within a year or so has been demolished and removed. Capt. Lamson built a house, where G. B. Prindle now lives, and occupied it until his death. On the road from the Eagle Tavern, southerly, to the bridge, the first building was a store kept by Amos Thompson and Elisha Ashley, and near the locality where Paul J. Marshall’s store now is. The next, a dwelling-house occupied by William Meacham and Elisha Ashley, and the same house now occupied by the family of Rollin Marshall. The next house was occupied by a Dr. Walker; subsequently by Stephen W. Dana, Amor Bailey, and now by J. C. Dewey. At the bridge, or crossing at the river, there was a carding machine establishment, built by William Meacham before 1810, and a

saw and grist mill, which have been named before. Abel Parker lived in the house now occupied by Joseph Morse, and the next was John Grant's house, now owned and occupied by Mrs. Ross, the widow of Paul M. Ross. Down from this corner, on the south side of the street running to West Poultney, the first house was occupied by a Mr. Strong; the second by Rev. Mr. Leonard, the second settled pastor of the Congregational Church, and stood on the premises now owned by Salmon Richards. This house is now, and has been for many years, occupied by Mr. Richards as a wagon shop. Next was the Wallingford Todd house, so-called, now owned by J. W. Ensign; next a house where the father of G. B. Prindle then lived—the place now occupied by James Matthews. A Mr. Davis lived where Abial Pearsons now resides, and next, the "Pine Tree House." The "Pine Tree House" was owned by Elder Kendrick, and occupied by him several of the last years of his life. A Mr. Thorndeck lived where Dea. Watkins now resides, and Stearns Marshall lived at the old Marshall place, occupied by the family from the first settlement to the present time. On the north side of the road, David Thompson (the father of Amos and Jesse) built the house now owned by M. W. Bliss, and occupied it until his death, early in the present century; it was then occupied for a few years by Jesse Thompson, in which time Frederick was born. Soon after it was sold to Peabody Kinney. Since then it has been owned and occupied by different families. On the opposite and north side of the road, J. Thompson lived where H. Gorham now resides; Thomas Holmes where W. H. Crittenden now does, and Timothy Marshall where A. K. Marshall now lives; J. Hollenbeach lived where Charles Beals now does; Dr. Safford at the "Hopson place;" Dr. Kendrick where Dr. Horton now does; Elder Kendrick, and then John Young occupied the house where Rodney Smith now lives, and Enos Wells at the Moses Noyes' place, recently occupied by Rev. J. W. Wood. Ezekiel Buel, a hatter, and the father of Gustavus Buel, of Castleton, lived at the place now occupied by R. H. Green. Smith & Ransom had a store in the same building

(since enlarged) now occupied by Dewey & Dewey. Deacon Silas Howe lived where Frederick Ruggles now resides.

Some residences and places of business may be omitted in the foregoing. We have been obliged to avail ourselves of the memories of old persons, and it is quite possible there may be omissions, and perhaps inaccuracies in what does appear; but so far as the information can now be obtained, we have given the two villages as they were at the beginning of the present century.

During the period of time running from 1800 to 1811, quite a business sprung up on the river east of the east village. Samuel Joslin, one of the proprietors of the forge before mentioned, died before the year 1800. Thomas Todd came into the town, and took his place, in company with Darling. They soon got into difficulty between themselves, and Mr. Darling removed to Rutland. The forge was discontinued about the beginning of the present century. Mr. Todd put up a carding machine quite early, and it is thought a little before the year 1800. Very soon after the year 1800, Mr. Todd erected a small woolen manufactory, and employed John Jones, who was by trade a woolen manufacturer, to superintend it. Mr. Jones was a native of Wales, and came to Poultney from Warren County, N. Y. He worked a few years with Mr. Todd, and until Reuben Wheeler built a mill a little farther up the river, at the "Guernsey Place," as it was afterwards called, when Mr. Jones became the superintendent of Mr. Wheeler's manufactory. Mr. Wheeler first put up a carding machine at this place (so we have been informed) as early as the year 1800. The woolen manufactory superintended by Mr. Jones, was built in 1804 or 1805, and was afterwards quite successful, or, at least, did an extensive business for those times. The War of 1812 raised the price of woolen goods, and in the last year of the war, Mr. Jones, in company with Chauncy Guernsey, bought out Mr. Wheeler. Mr. Jones removed to the State of Ohio, in 1823, and Hoyt Guernsey succeeded him in the ownership of the factory. Mr. Guernsey did a large manufacturing business until his death,

which occurred in 1834. After the death of Mr. Guernsey, Francis Slason, of Rutland, and Albert Langdon, of Castleton, under the firm of Slason & Langdon, carried on the business of manufacturing at this place for some years. By reason of the manufacturing business at this point, considerable business centered here. A store and several mechanics' shops were located here for a time.

Mr. Todd was an active business man, though angular and eccentric in his ways and manner. Besides his carding and woolen manufactory, he had other business.

Dr. David Dewey was educated for a physician and settled, about the year 1800, a little east of the Todd place, between that and the Guernsey place, and where Benoni Munson now resides. He was in the successful practice of his profession for some years; but he was born a mechanic and inventor. His tastes and genius leading him in that direction, quite early during his practice he had a work and trip-hammer shops on his premises. Gradually he left the practice of his profession, and gradually engaged in mechanical and manufacturing pursuits. Much of the business in the town, in the early part of the present century, had its origin from his energies and skill, as will hereafter appear.

We are indebted to Henry Clark, Esq., for the history of the post offices of the town. Post routes were established in the State soon after the close of the Revolutionary War, and in 1783, Anthony Haswell, of Bennington, was appointed postmaster of Vermont. He furnished this and other towns of the State with the mail, until 1791, when Vermont ceased to be an independent government, and was admitted into the Union of States. In 1791, David Russell was appointed by the General Government postmaster of Vermont.

A mail route was established from Bennington to Burlington. A long controversy arose relative to the routes between those two places. A convention was held at Manchester, at which it was decided that two routes be established; that it be carried one week directly north, through Manchester to Rutland, and on its return pass through Castleton and Poultney, and from

thence to Bennington; the next week to pass through Poultney and Castleton, and return by way of Manchester and Arlington.

It is impossible, says Mr. Clark, to ascertain the exact date of the establishment of a post office in Poultney, under the General Government, as the early records of the Post Office Department were burned in 1836; but from the Auditor's books it is ascertained that first returns were made from April, 1799. The office was probably established in January, 1799, and John Stanley was appointed postmaster. Mr. Stanley was succeeded (the exact date cannot be given) by Timothy Crittenden, who held the office until Daniel Sprague was appointed, February 10, 1809. Daniel Mallary was appointed in 1815. The name of the office was changed to West Poultney, September 15, 1824.

Samuel P. Hooker was postmaster from 1836 to 1841

Isaac Leffingwell " " " 1841 " 1842

James Richardson " " " 1842 " 1845

Samuel P. Hooker " " " 1845 " 1849

John B. Beaman " " " 1849 " 1853

Henry Clark " " " 1853 " 1860

Merritt Clark was appointed postmaster in 1860, and has had the office to the present time. The name of the office was changed back to Poultney, September 28th, 1857.

A post office was established at East Poultney, under the name of Poultney, August 4, 1824, and Stephen W. Dana was appointed postmaster. At this time the east village was the larger of the two, and a controversy had been some little time pending, which arose from the efforts of those living in the east village to remove the post office from the west village to the east. This controversy, with its results, will be found interesting, and will be given elsewhere in this work. One of the results was the establishment of a post office at the east village. The following is a list of postmasters at that place from the time the office was created to the present time:

Stephen W. Dana from 1824 to 1827.

Daniel Mallary " 1827 " 1829

Harris Hosford " 1829 " 1832

William Wheeler " 1832 " 1834

Simeon Mears	from	1834	"	1840
William M. Bosworth,	"	1840	"	1841
James P. Harris	"	1841	"	1846
William McLeod	"	1846	"	1849
Paul M. Ross,	"	1849	"	1853
J. C. Derby	"	1853	"	1861

Edwin S. Dewey, of the firm of Dewey & Dewey, succeeded Mr. Derby as postmaster, and has held the post office in that village since his appointment. The name of the office was changed from Poultney to East Poultney in 1857.

CHAPTER VII.

THE POULTNEY TURNPIKE—THE FLOOD OF 1811—DAMAGES
DONE—INCIDENTS.

ONE of the first duties of a public nature attended to by the early settlers, was the laying out and making roads. In these duties they were prompt and faithful, though, at best, the roads were rough and uneven for many years. They often laid out their roads over hills, instead of around them, and their children and grand-children have charged them with folly for so doing, yet are slow to this day in making changes to obviate the hills.

Quite early, the main road running north and south through Poultney west village became a thoroughfare for through travel. It was in the route from Lansingburgh, Troy and Albany to Middlebury, Burlington and St. Albans. Lansingburgh was then the main place of trade for Western Vermont, and all merchandize was carried to and from by teams. This main road, as first laid, was crooked, and in some places ran over hills, that made it difficult to draw heavy loads, and, in 1805, some enterprising and leading citizens projected the plan of a turnpike road. The Legislature sat at Danville in the fall of that year, and Amos Thompson represented the town of Poultney. An act of incorporation of "The Poultney Turnpike Company" was passed. The company organized in 1806, adopted a set of by-laws, and elected its officers. Some scraps of the records of the company have been preserved, which give the by-laws, and show that Benjamin Carver was the first secretary elected, but do not show who the other officers were, first elected. The road, as incorporated, started from the State line east, where it separates Granville and Wells; from thence northerly, through Wells, Poultney, Castleton, Sudbury, and from thence to Middlebury. It was designed as a part of a through line or route from Albany, N. Y., to

Burlington, Vermont, and after some years of struggle on the part of a few enterprising and determined men, was so established.

The Poultney turnpike road was not surveyed until 1808. Three or four years more elapsed before the working of the road was completed, and the road put in running order. We find a record of a meeting "legally warned and holden at the dwelling-house (hotel) of Beaman & Lovell, in Poultney, on the 15th day of January, 1811, and made choice of the following officers: Chauncy Langdon, President; Enos Merrill, Reuben Skinner, John Stanley, Jacob Howe, Directors; Ezekiel Buel, Clerk; John Ransom, Jr., Treasurer."

At the time of this meeting, the road had not been completed, but, from the best recollection of the old persons now living, it was completed, or nearly so, that year. It is recollected that General Dearborn, in 1812, took a force of United States troops over this turnpike road on the route from Greenbush to Plattsburg, and encamped one night at Castleton corners. A line of stages from Albany to Burlington commenced running over the road very soon after it was completed. The first stages were open carriages, the beds resting on thorough-braces; but soon the coach appeared on the road, similar in style and character to the ones since used. Toll-gates were established on the road. There were two of these toll-gates within the limits of the town of Poultney; one at the extreme south part of the town, another some two miles north of the west village, and first put up at John Ransom's, where E. D. Andrus now resides. This gate was afterwards removed further north, near to the place where the dwelling-house of Joseph Fuller now stands. While the gate was at the Ransom place, it could be shunned by taking a road running up the hill eastwardly, and around, and the gate was removed for that reason. The stages were two days in running from Albany to Burlington. Beaman's Hotel was about equi-distant from the two places, and was made the stopping place over night. After a post office was established at the east village, the mail for a little time was carried to and from that place; but soon the stage was diverted from its route at the west village, and ran from thence to the east village,

thence to Castleton, and there struck the turnpike road again. The stages were kept running on this route until a railroad communication was established, in 1852. Joel Beaman was connected with this line of stages a large portion of the time, as proprietor and manager. His connection therewith will be more explicitly given in his biography, which will be found elsewhere in this work.

The establishment of the turnpike road was regarded as a long stride in the line of progress, and so it really was. After it was worked, it was looked upon as an improved highway, and much superior to other roads for ease and comfort in travel, as also in hauling goods and all commodities, which, until railroads were built, were transported by teams. The improved highway, and the introduction of stages, seem to have been the first steps in the wonderful change the country has undergone in its modes of communication. "The isolation of small communities then began to give way before larger sympathies and more extended interests."

The Poultney turnpike prospered until about 1824 or 1825. The New York canals had then been opened, which diverted the heavy teaming in this section of Vermont from Troy, Albany and Lansingburgh to Whitehall. The stock soon began to depreciate, and became less and less in value, until it was regarded as worthless, or nearly so. The gates were finally taken off, and the company surrendered the turnpike to the towns through which it passed. It was accepted by the towns, and since (in Poultney, at least) has been used as a public highway. The exact date of this surrender cannot now be given; but it was some years before the stages were discontinued.

THE FLOOD OF 1811,

which occurred on the 22d day of July of that year, was the most remarkable one in the history of the town. On the morning of that day, the sun rose clear, and the sky was cloudless. About nine o'clock in the forenoon, thunder was heard in the distance, and a dark cloud was seen rising in the west. By ten o'clock the rain was pouring down in torrents; but it was re-

garded as a shower that would soon pass over. About noon there was a temporary cessation of the rain; the sun came out, and it was very hot and sultry. By one o'clock it began to rain again violently, and so continued most of the afternoon. The fall of water was very heavy in the towns of Middletown and Tinmouth, lying east of Poultney. Poultney River rises in Tinmouth, and running through a valley, drains the waters of a part of Tinmouth, and the whole of Middletown. Most of the distance from where it rises in Tinmouth, to a point near the center of Poultney, in its course, the lands descend each side to the river, and in a shower or heavy rain, the small streams and little rills from the hill sides on either hand, rapidly pour their falling waters into it. Of course this river rises rapidly in a heavy rain, and it rises higher than streams of the same size do in many other localities with the same fall of rain. So sudden was the rise of water in this instance, that the inhabitants were hardly aware of danger before mills, dwelling-houses and other buildings were being swept away. All the mills on Poultney River within the town, except the factory built by Reuben Wheeler, at the Guernsey place, were carried away with their contents, mainly; and these included Mr. Morgan's grist and saw mills, Dr. Dewey's trip-hammer establishment and work shop, Mr. Todd's factory, clothiers' works and grist-mill, the mills at east Poultney, at the candlestick factory place, and the Norton mills, at the State line, near Hampton bridge. Every bridge on the river was carried away, except the bridge at East Poultney, and many, if not all, on the smaller streams shared the same fate. Several dwelling-houses and other buildings were taken away, among which was a house then owned and occupied by Stephen Morse. This house was located on the road to Middletown, near the bridge that now crosses the stream which runs down through Morse Hollow. Ithamar Smith, who then lived on the same stream, up the hollow from where Mr. Morse lived, had a dwelling-house carried away. Wrecks of buildings, bridges, machinery and "flood-wood" were constantly floating down, and now and then would come a large forest tree, taken up by the roots, brought along, and made to

serve as a battering-ram to demolish buildings, or whatever obstructed its course.

The damage to the lands was very large. They were badly cut up by the streams, and acres were covered with stones, gravel and sand, that for years rendered them of little value for cultivation. It is impossible, at this late day, to give anything that could be called an accurate estimate of the losses; but, as will be seen from our incomplete sketch, they were in the aggregate very heavy. Some little time followed before the town of Poultney was restored to its previous condition of business activity and prosperity.

Many incidents of this remarkable flood might be given, and we make room for a few. George Morgan, a brother of the late Jonathan Morgan, lost his life on that day. He lived on the Hampshire Hollow road, and had a yoke of oxen over the stream from where he was, and as the stream rose, he thought them in danger. He attempted to cross the stream on horseback, and rescue his oxen; but the water proved to be deeper than he expected—the rapid current took him from his horse's back, and he was drowned.

Mrs. Jonas Clark, with her children, Merritt and Horace, left their home, in a carriage, in the fore part of the day, with a package of wool, for Todd's factory, to be carded. As the rain commenced, they sought shelter in the house of Ebenezer Frisbie, who then lived about two miles east of the east village, and near where Abner Lewis and J. A. and I. H. Morgan now reside. Hon. Merritt Clark, who was the elder of the two children, and then about eight years old, gave the writer something of what he saw and heard while at Mr. Frisbie's. Word came that Stephen Morse's family, living in the hollow about half a mile further on towards Middletown, were all drowned. This, fortunately, was an error; but Mr. Frisbie, at the time, believed it to be so. Mrs. Morse was a daughter of Mr. Frisbie, and this calamity (as he supposed it to be), the terrible rain, the heavy thunder, and the almost darkness of night, created a gloom that was exceedingly oppressive. His own cellar wall fell in with a

crash from the action of the water, and Mr. Frisbie, by nature a sound and sensible man, was so overcome by these influences, that he expressed the belief that the Judgment-day had come, and engaged in prayer. Mrs. Clark and her children remained until the next day, when her husband, the late General Jonas Clark, came and took his wife and children home in safety.

It before appears that the dwelling-house of Stephen Morse was carried away. His family escaped—but it was a narrow escape. Mr. Morse and his hired man, in the morning, were at work in the field near by, and as the rain commenced, ran to the house. The inmates of the house at the time were Mr. Morse, his wife and one child, the hired man, and two Benson ladies, who had driven there in a carriage at or about the time the rain commenced. All were unconscious of danger, until suddenly the water surrounded the house, when they realized that they must leave it at once or perish. The two ladies entered the carriage, which stood near the door, taking Mrs. Morse and her child with them. They started the horse, but soon the carriage was swung around by the rapid current of water, but the horse, after desperate struggles, succeeded in drawing the floating carriage out upon solid ground. Mr. Morse and his hired man barely succeeded in wading out of the water to a place of safety. The house went down the stream in a few minutes after its occupants left it. It was supposed that stones, gravel and flood-wood, as they were brought down, had formed a dam, and that this dam broke away; hence the almost instantaneous rush of water at this point. This seems probable; but so far, we are informed, rests on supposition.

At the Todd place, we have been informed, there were large numbers of people collected, and the excitement was intense. This was then one of the leading business points in the town. With his other business, Mr. Todd had come to do quite a large manufacturing business, and at this time had considerable quantities of cloth manufactured and stored in his factory. Mr. Todd, we have been told by those who were there at the time, became frantic as the water rose, and as it appeared that his property, which years of industry had accumulated, was doomed

to destruction. A portion of his cloth in the factory was saved by the desperate efforts of his men. The factory building went off whole, like the sailing of a ship; but in the rapid and descending current, some rods below, was dashed in pieces.

The following incidents at the west part of the town, on that day, we have from those who were present: Joel Beaman, Daniel Sprague and Billy Todd were on their way home from Troy with iron merchandize, etc. On their arrival at Samuel Hyde's Tavern, where Pomeroy Wells now lives, they learned that the river was running over the road north and south of the bridge, and it was a question whether they would be able to cross over, and Mr. Hyde accompanied them to witness the experiment. They had no difficulty in reaching the bridge from the south, and crossed it in safety; but they had no sooner landed on the north bank than the bridge went down the stream, leaving them with their team by the maple tree, still standing near the north end of the covered bridge, though shorn of its beautiful and wide-spreading branches. The water was so deep north of them, in the vicinity of Jesse Howe's, where it formerly ran, that any attempt to proceed further would be extremely hazardous. They then unharnessed their horses, turned them into the stream, and they swam ashore. The villagers turned out *en masse* to devise ways and means to rescue the four men who were on the wagon, apparently in the middle of the river. Various attempts were made with rafts, ropes, etc., to reach them, but on account of the rapid current and the immense quantity of flood-wood with which the stream was filled, all their efforts proved unavailing. But as the day wore away, and the shades of night began to settle down, the rain still descending in torrents, and the stream rising, Esquire Beaman said: "I am going ashore." His friends tried to dissuade him from the attempt, as being extremely dangerous; but he had decided in his own mind to undertake it, and was not to be discouraged. Accordingly, he divested himself of his outer garments, and putting his "old red pocket-book" (which was generally pretty well filled with bank notes) in his hat, and placing it firmly on his head, "went in." A large number of persons on shore went

down stream, keeping watch of his hat, as it indicated his whereabouts, till he finally reached *terra-firma* at Mr. Herrick's tan works, located near the place where E. Ross' barn now stands, some sixty rods below the place of his embarkation. The other three men, Sprague, Hyde and Todd, despairing of reaching the shore that night, gathered some slabs and boards as they came floating down, of which they made a sort of platform upon the lower branches of the aforesaid maple tree, which were nearly horizontal, upon which they perched themselves, having taken from the wagon a keg of rum belonging to Mr. Beaman, from which they managed to extract enough to answer their purpose for the time being; and thus they expected to spend the night. But the vigilance and perseverance of the men on shore, finally succeeded in getting the end of a long rope to them, which they fastened to the tree. "And so it came to pass that they escaped all safe to land."

Though the destruction of property was very heavy, the people gradually recovered from its effects. Some rebuilt their mills, others did not; but activity and enterprise characterized the town from thence onward. The flood, in its action, developed a water power at the Ruggles place, in the west village, which soon came to be utilized, and has been used since.

CHAPTER VIII.

THE WAR OF 1812—POLITICAL EXCITEMENT—ITS EFFECT
AMONG THE PEOPLE.

NO record has been left of the names of those in the town who took part as soldiers or volunteers in the War of 1812. Of those who enlisted, it is now supposed by the old persons who can best remember, that Poultney furnished a goodly number, fully an average proportion with other towns. William Miller, afterwards a prominent Baptist clergyman, and so well known for many years as an Advent preacher, then resided in Poultney, and received a captain's commission from Jonas Galusha, then Governor of Vermont, which bears date November 7, 1812. This commission has the signature of the Governor, "By his Excellency's command—R. C. Mallery, Secretary." Mr. Miller, in early life, was a deist, but afterwards, as all gave him credit who knew him, became a sincere and devoted Christian. We say this much here to explain a passage we have taken from his biography, describing the scene of his farewell to home and friends, when about to leave with his company.

"This company being filled up, organized, and authorized to take the field, pursuant to orders, next, the scene of trial to a soldier—only inferior to the hour of battle—that of bidding adieu to home, and all that is dear to the heart of man associated with home. This was an exciting and deeply affecting scene. Scepticism was silenced before the working of nature, of reason, and the proprieties of such a moment—as decided by all nations, Pagan, Jewish and Christian. How could these noble-hearted men—husbands, sons, brothers—part with those dearer to them than life itself, under circumstances they might possibly regard as not very unlike to those of a dying hour, without asking the benediction of the Almighty? It was impossible! But it was

not generally expected, by those who knew Captain Miller as a deist and railer at the Devout, that the devotions of this solemn leave-taking would be any thing more than a ceremony, in which he would act the part of a constrained or indifferent spectator. Judge then of the effect, when he was seen to take his former friend, who was present with the multitude, by the hand, and with a grace and tenderness, which all felt to be in full tone for the occasion, and, under deep emotion, present him to the company as the man of God, with whom they would join in prayer. The Chaplain on this occasion was Elder Kendrick, who felt and maintained a special interest in Mr. Miller, in spite of his deism, from the first of his acquaintance with him. In his prayer, all the interest he felt in the members of the company, many of whom were his neighbors—in Captain Miller, as a promising family relative of his most intimate Christian friends—and in the great public occasion, as a patriot—was poured out with the most becoming solemnity, affection and fervency. The effect was almost overpowering.

“Captain Miller’s Company, with the great body of volunteers raised in this region, was ordered to Burlington, which was then expected to be the theatre of war for that campaign.”

Captain Miller raised his company in Poultney and vicinity. How many and whom, we may never know. No record is left to inform us. The memories of a few old persons have furnished us with the names of Thomas Shepard, Horace Thompson, Russell Pitkin, Charles Obraham, John Brown, Stephen Angevine, Philip Angevine, Roswell Calender, Jonathan Pierce and Amasa Thatcher, who enlisted and served their country in the War of 1812. How many of those named enlisted in Captain Miller’s Company, we do not know; nor do we know how many there were in the town of those who served their country in this war. It is evident, from the words of Mr. Miller’s biographer, “Many of whom were his neighbors,” as also from Mr. Miller’s letters to his wife while in the service, that a very considerable portion of his company, which was in active service a large part of the time during the war, were from the town of Poultney. That we cannot give their names, as well as the names of all who

served, is not the fault of this generation, but of a former generation, which should have made and preserved a record. Capt. Miller was soon transferred from the Vermont volunteers to the regular army of the United States, and after his transfer first took rank as Lieutenant. He afterwards received a Captain's commission, which bears date February 1st, 1815, signed by James Madison, President, by James Monroe, Secretary of War. He served through the war, was a good soldier, and honored the offices he held.

On the 1st of September, 1814, Governor Provost entered the territory of the United States from Canada, at the head of a British force of 14,000 men, and made his way up Lake Champlain towards Plattsburgh. This place was then garrisoned by only one brigade, and every effort was made to prepare for the reception of the invaders. Expresses were sent over the State of Vermont for the militia, who promptly responded to the call, though only a part arrived at the scene of action before the Battle of Plattsburgh was fought and won by the Americans. The British appeared before Plattsburgh on the 7th of September, and on the 11th, their fleet was captured, their land forces defeated, and on their way back to Canada, leaving behind their dead and wounded, and large quantities of provisions, arms and military stores. The militia of Poultney were called for, and made haste to go. In a short space of time, almost the entire number on the militia roll were ready for departure, with Bryan Ransom at their head. This was not a draft; none were absolutely compelled to go, and only a few declined. The company assembled at the east village, and after short and hurried services and formalities, were on their way, and encamped the first night at Sudbury. The next day the company marched on as rapidly as possible; but on arriving at Middlebury, received intelligence that the battle had been fought and the victory won, when the Poultney volunteers, and many from other towns on their way, returned to their homes. And now we are obliged to acknowledge our inability to give the names of this company of volunteers from the town of Poultney. We have made considerable effort to procure them, but succeeded in obtaining only

a part of them. It has been estimated that there were about one hundred in all; but it is too late to put in enduring form the exact number, or the names of a large portion of those who volunteered to aid their country in this hour of peril.

At no period in our history has there been that intense political excitement which was exhibited immediately prior and during the War of 1812. We have been informed by the old people, that party spirit was at its greatest heat about 1810 and 1811, as the war was approaching. It appears in a former chapter that two political parties, federal and democratic, were formed early in the history of our government; indeed, it may be said that these parties had their origin in the differences which arose while discussing and adopting the federal constitution. The administration of Washington was bitterly assailed by persons actuated by a party spirit then being developed, although we may look in vain for anything denoting the partisan in that great and good man. The canvass, which resulted in the election of John Adams, Washington's successor, was clearly of a partisan character, in which the federals prevailed. Four years later, the democrats elected Jefferson, and four years after this gave him a second election. James Madison succeeded Thomas Jefferson, and he too was elected by the democrats. Mr. Madison was inaugurated the 4th of March, 1809, and came into office in a time of great commotion and excitement, which had arisen during Mr. Jefferson's administration, under the embargo and differences that arose between the United States and Great Britain. From the time of Madison's inauguration, and we may even go back of this date, the question of war or no war with England, was the all absorbing topic throughout the United States, in every town, village and hamlet, until war became a reality in 1812. The issues between the federal and democratic parties previous to the coming up of the war question, had been in relation to principles of government, the federals maintaining that the President and other departments of the government should have certain powers, which the democrats regarded as inconsistent with true democracy, and dangerous. But after the war question came up, the other issues

which had hitherto kept alive the partisan fires, were lost sight of, and never after were much agitated. But the political parties continued the same, in name, at least (federal and democratic), and each took a decided stand—the democrats in favor, and the federals opposed to the war then in contemplation. This was distinctly a new issue; yet our supposition is that the great bulk of the two parties was the same in persons that it had previously been.

Several are now living in Poultney who have brought down in their memories many of the acts, sayings and doings connected with the war excitement of those days; and as we hear their relations, can hardly make them appear as having been realities, though we have no reason to doubt the truth of their statements. In Poultney (and we suppose it was so in other towns), party spirit not only divided the people into political parties, but divided them in their business, social and, indeed, in nearly all their public relations. There were at the time two organized churches in the town, Congregationalists and Baptists. The members of the former, with one exception, were federalists; of the latter, with one exception, also, democrats. For this reason there was not much internal political disturbance with the churches, but outsiders supported the one or the other, as their political behests were. All public meetings of a secular nature were purely partisan. The Fourth of July was celebrated each year, as that anniversary returned; but the federalists would celebrate it by themselves, and the democrats by themselves, and if they could spike each other's cannon, steal each other's rum, or do other like mischief, the one to the other, it seemed to be regarded as legitimate and proper, at least, among the younger and more zealous partisans. Daniel Parsons who kept the hotel in what was afterwards known as the Neal House, was a federal. This house was the headquarters of the federalists, and by them was almost exclusively patronized. On the opposite corner stood the Eagle Tavern; this was kept by Judge Thompson, a democrat, and this house was the headquarters of the democrats. If a dance was gotten up (and there were many in those days), each was known as a Federal or Democratic

Ball, and if federal, was held at Parson's Hotel; if democratic, at Judge Thompson's. Very many carried the feeling so far as to patronize only stores, mill-owners, mechanics and professional men of their own party. The women seemed as enthusiastic and determined as the men, and their afternoon and evening visits and quiltings were as exclusively partisan as were the meetings of the rougher sex.

The social harmony of neighborhoods was often much disturbed. A sort of frenzy seemed to show itself whenever political subjects were introduced, and men who had hitherto been on the most friendly terms, would become heated and angry in a discussion, which often would terminate their amicable relations. A pretty good story is related of Daniel Manning, who lived at the place now occupied by Noah Fenton, a mile and a half, or thereabouts, north of the east villiage. Mr. Manning was a revolutionary soldier, a true patriot, and a flaming war democrat. His nearest neighbor, Seth Ruggles, was also a revolutionary soldier, a federal, and full as firm in his belief and convictions as "Uncle Dan," though not as demonstrative. Manning would call on Mr. Ruggles often in the evening, after his day's work was done, and in those "piping times," seldom failed to introduce the war question. Mr. Ruggles would not go out of his way to have a controversy, but Mr. Manning would. They would discuss the question earnestly, until Mr. Ruggles would get tired of it, and say little; but Manning never knew when he was whipped in argument, more than he did when fighting in the field with his musket, and would continue his talk until Mr. Ruggles would say, "Come, Uncle Dan, take some cider, and go home." This would usually end the talk for the time, to be renewed, perhaps, the next evening. But those two old patriots, though very earnest and heated in their discussions, always parted good friends. Those warm and acrimonious disputes were frequent, and occurred almost as often as federals and democrats came together, and had opportunity, whether at hotels, stores, public places, shops or private dwellings. The effect on society was injurious; yet during this intense excitement of several years, we do not look in vain for redeeming

features. When the war was in contemplation, the federals opposed it because they thought it unnecessary; they thought the complications with England could be adjusted in a way other than a resort to arms. When war came, federals as well as democrats enlisted, and the company that volunteered to go to Plattsburgh was made up from both parties, and Bryan Ransom, a federal, was chosen Captain, none advocating his election more earnestly than the democrats of the company. They differed in political opinions, but it may be put down that they were all patriots, and each in his own way intended to serve his country.

At a town meeting, during the war, Mr. Clark informs us that an effort was made to carry a vote for the town to pay the volunteers three dollars a month, as extra to the pay received from the government. This vote failed, but it does not appear from what cause. The town had a controlling democratic majority during the war; and if united on this question, could have passed the vote. The inference, we think, is fair that some reasons existed in the minds of the voters which, to them, were sufficient to oppose the proposition, and that we are not now justified in coming to the conclusion that it was defeated by federalists, or from want of patriotism in either party.

Party spirit subsided after the war ended. A Union Fourth of July Celebration was had—the first not partisan for many years—in which all heartily joined. At that celebration, Rollin C. Mallary offered a sentiment, which seemed to find a response in every breast: “Party spirit—let it go.” For some years following, very little partisan feeling was manifested. Madison’s second term of office expired in March, 1817. James Monroe had been elected to succeed him, who also had two elections; and during his eight years administration, there was little political controversy in the country.

CHAPTER IX.

AGRICULTURE AND THE INDUSTRIES—SOCIAL HABITS.

THE general history of the agriculture of the town of Poultney would be about one and the same as that of the State. Agriculture, from the outset, has been properly regarded as the first and most important branch of industry. In this branch there have been changes in the manner of tilling the soil, in products, in the breeds of live stock, in agricultural implements, and in much that pertains to the business of farming. It is important to note these changes. The history of a town, State or country cannot well be understood without a knowledge of the history of its industries. In the industries, we trace the line of progress; in these we find the key to prosperity or adversity. In Thompson's Vermont we find the following:

“With scarcely any tools but an axe, the first settlers entered the forests, cleared off the timber from a small piece of ground, cut down trees to a suitable length, and, by the help of a few neighbors, reared their log-houses, and covered them with bark.

These afforded shelter for their families; and by persevering industry, they were soon enabled to raise a little flax and wool, which was spun, woven and colored, and made into clothing by the females for home and Sunday wear; and we have no doubt that at that period the swains in their tow or checkered woollen shirts and Kersey frocks and trousers, and the girls in their tow and linen, or flannel gowns, were as happy—yea, and, perhaps, as proud too, as the moderns in their broadcloths, silks and muslins.”

This very well indicates the beginning of farm industry in the State, and in the town of Poultney as well. Prior to 1825, the farms were not large; from 50 to 100 acres seemed to satisfy

nearly all, though a few owned a larger quantity. The lands were then cultivated with far less care and labor than now; yet they produced bountifully. The vegetable mould which had been accumulating for ages from the forests recently cut away, was sufficient to bring forth any crop in abundance. The farmers raised all their own bread stuffs; and it is not probable that for the first half century after the settlement, any inhabitant of Poultney ever saw a barrel of flour. They not only raised all their own bread stuffs, but nearly every farmer kept a few sheep, the fleeces from which were carded, spun and woven by the wives and daughters for bedding and garments for winter wear. In the latter part of the last century, carding machines began to appear, and were regarded as greatly labor-saving. The wool sent to these machines was first picked and greased, then rolled up in a sheet or blanket, bound or pinned together with thorns from the thorn-tree, and carried generally on horseback to the carding machine, as there were no one-horse wagons in town prior to 1814. The wool was then manufactured into rolls, sent home, and there spun and woven into cloth. Every farmer was expected to raise a patch of flax sufficient to provide his family with clothing for summer wear. The best piece of ground was usually selected, and prepared in the best manner; and when the crop was matured (usually about the first of August), it was pulled up by the roots, and spread carefully and evenly on the ground, and when sufficiently dried, was bound up in small bundles and put under shelter till harvest was over. Then it was taken out, unbound and spread evenly on a piece of clean grass ground, and there subjected to sun and rain until the stalks were sufficiently rotten to become brittle, when it was again taken up and housed. In the winter, the flax went through the process of dressing. The process consisted, first, in breaking, then in swingling. The young men of this day would not know the old flax brake, and swingle-stand and knife, so familiar to their fathers. The flax, when dressed, was handed over to the good house-wife, then hatched, which separates the tow from the flax, or fibrous parts. The flax was wound upon the distaff for the little wheel, and the tow carded

and spun on the large wheel. Every farmers' kitchen was ornamented in spring with quantities of linen yarn hung up on its walls, and in summer with woolen yarn. The farmers' daughters, healthy and robust, would vie with each other in their spinning and weaving, and when together in the afternoon or evening, their conversation was upon their domestic duties, as there were then no pianos or melodeons to engage their attention.

We may here, perhaps, be allowed to submit whether the girls of those days, dressed in garments of their own manufacture, with hair neatly "done up," with rosy cheeks, and a form made as designed by Infinite wisdom, did not really look and appear better than those "geared" up in the modern style. It may not be in our province to give advice, but as a matter of history we cannot be unmindful of the facts that females as well as males have physically degenerated in the last half century. The reflective mind will search for the causes. What are they? Are they from any changes in climatic influences? We think not, though some advocate that theory; but the better and more prevalent opinion is that the causes are found in a change in our industrial habits, in dress, and mode of living.

The fact of our physical degeneracy will not be disputed; the causes to us seem apparent, and it is important that we seek to restore the present and future generations to the physical strength and vigor of our ancestors. It cannot be expected that our wives and daughters will now engage in spinning wool and flax, or that their husbands and fathers will again use the old wooden plow or pod-augur. The modern inventions and improvements, and the general progress in the arts and sciences have revolutionized the world's industries, and we can but conform to the new order of things in this regard. But the laws of health remain the same; physical development has been, and will be, from the beginning to the end of time, produced by the same causes. If one, with modern facilities, can now accomplish as much work as five could in 1800, it does not follow that four in every five should spend their time in idleness. And we have only to add in this connection, that if we would restore our race to what it once was, in health, hardihood and endur-

ance, we must return to the industrial habits of our ancestors. We must work. In the matter of dress, we need not return to the exact style and character of that worn by our fathers and mothers. We may reasonably have an idea of fitness and propriety in dress, but we should most certainly have an idea to comfort, and to the protection of our bodies from inclemencies of the weather.

During the first half century after the settlement of the town, there were few changes worthy of note in the mode of farming. The same farm implements first in use were kept in use, with very little change or improvement, until after 1820. The clumsy wooden plow, which was manufactured everywhere a third-rate blacksmith could be found (almost any man could do the wood work). About 1825, a plow with an iron mould-board was offered for sale in Poultney for the first time. It had been introduced in New York and the Middle States some years prior to this time, and was gradually working its way into use. The farmers in Poultney and vicinity for some time would not buy it; they said it would break—it might do on western and southern lands, where there were no stones, but it would never work among the rocks and stones of Vermont—they were sure of that. But after a time, some farmers, after much urging, were induced to try the iron plow. One after another saw its superiority, and before 1840, the old wooden plow was among the things of the past. More recently many new farm implements have come into use, and all old ones kept in use are much improved. Mowing machines, which now cut nearly all of the farmer's grass, are of quite recent origin. It may be twenty years since the first was seen in Poultney, but not more than ten or twelve since they came in general use here. In 1825, if on some pleasant July day we had visited the meadow of some prosperous farmer, we might have seen some six or eight stalwart men enter it at seven o'clock in the morning, with scythes ground, ready for a day's work. Some one of the number would "set in," the others would follow, and in due time they would "go round a piece" of five, six or eight acres. Each would go forward in his turn, and thus they would chase

each other around until noon, or until the grass on the piece was cut down, not forgetting at each round to stop and take a drink. Rum was then in every hay field. If we had visited that same meadow in the summer of 1873, instead of six or eight men coming in at seven o'clock, we might have seen one man, with a span of horses drawing a mowing machine, very coolly enter the meadow about nine o'clock. He, too, would go round a piece, and cut it by noon, only once or twice leaving his seat on the mower in the time to get a drink of water—no rum. The other help, during the forenoon, would have been found in the dairy-room, in the garden, salting the cattle, or doing some necessary work about the premises; or, perhaps, about town on errands.

Improvement in breeds of live stock did not commence until about 1824, and in cattle until some years after that time. The first improvement was in sheep. The tariff of 1824, of which our late townsman and fellow citizen, the Hon. Rollin C. Mallary, was the able advocate in Congress, produced quite a change in farming operations—not only in this town, but throughout New England. Under the effect of this tariff, sheep raising and wool growing, in a very short time, came to be regarded as the most profitable branch of farm husbandry. Then it was that the first specialty in farming was adopted. Hitherto the object seemed to have been to grow a little of everything that was needed for home consumption; the principle in the farmers' economy was "to do everything within themselves." Blooded sheep were imported, introduced among the farmers, and soon there was a mania in this business. Then it was that the farmers began to enlarge their farms, that they might make more money in wool growing. As fast as one farmer "caught the Western fever," his neighbor would buy him out, and the purchaser would add to his stock of sheep. Thus we were depopulated, and the West settled.

As might have been expected, sheep husbandry in the course of a few years became less profitable, and the farmers began to turn their attention to the dairy, and in less than ten years after the sheep mania commenced, dairying had come to be regarded

as the more profitable of the two. Up to the year 1835, or about that time, no improvement had been made in the breeds of cattle. Improvements had been made during the ten previous years in the breeds of sheep and horses; but no other cattle but the native breed had been raised or kept within the town. These were described as having "gimlet-handle-shaped-bodies, with ewe-necks, and heads like a hammer."

The pioneers in Poultney and vicinity, in the way of improving breeds of cattle, were the late William L. Farnam and Joseph Joslin. They brought into this section the short-horn Durham breed. In the year 1837, they spent a week in the examination of various herds in Bennington County, Vt., and Washington, Rensselaer and Albany Counties, N. Y., and finally purchased a two year old Durham bull of Francis Bloodgood, of Albany, for which they paid the sum of \$400. The ordinary price of animals of that age, at that time, was from eight to ten dollars. But few at first had any faith in this enterprise of Messrs. Farnam and Joslin, and many were the sarcastic remarks gratuitously offered in regard to it; but in a few years the native cattle had shared the fate of the wooden plows—they were gone.

Improvement in the tillage of land has not kept pace with other improvements; but in this respect the town will not suffer in comparison with other towns in the State. For many years after the settlement, there was little use made of fertilizers. Manures accumulated about the barns and premises, and tradition has it that the barns were often removed after the manures had so accumulated as to be in the way, as the barns could be removed at less expense than the manures. The first time that plaster was used as a fertilizer in the town, was in 1826. A farmer had been reading an agricultural paper, published at Albany, which was then the only agricultural paper published in this section of the country, and in that he found the use of plaster recommended. He determined to try it, and with his oxen and cart went to Whitehall in the spring of 1826, purchased and brought home a load of plaster. After spreading it on that portion of his land which he desired to, he had a pail-

full left. That he might test it to a certainty, for the benefit of himself and neighbors, with the pail-full he wrote his name in large letters upon a conspicuous piece of grass ground. Very soon his name distinctly appeared. The increased growth and color of the grass showed the name plainly as far as the ground could be seen, until the grass was mowed. This settled the question in favor of plaster as a fertilizer in Poultney.

The dairy husbandry has been on the increase in the last few years. Associated dairying was introduced in Vermont about the year 1864. The subject was first agitated in Poultney in the year 1866. A stock company was formed that year, and a cheese factory built at East Poultney in the fall of that year. The main building, in size, is 114 by 30 feet, and two stories high, with an ell of 24 by 20 feet, and supplied with an engine, vats, and the usual apparatus in such factories. In the spring of 1867, cheese making was commenced, under the superintendence of C. A. Rann, and has been so continued since, having the milk, on the average, of 450 cows.

Mark Lewis established a cheese factory at his residence, about three miles north of East Poultney, in May, 1874. The building he erected is 30 by 40 feet in size, and was furnished with the usual apparatus for making cheese; and he commenced making the 6th day of June, 1874. He has now the milk of about 140 cows. His factory is not a large one; it was intended for himself and his nearest neighbors, and is working well. We are inclined to regard it as a favorable indication that the dairy business has been increasing in the town for several years, and that it is now the leading business among the farmers, for at this date, all things considered, it seems to be considered as the best business for the farm. There is a cheese factory in Hampton, near the west line of Poultney, which takes the milk of a good many cows within our town. In all, there are now probably more than one thousand cows kept in the town.

The prices of labor and of farm products have advanced in latter years. Middle-aged men can now remember when fifty cents was the price of a day's work, except in the haying season, when it was seventy-five cents to one dollar. Farmers

hired men by the month for from nine to twelve dollars. Corn and rye was sold from forty to fifty cents per bushel; oats for about twenty-five cents, and wheat for one dollar. Within the last thirty or thirty-five years, those prices have doubled, and on labor have more than doubled; but it may be seriously questioned whether the condition of the laboring classes has in that time improved. The cost of living has increased fully as much as the prices of labor. Much that is now regarded as a necessity, would, forty years ago, have been treated as useless, or, at best, a luxury which men with ordinary means could not afford. We cannot deny that a progress, which is unparalleled in the history of the world, has been made in the last forty years in much that pertains to the welfare of civilized life; yet we claim that for rational examples of economy and frugality, we must go back to former generations—they are not found in this. When we speak of generations, we would be understood in a general sense, not doubting that isolated cases may now be found of judicious economy; but the prevailing economy of this age is injudicious—ruinous. It is gratifying to know, however, that the wise men of the nation have opened their eyes on this subject, and have deliberately come to the conclusion that the people must be checked in their headlong extravagance, or disastrous consequences will surely result.

To Elisha Ashley we are indebted to what knowledge we have of the beginning of fruit growing in Poultney. He informs us that Isaac Ashley brought seeds with him when he settled here, planted a nursery, and the young trees therefrom “were planted on the Raun farm.” This farm is the one now owned and occupied by Luther Thrall and son, located about a mile south of East Poultney, on the road from thence to Wells. Isaac Ashley settled on this farm, and it seems to have been understood that he was the pioneer in fruit growing. But Mr. Ashley says, “the inhabitants made early efforts to procure orchards.” This was doubtless so generally, as quite early, orchards were on almost every farm, producing apples in abundance. The soil was then such that the trees grew rapidly, and were loaded with fruit as soon as sufficiently advanced in growth.

Soon after the beginning of the present century, distilleries were built one after the other, until ten of those institutions were actually in operation within the limits of the town. We will give the locations of these distilleries and the names of the owners, so far as we have been able to ascertain the same. Joseph Morse, senior, had one in Morse Hollow; John Lewis one on the Lewis farm, near where Hiram Lewis now lives; Royal Pease one near Pond Hill; Dr. David Dewey one south of the river and opposite his house (the house now occupied by Benoni Murson); Thomas Todd one a little up the Fenel Hollow road, where the tobacco-box factory was afterwards built; Harlow Hosford one near the red school house, a mile east of the east village; Jesse Harris one on the Scott place, now owned by Dennis Smith, and a little south of East Poultney; Alonzo Howe one where the East Poultney cheese factory now stands; Col. Ransom one on his farm, two miles north of the west village; Horace Mallary one near where Emmet Sherman now resides, and about a mile north of Ransom's; and there was another near the Hampton bridge. There might have been different owners, or part owners, to these distilleries at different times; our information will not allow us to be specific in this regard, or as to dates.

No stigma is intended upon the names of those parties connected with the distilleries. At that time the business was regarded as legitimate and proper by all, or nearly all; and the people so far participated in it, that every man who raised more grain than he wanted, found a market for the overplus at the distilleries. There was a cider mill in almost every school district, and it was not an uncommon thing for a farmer to make fifty, or even a hundred barrels of cider. He would put into his own cellar, for his own use, from ten to twenty barrels, and the remainder would go to the distillery, for which he would get from fifty cents to one dollar per barrel.

We have now to acknowledge that raising grain, growing apples, and making cider for the distilleries, the manufacture of corn and rye whiskey and cider brandy were among the leading pursuits of our people fifty years ago. Every distiller kept

hogs, which were fed and fattened on the slops of the distillery, and the hogs were more frequently marketed at Montreal, and were driven on foot to Whitehall, and thence boated down the lake to their destination. For some years the product of the distillery business made up the leading articles of commerce.

As early as 1830, this business began to decline. The temperance reformation had begun, and those favoring that movement, used all their influence against the distilleries. The influence that sustained them, urged that their destruction would be a destruction of the grain and cider market. But soon after 1830, the distilleries, one after another, went down, and the business of liquor distillation in the town of Poultney was soon ended. We are sorry to record, about this time, the interest in fruit growing declined. The apple trees were becoming old; the soil had began to loose its earlier fertility; the making of cider and cider brandy had become unpopular, and had been relinquished, except the making a limited quantity of cider. The people, then, could not see any use for the apple tree, except to make cider from, and for this reason many orchards and parts of orchards were cut down, and all were neglected, and rapidly run to decay. But, fortunately, for the last dozen years or more, the people have been learning that there are legitimate and proper uses for fruit, other than making cider or cider brandy, and are giving attention (though not as much as we could wish) to growing fruit trees. Elijah Ross, Esq., now has a nursery of about four acres, located on the south side of Poultney village, and near the Rutland & Washington Railroad. He commenced raising nursery stock about four years since. This spring (1875) it required about three thousand trees to fill his orders for the spring trade. His nursery grounds are of excellent soils, and he has now over 30,000 young trees well cared for, and growing well; and we can but see in this nursery a hopeful indication that the business of fruit growing will revive among us, and will soon receive that attention which its importance demands.

The heading of this chapter would, perhaps, indicate that the history of the industries of the town, including the manufac-

turing, mechanical and all former industrial pursuits of our people, would be given in this and immediately succeeding chapters. But much of this industrial history must necessarily appear in biographies, and more or less incidentally in almost every chapter, so we shall not follow the subject farther at this time. We shall endeavor to collect and embody in the entire work all we can gather that is material and of interest in the history of the town.

The social character of the people of Poultney, in the earlier years of our history, is worthy of a few moments special attention. Horace Greeley, in his work on "The American Conflict," has a passage which very clearly and forcibly illustrates this character. It reads: "The luxuriant and omnipresent forests were likewise the sources of cheap and ample supplies of fuel, whereby the severity of our northern winters was mitigated, and the warm, bright fireside of even the humblest family, in the long winter evenings of our latitude, rendered centers of cheer and enjoyment. Social intercourse was more general, less formal, more hearty, more valued, than at present. Friendships were warmer and deeper. Relationship, by blood or marriage, was more proudly regarded. Men were not ashamed to own that they loved their cousins better than their other neighbors, and their neighbors better than the rest of mankind. To spend a month in the dead of winter, in a visit to the dear old homestead, and in interchanges of affectionate greetings with brothers and sisters, married and settled at distances of twenty to fifty miles apart, was not deemed an absolute waste of time, nor even an experiment on fraternal civility and hospitality."

The foregoing, from Mr. Greeley's work, though intended to present the social and friendly character of the people of this country in its early history, as a whole applies equally well to Poultney, and perhaps we need not add more on that subject. But allow us to say that we have in mind many facts and incidents remembered by ourselves, and given to us by the old people, all which go to show that "social intercourse was more general, less formal, more hearty, and more valued" in olden time "than at present;" and that "friendships were warmer

and deeper." Many now living have not forgotten the "old-fashioned fire-place." This was the "fire-side" indeed, with all that term implies in prose, poetry or song. At the bottom of the large flue which led up through the chimney to the open air, was this fire-place. The bottom was a level with the kitchen floor, deep and spacious enough to take in a "back log" of three or four feet in length, and two feet in diameter, with another stick top of that, half or two-thirds its size, and in front of these a "fore stick" from eight inches to a foot in diameter, resting on andirons, with space enough between the fore-stick and back-log for the kindling and small wood. At the bottom, and in front of the fire-place, reaching out from two to four feet into the room, was a hearth made of flat stones, as smooth and regular in form as could be obtained. With all the wood, large sticks and small, well on fire, so lighting the room that the tallow candle could be dispensed with; a mug of cider on the hearth at one corner of the fire-place, and a large dish well filled with choice apples at the other corner, and the family, with perhaps a few neighbors or visitors, all animated and cheerful, sitting and forming a semicircle in front of, and facing the bright and glowing fire—and we have a view of the farmer's kitchen in the winter evenings of fifty years ago. We very well understand that the days of childhood and youth are sweeter and happier to all than those of after life, and therefore the old men and women of every age naturally sigh for the "good old times." But the comparison drawn by Mr. Greeley between the past and the present, of the social and friendly characteristics of each, is, nevertheless, a true one.

It may now be proper to inquire for the cause of this change. We know very well that the lives of our fathers were passed in a narrower round than ours. Their thoughts and affections were turned in more upon the "dear old home." Now, the means of communication are such, and the business of modern life so changed, that our thoughts, affections and aspirations take a wider field. But, be this so, we should not forget that the social and friendly virtues lie at the bottom of our prosperity and happiness as a people.

CHAPTER X.

THE EAST AND WEST VILLAGES—THEIR GROWTH—THE POULTNEY GAZETTE AND NORTHERN SPECTATOR—THE POULTNEY BAND.

THE East Village in Poultney, which is now the smaller of our two villages, was, until within a few years, the larger of the two. So long as geography made a business center, so long the east village was ahead in business importance; but after the railroad, which runs through the west part of the town, was built, the west village gradually gained on the east, and the slate business springing up in the west part of the town, the latter has come to be much the larger village. The east village is a remarkably pleasant locality, and must remain a desirable place in which to reside. By 1820, this village had become a place of considerable business, and was, in fact, among the leading villages of this section of the State, and continued to be such for some years thereafter. What we may call the second generation after the settlement of the town had now come into active life, and were building up a beautiful village in this, then, center. Such men as Elisha Ashley, Amos Thompson, Harvey D. Smith, Stephen W. Dana, William P. Noyes, Joseph Morse, Amos Bliss, Henry G. Neal, Russel Hickok, Simeon Mears, P. M. Ross, William Wheeler, and some others who might be named, were located in this village at or about this time, and were an array of active men, and actively engaged in business. In the year 1822, a newspaper was started in Poultney (east village) by Sanford Smith and John R. Shute, called the Poultney Gazette. The exact date of the first issue of this paper we are unable to give, though we can come near to it. The name of the paper was afterwards changed to that of Northern Spectator, the first number of which was issued the first week in January, 1825. One hundred and fourteen numbers of the Gazette had been previously issued, and if

issued weekly and continuously, without interruption, the publication of the Gazette was commenced in November, 1822. Not having been able to procure any files of the Gazette, this is the nearest that we can come to accuracy as to the time when the publication was commenced—the recollection of the old people puts it in the Fall of 1822. In the Gazette was a department called the “Missionary Herald,” occupying one page, and devoted to the cause of missions. Ethan Smith was the editor of this department. Messrs. Smith and Shute were young men, and both practical printers. Mr. Smith was a son of the Rev. Ethan Smith, at the time pastor of the Congregational Church in Poultney. The young man had first learned the printer’s trade—then had studied Theology—and then with his partner (Shute) started the Gazette. Of the antecedents of Mr. Shute, we have been able to learn but little. In the fifty-second number of the Northern Spectator, dated December 28, 1825, this firm gives its valedictory, from which we take an extract:

“It is now something more than three years since we first introduced ourselves to the public as the editors and publishers of a weekly journal. We commenced with high hopes of success; with prospects bright and flattering. These hopes have been partially realized. They would have been fully realized, had our subscribers, generally, been as willing to reward us for our toil, as we were anxious to render ourselves worthy of such reward.”

In the same issue, a “notice” appears, in which they say that they “cannot tarry in town six months, in order to settle accounts, and are determined to settle with all—debtors and creditors—before we leave the place.” This indicates that they intended to leave; and they did soon leave. Mr. Smith entered the ministry soon after, and Mr. Shute went to Massachusetts, and afterwards died there. The Northern Spectator was purchased of Smith and Shute by a company, consisting of several of the citizens, and the issue of January 4th, 1826, bears the names of “D. Dewey and A. Bliss, agents for the proprietors.” Those gentlemen remained agents for some months, when E. G.

Stone became the agent. It had other agents and managers, and its publication was continued until June, 1830, when it was discontinued. The publication of the Gazette was commenced in a part of the building now owned by Stephen Scott; but the office was removed in the Spring of 1823, into a new building erected by Stephen W. Dana, for the purpose of a printing office, other offices and work shops. It was a two-story building; the upper story was occupied by the printing office, the lower story, about the same time, was occupied by Moscs G. Noyes, as a law office, and by Paul M. Ross and Olcott Sherman, as a harness shop. The printing office remained in this building as long as the paper was published. The building was afterwards put into a dwelling-house, and is now occupied by Zebediah Dewey; it stands next south of what is known as the "Bailey Block," on the street running from the Eagle Tavern to the covered bridge.

Both the Gazette and Spectator were good papers, and compared well with other country papers at the time. The Spectator was a sheet of four pages fifteen inches by twenty-two inches in size, as large, and we think a little larger, than the Rutland Herald was at that time. In the character of its reading matter, it was a better model than the average country paper of this time, though the public could not be made to believe it. The editorials were well written, and the selections evidently made with judgment, care and good taste. There was an absence of any attempt at witticism, or the sensational, and the editors did not deem it important to gather such items as the whitewashing of kitchens and fences, or the nailing down a loose shingle.

Horace Greeley learned the printer's trade in the office of the Northern Spectator. Horace was born in New Hampshire, and in 1811, when about ten years old, his father moved to West Haven, in this county. As Horace grew older, he became anxious to learn the printer's trade, and in the spring of 1826, having seen an advertisement in the Spectator, signifying that an apprentice was wanted at that office, he went to Poultney on foot and alone. He sought Mr. Bliss, one of the managers at

that time, whom he found planting potatoes in his garden. The following conversation, as reported by Mr. Bliss, occurred between him and the boy Horace:

"Are you the man that carries on the printing office?"

Mr. Bliss has said that as he looked up at the boy, he could hardly refrain from laughing, his appearance was such; but he did, and replied: "Yes; I am the man."

"Don't you want a boy to learn the trade?" he next inquired.

"Well," said Mr. Bliss, "we have been thinking of it. Do you want to learn to print?"

"I have had some notion of it," said Horace.

Mr. Bliss, since deceased, gave to Mr. Greeley's biographer the following, in addition to the above: "I was surprised that such a fellow as the boy looked to be, should think of learning to print; but on entering into conversation with him, and a partial examination of the qualifications of my new applicant, it required but little time to discover that he possessed a mind of no common order, and an acquired intelligence beyond his years. There was a simple mindedness, a truthfulness and common sense in what he said, that at once commanded my regard."

The applicant for a place in the Poultney printing office was successful. Mr. Bliss, after consultation with his foreman, took him in, and Horace Greeley then and there took his first lesson in type-setting. He remained in this office four years and two months. There are several persons still living in Poultney who remember Horace Greeley well, while learning his trade in the Spectator office. They all agree as to his personal appearance, which has been given to the public over and over again. They agree, also, as to his remarkable industry and studious habits. Harlow Hosford, with whom Mr. Greeley boarded two years or more during the time of his apprenticeship, told the writer that Mr. Greeley never lost a day from his work during his whole time here, except once or twice he made a short visit to his parents; and when his day's work was done, he was reading, and gave little attention to anything that was going on about him. J. Joslin, then a teacher of the schools at that village, says he heard Mr. Greeley make his first public speech. It was

in a debating society, which held its meetings in the school house in East Poultney. He astonished every one who heard him, and seemed better informed than any of the speakers on the subject matter of the discussion. Mr. Joslin also says that he did not attend any school while in Poultney, but kept up a study of several branches, together with his reading. As he left his work for his boarding-place, he would almost invariably have a book or paper under his arm, to which his attention would be given, instead of engaging in out-of-door sports, or rambling conversation with other young men during leisure hours. The other workmen of the office would sometimes make themselves merry in coloring Horace's white hair with printer's ink. One or more would hold him, and another put on the ink. Horace would make no resistance, but say, "Now, boys, do stop; let me alone."

The last issue of the Northern Spectator was gotten off at 11 o'clock one June morning, in 1830; and in the afternoon, at 1 o'clock, Horace Greeley, with a stick and small bundle resting on his shoulder, and an overcoat on his arm, which Mr. Hosford had given him (the first he ever had, and probably lasted until he obtained his white one), bid adieu to friends in Poultney, and started on foot for his father's, who then lived in Pennsylvania, five hundred miles away.

Mr. Greeley remembered his Poultney friends. He kept up an occasional correspondence with Mr. Hosford and other friends, and always recognized his Poultney acquaintances, wherever he met them, with evident pleasure. It is but a few days since we had the relation of an interview, in 1853, at the Tribune Building in New York, between Mr. Greeley and his old friend Amos Bliss. Our informant says: "I was in New York with Mr. Bliss, and on his invitation I accompanied him to the Tribune Building. I followed Mr. Bliss as he wended his way up the stairs to Mr. Greeley's office. He opened the door without knocking, and there sat the great editor of the world writing. He was evidently thinking intently, as he heeded not our entrance. Mr. Bliss waited a moment; but no recognition from Mr. Greeley. Soon Mr. Bliss deliberately

spoke, "Horace!" Instantly the pen was laid aside; Mr. Greeley knew the voice, he needed not to look in the face to know that an old friend was present. He arose from his chair, and with outstretched arms approached Mr. Bliss, and said: 'My dear friend! my benefactor! how glad I am to see you!' Oh, how Mr. Greeley and Mr. Bliss talked of old times at this interview. How the battle of life was discussed."

The suspension of the printing office in East Poultney, in June, 1830, was not caused by any diminution of the general business of that community, for this was on the increase rather than otherwise, during the seven and a half years in which the office was run. The Northern Spectator but shared the fate of many newspapers—especially country papers.

A foundry was built in East Poultney, in 1832, by Colonel Russel Hickok, which did much for that village. Simeon Mears soon became a partner in the concern, and the firm of Hickok & Mears did quite an extensive business for some ten years, in the manufacture of stoves, hollow ware, machinery, and articles usually made in foundries. This establishment gave employment to some thirty workmen, and was an important part of the business then transacted in that then busy and thriving village. The foundry was located where Dewey & Dewey's carriage manufactory now stands. The proprietors were both active men, and their efforts in behalf of the public interests, whether appreciated or not, were effective in good results.

In looking back upon this village, until recently the business center of our town, many pleasing recollections are revived. We remember its many active business men; its general business prosperity; its well sustained churches, and much else that will be brought out as we proceed in our work.

The Poultney Band was organized about 1834, and had an existence of some ten years. It was, in its time, one of the best, if not the best, in the State, and served to encourage the cultivation of music, and, on many occasions, to give an enlivening and cheering influence. That Band was constituted as follows:

R. H. Green, Leader, Bugle,	David C. Bessie, Piccolo,
G. W. Sprague, “	Russel S. Wells, “
W. T. Richards, Bass Horn,	Salmon Richards, Clarionet,
H. A. Crane, “ Trombone,	Paul M. Ross, “
A. J. P. Martin, “ “	Horace Gorham, “
Wm. H. Thompson, Tenor “	F. A. Thompson, “
J. Joslin, Bass Viol,	Zebediah Dewey “
Jackson Gorham, Cornet,	B. F. Farwell, “

What may be considered as remarkable, those persons named as composing that band, with the exception of P. M. Ross, Wm. H. Thompson, G. W. Sprague and R. S. Wells, are still living. In the period of time when this band was in existence, East Poultney had superior church choirs and glee clubs. In vocal, as well as instrumental music, this place, for several years, took the lead in this section of the State.

The causes of the growth of the west village in Poultney, and the consequent change of the business center of the town from the east to the west village, have been alluded to. We ascribe the causes mainly to locating the Troy Conference Academy and the Bank in this village, the building of the railroad, and the springing up of the slate business. Towns, villages and cities grow, and are built up under natural laws; but we can often find the origin of our institutions and business concerns which build up towns, in the enterprise and energy of a few individuals. In a former chapter we have spoken of the Poultney turnpike, and the line of stages. These enterprises seem to have been originated, by the men of the west village, and in this village were the headquarters of those establishments while they existed.

When this or future generations look back for those who laid the foundation for the growth and prosperity of the west village (but we will not confine it to that—we will say of the town of Poultney), the name of Stanley will be found among the most prominent. John Stanley, who came to Poultney some years before the beginning of the present century, was from the first in active business; but for the first twenty years, or thereabouts, was not altogether successful in advancing his

own interests. After Dr. David Dewey had invented his machine for shearing cloth, Mr. Stanley, Daniel and Jesse Sprague and a Mr. Bulekley became joint owners in the patent with Mr. Dewey. Mr. Stanley soon bought out Jesse Sprague, and made arrangements with Daniel to make the shears at a stipulated price. Bulekley never did much, so that, in fact, Mr. Stanley became the owner of that part of the patent, sold by Dr. Dewey, which was a one-half interest. He commenced the manufacture of the machines in 1809. He made a few that year, and in 1810, a few more. His grinding fixtures were at Norton's mills, and at East Poultney. These were carried away by the flood of 1811. This flood, as elsewhere appears, laid bare the rocks, and developed a water-power, at what is now known as the Ruggles Foundry place. Mr. Stanley purchased this property of Jeremiah Adams, who then lived north of where the foundry is located, and on the south side of the Main street leading from West to East Poultney. Mr. Stanley moved the house, in which Mr. Adams had lived, down to the foundry premises, for a shop. It was the same building now standing between the blacksmith's shop and the brick tenant house. He contracted with Fay Hyde to build a dam, and as a compensation, gave him the privilege of building a saw mill on the south side of the same. Subsequently Mr. Stanley erected a two story building, and moved the machinery into the lower story. He then commenced the carding and cloth dressing business, in connection with the manufacture of shearing machines, occupying the old shop for cloth dressing, and the upper story of his new one for his carding machines, and adding another water-wheel for the extra power required. After a few years of successful operation in building the shearing machinery, he gave up that part of the business to his sons, Henry and Myron N., and himself continued the carding and cloth dressing business. Henry and Myron continued the machine making business for several years. Myron afterwards joining his brother John in business, in Baltimore, Henry Stanley continued the machine business, and added a foundry in 1828.

A fire, in 1829, destroyed the whole works here, except the foundry. It ended the carding and cloth dressing business, and left Henry Stanley with little but his foundry. His tools and machinery for the manufacture of shearing machines were entirely destroyed. He then turned his attention wholly to the foundry business. Stoves were coming into general use, and he commenced the manufacture of a small stove called the Davy stove. He soon was manufacturing the Talmadge and Parker stove, then the leading cooking stove in the market. Mr. Stanley invented a stove for burning anthracite coal; this was patented in 1832. The success of this stove was great, and the business of Stanley's foundry became extensive, and his establishment, for awhile, was a leading one in the country. We shall go more in detail into Mr. Stanley's business in a biographical sketch—the purpose here being mainly to show the origin of a business which has had much to do with the destinies of Poultney.

Soon after 1830, we not only find Henry Stanley in a heavy business—a business that gave employment to a large number of men, and of itself was doing much for Poultney—but we then find him in the possession of means, and with a generous, enterprising public spirit, ready, when opportunity presented itself, to use his means or his influence for anything that would benefit his village or town.

As we proceed in our work, we shall find that Mr. Stanley's personal exertions and influence, co-operating with the efforts of other parties, brought into existence the Troy Conference Academy. We shall find that the establishment of the Academy, the large business of Mr. Stanley, with the interests created thereby, located the Poultney Bank. It is not surprising, then, that the Rutland and Washington Railroad should have been located in the west part of the town.

In the endeavor to give the reasons for the more recent growth of the west village, and the consequent change of the business center of the town, we have intended to give only facts and reasonable conclusions therefor.

CHAPTER XI.

ECCLESIASTICAL — BAPTIST, METHODIST, EPISCOPALIAN, ADVENT,
AND ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCHES.

The Congregational Church.—On the 3d of March, A. D. 1867, the Rev. John G. Hale, then pastor of the Congregational Church in Poultney, preached a sermon to his congregation from the following text: Psalms xiv: 1.—“We have heard with our ears, O God! our fathers have told us what work Thou didst in their days, in the times of old.” In that sermon, Mr. Hale reviewed the history of the Congregational Church of Poultney, and much of what will appear in this sketch must be credited to his researches.

Mr. Hale says, in his introduction, that “it is greatly to be regretted that the earliest records of the church are lost. There are but two volumes of the records of this church known to be in existence. The older of these volumes is headed in an old-fashioned, large, clear hand: ‘Poultney Church Records, Book 3.’ Books No. 1 and 2,” he says, “were undoubtedly small—very probably unbound books”—and that “the first records we have bear date, June 1, 1793.”

The Rev. Dr. Goadby, the late pastor of the Baptist Church in Poultney, in a discourse delivered on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of the organization of the Baptist Church, April 8, 1852, says that Ithamar Hibbard, “who had been a Chaplain in the Army of the Revolution, was the first settled minister in the town, and, it is supposed, came with an organized church from Bennington.” That “an organized church came from Bennington,” seems to rest on tradition, as the language of Dr. Goadby would seem to imply; but there are good reasons to believe that such was the fact. The old people with whom we have conversed seem to have so understood it, and it is known, too, that Mr. Hibbard, before coming to Poultney, was

for some years a resident of Bennington. He was there as early as 1772. A writer of the history of that town says: "Rev. Ithamar Hibbard resided in the west part of the town, and for a short time was minister of a congregation which assembled at his house. The site of his residence is well known as the Hibbard lot." He further says, that "he is spoken of as an orthodox and sincere man, and of respectable attainments." Mr. Hibbard was a native of Connecticut.

Elisha Ashley, Esq., whose memory ran back to that date, says, "that about the year 1780, the Rev. Ithamar Hibbard, a Congregational minister, came among us to look after our spiritual welfare." The church, at a meeting held July 7, 1796, adopted a resolution, in which is a preamble: "Whereas, the Rev. Ithamar Hibbard was, in the year 1780, permanently settled over this church and congregation," etc. This leaves us in no doubt as to the year of his settlement, and there is no doubt either that a Congregational Church was established here at that time—let the question of its prior organization at Bennington be settled as it may.

The names of the members of the church at its organization, or establishment in Poultney, cannot now be given. This is to be regretted; but neither records or tradition can now furnish a complete list of those who founded the Congregational Church in Poultney. We have positive knowledge, or what is equivalent, that a church was founded in 1780, and that Ithamar Hibbard was the first settled minister; but beyond that all must be left to conjecture, or at least to inference, so far as the organization is concerned, and who were the original members. The first records of the church, referred to by Mr. Hale, are evidently in the handwriting of Dea. Samuel Lee, who for many years was clerk, and in these records of 1793, we find the names of Silas Howe, Calvin Mallary, Bezaleel Farnum, Joel Frisbie, Barnabus Richmond, Timothy Crittenden, and Oliver Strong, who are supposed then to have been members of the church. How many of them, if any, became members at the organization, we are unable to say. The first records relate to an "affair" or difficulty between Bro. Thompson and Bro. Bebee." It would

seem from the records that this matter was pending in the church for a year or more, and finally disappears without any direct disposition of the same, except in this: Mr. Hibbard became implicated in the affair, and the question came up, "Whether he had done wrong in any instance from first to last in the course of the labor with Bro. Thompson." "Passed in the negative."

A discussion arose in the church, it is supposed as early as 1785 or 1786, in relation to the pastor. It was claimed by some that Mr. Hibbard was not strictly orthodox, and that there was some informality in his ordination. This division culminated in a withdrawal of a portion of the members, who were organized in a separate church, and erected another meeting-house, a little south of where the Baptist meeting-house in the east village now stands. A Mr. Thompson became the pastor of this church, and the two organizations sustained places of worship, and held meetings in their respective houses until some time in the year 1796. The entries in the records of 1796, as Mr. Hale well says, "are of some importance in the history of the church." The following are copied: "June 23d, 1796. Heard the result of the committee previously chosen to try for a union with the other church, known by the name of Mr. Thompson's Church."

It may be stated here, that after the separation, one of the organizations was known as Mr. Hibbard's, the other as Mr. Thompson's Church.

At an adjourned meeting, "took into consideration the request of the Rev. Mr. Hibbard, which had been made previous to this meeting, for a dismissal from the special charge of this church, as their pastor, and proceeded as follows:

"Whereas, The Rev. Mr. Ithamar Hibbard, in the year 1780, was permanently settled over this church and congregation, according to the strict Congregational order, and hath faithfully performed the several offices in his ministerial function, and now believing an Evangelical situation most rutable, he requests to be in that situation. Therefore, voted, that the church release him from the above obligation, and consider him in an evangelical situation.

"Voted, To continue Mr. Hibbard with us in the ministry until the minds of the society be made known respecting his request."

The next record bears date October 3d, 1796, and shows the union of the two churches. It is as follows:

"At a church meeting of the Congregational Church, met at the meeting-house, and Rev. Ithamar Hibbard, Moderator, and opened the meeting with prayer. After concessions to each other: Voted, by Mr. Hibbard's Church, to accept the confession of faith and covenant of grace then read. Voted, by Mr. Hibbard's Church, to receive Mr. Thompson's Church into union and fellowship. Voted, by Mr. Thompson's Church, to receive Mr. Hibbard's Church into union and fellowship. Voted, by both Churches, to receive each other into union and fellowship as one body."

Thus the two became one, and afterwards so remained. Some effort has been made to learn the difference in the creed of these two organizations, or, more particularly, to learn wherein those who withdrew from Mr. Hibbard's Church differed from him and his followers. From all the information we have gained, we should judge there was a distinction without any substantial difference. It seems that Mr. Hibbard was settled over the Church "according to the strict Congregational order," and "faithfully performed his pastoral duties." But little is now known of Mr. Thompson. It does not appear that he was, or was not, of the "strict Congregational order." He officiated as pastor of the separatists for some seven years; but where he came from, where he lived, or what became of him after he ceased to be pastor, when the union was effected in 1796, is not now known to the writer.

After the year 1796, Mr. Hibbard's name does not appear in the church records. He preached some little time after the vote to dismiss him, and, in 1798, moved to Hubbardton, and died there March 2d, 1802.

In the historical sketch written by Mr. Ashley, in 1854, he says that after the breaking up of the Thompson Church, "most returned to the former church, and again their religious interests

prospered under Mr. Hibbard's administration, until some began to think he was not sufficiently refined for Poultney, and succeeded in getting a vote to dismiss him. This almost broke the old man's heart—having labored with his people so long, and with very little support—for he could almost say with Paul, "These hands have ministered to my necessities; I have not been chargeable to any of you." "Poor and disconsolate, he preached a few years to destitute churches in the vicinity, and was gathered to his fathers."

"Peace to his ashes."

At a meeting of the church, held in February, 1797, Deacon Oliver Strong was elected Moderator. This is the first mention on the records of a deacon in the church. Silas Howe is also named as deacon in the records soon after that date. When those gentlemen were elected to that office does not appear.

At a meeting held March 13, 1798, the church, by vote, expressed a "desire" that "Mr. David Smith" settle with them in the work of the ministry. Mr. Hale says, "this call was undoubtedly declined."

From the time Mr. Hibbard was dismissed, until the settlement of Mr. Leonard, in 1802, the church was without a pastor, but were supplied occasionally—doubtless for a time by the Mr. Smith to whom they gave a call—by Prince Jenney, in 1799, and by a Mr. Hawley, in 1800. How long they were supplied by each of these clergymen is not known—probably not long.

At a church meeting, held March 8, 1801, "Voted to choose a committee to confer with Middletown Church on the expediency of uniting for the support of the Gospel."

January 7th, 1802, "Voted unanimously to unite with the Middletown Church in procuring preaching," and "choose a committee of four to draw up articles of union with the Middletown Church."

This is the last we see in the records of this matter of union with the Middletown Church. We have found no record or other evidence to show that the "union" was carried into effect, and we find that before the close of the year 1802, Mr. Leonard

was settled over the Congregational Church in Poultney, and less than two years thereafter, the Rev. Henry Bigelow commenced preaching at Middletown, and in a few months was ordained and settled over that church.

September 30, 1802, at church meeting, "Voted unanimously to give Rev. Mr. Leonard a call to preach on probation."

December 6th, of the same year (1802), "Gave a unanimous call to the Rev. Samuel Leonard to settle with them, and labor one half of the time for the present." Mr. Leonard's letter of acceptance bears the same date. The Congregationalists commenced the erection of a house, or rather of getting out the timber, in the fall of 1802, and "on the sills of this house, before the frame was up, Mr. Leonard was installed." The installation took place, or is supposed to have taken place, May 18th, 1803. We find the simple record, "Agreed to install the Rev. Mr. Leonard May the 18th," and Dea, Silas Howe and Samuel Lee were appointed a committee, at a previous meeting, April 15th, "to make out letters of invitation to churches." No record is found of his installation; but there is no doubt in regard to it, as persons are now living who attended the installation exercises.

The meeting-house, commenced as above named, in the fall of 1802, was completed during the year 1803. The old house, built in 1782-3, in which the Baptists united in building, opposite the burying ground, was not totally demolished until 1812. It was not taken down at once, but a board or a stick of timber at a time was pulled off and carried away, until the destruction became complete. The Thompson House, so-called, was moved, and made into a dwelling house, and is the same now occupied by Joseph Morse, in the east village.

The history of the pastors of a church do not make up its entire history, though usually a very important part of it. If we could bring up to view the faithful and arduous labors of the laymen who assisted in founding and building up our religious institutions, we should have much worthy of record. Deacon Samuel Lee, if he did not become a member of the Congregational Church at the time of its organization, was very early a

member. As before appears, the earliest records preserved were in his handwriting, and he held the office until his death, which occurred April 9th, 1813. He and Seymour Crittenden were ordained as deacons, September 5, 1804. This office he also held until his decease. The old men and women all speak in high terms of his Christian character. The records show that he and Dea. Silas Howe were oftener on committees, and in responsible positions, in the early history of the church, than any other members. Bezaleel Farnum, the father of the late Dea. William L. Farnum, as would appear from the records, was a working, and, apparently, an efficient member. "At a church meeting, holden March 9, 1804, voted that Bezaleel Farnum, Seymour Crittenden and Capt. Simeon Hickok shall be choristers." Mr. Farnum was the leading chorister in the Congregational Church for many years. Dea. Seymour Crittenden was also one of the active and working members of those early days. The names of Thaddeus Hickok, John Mears, David Thompson, Joseph Morse, Ebenezer Frisbie, Seth Gorham, Oliver Sanford, Elias Babcock, and Barnabas Richmond appear on the records as among the early members.

Cases of discipline were frequent in the early history of the Congregational Church. It has been said that churches, in their early history, were severe and rigid in matters of discipline; but we must give them the credit of having been watchful over each other, and if they did go to an extreme in one direction, we can truly say our churches in later times have been loose and negligent in discipline.

In 1803, we find the Congregational Church with a new house of worship completed—the same house since occupied by that denomination—and with a second settled pastor. Mr. Leonard's pastorate continued for a period of eighteen years, and was, on the whole, a successful and pleasant one. At his own request, he was dismissed by an Ecclesiastical Council, held the first Wednesday in June, 1821. He removed from Poultney, and died in Chesterfield, Michigan, April 19, 1862, at the advanced age of 85 years. During Mr. Leonard's pastorate, the church grew in numbers, and was apparently prosperous.

October 2, 1817, Moses Noyes and Calvin Hinman were ordained deacons of the church. In May, of the same year, Deacon Hinman was chosen clerk. Deacon Noyes held his office until May 19, 1835, when he resigned by reason of his age and infirmities.

At a meeting of the church, "October 1, 1821, chose Wm. L. Farnum, clerk *pro tem*. The church voted to give Rev. Ethan Smith a call to become our minister." The call was accepted, and Mr. Smith was installed November 21, 1821. The relations of Mr. Smith and the church seem to have been amicable for about five years, but November 3d, 1826, a church meeting was held, at which Mr. Smith "stated as a well known fact, that a misunderstanding had arisen between one of the deacons and himself, which they were unable amicably to adjust." A council was called, and he was dismissed.

Following the dismissal of Mr. Smith, the church, for a time, was without a pastor. On the 1st of January, 1827, "a committee of supply was chosen." "September 3, 1827, church met, conversed upon the subject of giving Mr. Cochran a call. No vote taken."

"September 10, 1827, after some desultory remarks, church voted to give Rev. Sylvester Cochran a call to settle over them in the work of the Gospel ministry." The call was accepted, and Mr. Cochran was ordained and installed October 24th, 1827. Rev. Ebenezer Hibbard, then of Whitehall, a son of Ithamar Hibbard, the first settled pastor of the church, was present at the exercises of ordination and installation. Rev. Lemuel Haynes, the colored minister, made the ordaining prayer. Two or three years after the settlement of Mr. Cochran, the following record was made: "We record it to the honor and glory of God, and for the information of those who may come after us, that during the winter of 1829 and 1830, we enjoyed in all our churches in this town an unusual and glorious revival of religion. This revival extended to most parts of the town, and continued from November, 1829, till some time in the following year before it subsided. During

this time nearly two hundred of all classes were hopefully converted to the Lord, and all the churches were refreshed and built up."

After what Mr. Hale says seemed to him "on the whole, the most successful pastorate the church has enjoyed," Mr. Cochran tendered his resignation October 5, 1834, giving as a reason that "a small minority in the church had expressed dissatisfaction." A council was called, and Mr. Cochran, after about seven years service, was dismissed. When he was settled, in 1827, the church numbered 86. There were added during his ministry, by profession and by letter, 116. Thirty-nine were removed by death; some received letters to other churches, leaving, at the close of Mr. Cochran's pastorate, 163 members. After his dismissal, Mr. Cochran removed, with a colony of Vermonters, to Vermontville, Michigan, and died at Northfield, in that State, March 14th, 1860, in the sixty-fourth year of his age.

December 19th, 1834, by a vote of the church, Rev. Solomon Lyman received a call to the pastorate of this church. The call was accepted, and Mr. Lyman commenced his labors the first Sabbath in January, 1835, and was installed February 26th.

"May 19, 1835, the church elected, by ballot, Brother Wm. L. Farnum to officiate in place of Deacon Hooker, removed." At the same meeting, "the church, on motion, proceeded to elect, and did elect, William P. Noyes as deacon, in the place of his father," Deacon Moses Noyes, who resigned by reason of his age. Deacon Farnum held the office of deacon in this church from the date of his election to the time of his death, March 10th, 1873.

"June 6, 1836, it was voted that a protracted meeting be held." "Voted, that the Rev. J. Birchard be invited to conduct the meeting." "June 19, 1836, protracted meeting closed to-day." On the day the meeting closed, the records show that seventeen united with the church.

"September 15, 1838, church met and elected Daniel Whitcomb and Rollin J. Watkins as deacons." "June 14, 1842, at a stated meeting of the church, Rev. S. Lyman requested a dis-

missal." The request was laid over one week, when the church, by a strong negative vote, refused to accede to his request. Some months afterwards the request was renewed, and the church reluctantly consented to calling a council to consider the matter. The council was called, and severed the relation November 16, 1842. Mr. Lyman remained through the winter, and apparently acted as pastor until March, 6, 1843. Forty-two persons united with the church on that day—forty-one by profession, and one by letter—"the largest number," says Mr. Hale, "ever admitted to this church at one time." Soon after this Mr. Lyman removed to Easthampton, Mass., where he lived until he died, a few years since.

"1843, March 25.—This day, the Rev. Joseph Myers, of Whitehall, began his ministerial labors." This is the first record in the handwriting of William P. Noyes. He appears to have officiated as clerk until he resigned, in the summer of 1848, when James P. Harris was elected to fill his place. Mr. Myers was dismissed January 30, 1846, by reason of ill health. It is supposed that Mr. Myers is still living on Long Island. After Mr. Myers was dismissed, the church was supplied a few months by Rev. A. G. Pease. "July 26, 1847, the church voted to give a call to the Rev. Daniel C. Frost to settle over us in the Gospel ministry." Mr. Frost was dismissed July 6, 1848. The Rev. Cephus H. Kent served as a stated supply about two years and a-half, as we should judge by the records. February 1, 1850, Dr. Beaman, then of Troy, N. Y., was invited by a formal call "to settle with us in the ministry." This call was declined, but for some little time, Dr. Beaman supplied the pulpit of this church.

December 24, 1852, the Rev. Jacob E. Blakeley, who had for awhile supplied the pulpit, received a call, which was accepted, and Mr. Blakely was ordained March 9, 1853. His health soon failed, and he died at his father's, in Pawlet, May 6, 1854. After Mr. Blakely's illness commenced, Rev. Guy C. Strong supplied for awhile. October 15, 1855, Calvin N. Ransom received a call, and he was installed January 10, 1856. Mr. Ransom was dismissed January 6, 1859. Rev. N. P. Gilbert supplied for a

few months, when Rev. John G. Hale took his place. Mr. Hale received a call from the church, and was installed April 18, 1860. His pastorate continued nearly nine years. He tendered his resignation January 31, 1869, and was dismissed by an ecclesiastical council February 23, 1869. In his historical sermon, he reports that, during his pastorate, "thirty-five have been added to the church by profession, and thirty-seven by letter. Seventeen members of the church have died; thirty-three dismissed to other churches, and eight excommunicated." Soon after Mr. Hale's dismissal, he removed to Chester, Vt., became, and still remains, the pastor of the Congregational Church in that town.

After Mr. Hale removed, Rev. Ovid Miner suppld the church about two years. Rev. Calvin Granger removed from Hubbardton to East Poultney in the spring of 1872, and commenced his labors with this church the first Sabbath in June of that year. He still remains the acting and acceptable pastor of the Congregational Church in Poultney.

Marville Colvin for some years held the office of deacon in the church, but after removing to Pawlet, received a letter of recommendation to that church. A. B. Ripley was chosen deacon to fill his place, May 18, 1866. Charles A. Rann, Esq., was the clerk of the church for some years. He resigned April 13, 1873, and Charles F. Harris was elected to fill his place, and still holds this office. William L. Farnum and Joseph Mears were elected deacons, October 27, 1874. Mr. Farnum is a son of the late William Lee Farnum, so long a deacon of this church.

Sabbath Schools have been well sustained in this church since they became a part of religious effort, which will date as far back as 1825. The members of the church have generally realized their importance as a means of religious education. The late Deacon Farnum was an active man in this department, and for many years the superintendent. Many others might be named who gave special attention and valuable service to this cause.

There are few churches which have a better record for work in benevolent objects. We have not the space to go into the

details of its history, in this regard, or hardly for a general notice of it. But we will say that the records show contributions, year after year, to foreign and home missions, to Bible, education, tract societies, and to other benevolent objects which, at least, will compare favorably with other New England churches.

The report of the General Convention of Congregational Churches of Vermont, in 1873, shows that the Poultney Congregational Church then had a membership of ninety-three, eighteen of whom were reported absent. The present number will not vary much from the above.

Baptist Church.

On the 8th of April, 1852, Rev. John Goadby, D. D., then delivered a discourse at the Baptist Church, in East Poultney, on the Fiftieth Anniversary of the Organization of the Church. Its historical value induced members of the church to vote a request of a copy for publication. The request was granted, the sermon published, a copy of which we have, and would be pleased to give it entire; but, for want of space, we can copy little more than that portion which is strictly historical. The following was the text: "I will remember the works of the Lord; I will meditate also of all Thy work, and talk of Thy doings."—Psalms LXXVII: 11-12.

This church, whose fiftieth anniversary we now celebrate, has had its share of changes, but they have never been so frequent nor severe as many others have experienced in the same period. This may be attributed, in the Providence of God, to the character of its prominent members at its organization, and to the single-mindedness of its first pastor. Some of its members were men of rich and varied experience, in the full vigor of life, and admirably adapted for the commencement of an enterprise requiring sound judgment, persevering effort, and unwavering trust in God. As we look back over fifty years, the vigorous and venerable forms of Ward and Webster, of Marshall and Sanford, of Pond and Ashley, seem to rise up before us; and the mothers in Israel, Lydia Marshall, Mary Mallory,

and Sally Angevine, all of whom lived upwards of ninety years; and Mary Whitney, the last of the original members, who died in February, 1837. Under date of October 27, 1835, there is the following entry in the church records: "Died, Lydia Marshall, in the 93 year of her age. She came to the grave like a shock of corn fully ripe. She was the last, save one, of those who composed this church at its organization. She had lived in the town sixty-two years. She, and four who now survive, were heads of families in 1777, in this town, when the inhabitants were all driven from their homes by the enemy, in the War of the Revolution. She had reared a family of fourteen children, and there are known to be living, of her posterity, above 370, extending to the fifth generation."

The first Baptist who moved into town, was Isaac Ashley, in the Fall of 1771; William Ward was the next, 1774. They came from Canaan, Conn., where they were baptized on the same day, in 1770 or 1771, by Elder Dakins. Isaac Ashley died in April, 1777, leaving an infant son* about thirteen months old. He stands among us to-day, in vigorous old age, where he has stood, with the exception of a few months, for fifty years. May his presence be long continued, as an ornament and pillar in the house of our God.

The inhabitants fled from the town about the end of June, 1777; in the following year they returned, and the number of Baptists slowly increased. Mrs. Thomas Ashley and Mrs. Ichabod Marshall were baptized by Elder Joseph Cornell, and are supposed to have been the first to whom the baptism of believers was administered in Poultney. Shortly after, John Ashley, Ichabod Marshall, and some others, obeyed the Lord in His ordinance, till the number was about twelve. In 1782, they met at Ichabod Marshall's, and formed themselves into a church, and choose William Ward their deacon. This little church, in its infancy, united with the Congregational Church in supporting the Gospel, in worship, and in communion, under the

*The "infant son" was the late Elisha Ashley, who was living in 1852.

pastoral care of Ithamar Hibbard, who had been a chaplain in the army of the Revolution. In 1782-3, both societies were engaged in building a meeting-house, opposite the burying-ground (east village). It was raised and covered by subscription, but finished by a town tax. About the year 1795, the Baptists, doubting the propriety of their course, withdrew from that communion, and united with the Baptist Church in Middletown, under the pastoral care of Sylvanus Haynes, who was said to have produced the separation. They still continued in union with the Congregational Church, in the support of preaching, and in public worship.

In January, 1802, preliminary steps were taken for organizing two distinct societies; they were fully organized in February following. At the first meeting of the Baptist Society, held February 8th, after choosing officers, it was "voted to give Clark Kendrick a call to settle with said society in the Gospel ministry." On the 8th of April, thirty-four members were dismissed from the Baptist Church in Middletown, and organized an independent body. The first meeting for business was held on the 7th of the same month; William Ward was chosen moderator, and Elijah D. Webster, clerk. It was then voted to call Mr. Kendrick to the pastoral office, and to call a council for his ordination, as requested by a vote of the society, on the same day. The council assembled May 19th, and the next day Mr. Kendrick was ordained. Soon after the ordination of Mr. Kendrick, the Congregationalists obtained a minister, and held separate meetings.

In 1805, the house in which we are assembled (Baptist house in east village) was built, at a cost of about \$6000. In 1839, this audience room was prepared at an expense of \$2000.

Mr. Kendrick held the pastoral office until his death, which occurred at midnight, February 29, 1824, in the forty-ninth year of his age. His funeral was attended on Thursday following, when Mr. Dellaway preached from "the prayers of David, the son of Jesse, are ended." His labors had been greatly blessed, and were continued to within three weeks of his death.

He administered the Lord's Supper for the last time on the first day of February.

The first person who united with this church, was Lucy Broughton, by letter. The first baptism was May 9, 1802, when Mr. Haynes administered the ordinance to Peleg Brunson, Ithiel Peck and Sally Finel. The church nearly doubled in numbers before the close of the year; the next year, and 1809, were seasons of great interest; but the latter part of 1816, and the whole of 1817, were one continued revival, in which 101 were added by baptism. The whole number added to the church from its organization, to the death of Mr. Kendrick, was 234—by baptism, 189; by letter, 45. The decrease was, dismissed, 85; died, 10; and 22 fellowships had been withdrawn, leaving 151.

The death of their pastor was a heavy blow to the church, which had enjoyed his faithful labors and judicious counsels so long. In the Fall of the year, they secured the services of Mr. Pharellus Church, who had recently graduated at the Hamilton Literary and Theological Institution. He was ordained June 23, 1825. Between the death of Mr. Kendrick and the ordination of Mr. Church, 20 were received by baptism, and three by letter.

The labors of Mr. Church were acceptable and successful; but the period of his pastorate was short, extending only to October 21, 1828, when he removed to Providence. R. I. His resignation was regarded by many as unwarrantable, and even sinful. They had thought, in their simplicity, that the pastoral office was a permanent one. There were added, during his pastorate, by baptism, 33; by letter, 9; restored, 1. The church was destitute several months, and the desk occupied by several ministers.

August 23, 1829, Mr. Eli B. Smith entered upon the pastoral office, with cheering prospects of success. Through the following fall and winter, there was an extensive revival. His labors were abundantly blessed, and much people were added to the Lord. He continued with the church until May 6, 1833, when he left to take charge of the New Hampton Institution. His removal was deeply felt. It was the second lesson of minis-

terial fickleness, and produced very unhappy feelings among the church. Before his coming, two were added by letter, and while he was pastor, 104 were baptized, 14 united by letter, and 3 were restored.

Mr. John H. Ricket commenced preaching with the church, as a candidate, July 14, 1833. The church voted to request his ordination during the session of the Association, which met here in October. He was not ordained, and closed his labors on the 13th of the same month.

Negotiations were soon entered upon with Mr. Samuel C. Dilloway, of Granville, N. Y. He entered upon the pastoral office January 6, 1834, and continued until April 1, 1838, when he was dismissed, at his own request, in the midst of an interesting revival. He was subject to temporary aberrations of mind, and under a consciousness of his infirmity, requested to be released from the pastoral office. In the interim between the removal of Mr. Smith and the coming of Mr. Dilloway, six persons joined the church by letter. From this time to his dismissal, 36 were baptized, 15 added by letter, and 2 restored.

In the fall of 1838, Mr. Velony R. Hotchkiss began his ministry here, and was ordained December 20, the same year. His labors were faithful and successful; he gained the affection of the church, and the confidence of the community, but left, to the grief of many, May 8, 1842. Before his ordination, 12 were baptized and 5 added by letter. During his pastorate, 25 were baptized, 27 added by letter, and 3 were restored. Four others entered by letter before the coming of Mr. Joseph M. Driver, who was the next pastor. Mr. Driver entered upon his labors November 5, 1842. A work of great interest and power had commenced, and it was his privilege in the beginning to gather in the sheaves. He baptized 4 in number November 20th, 8 in December, 36 in February following, 30 in March, and 14 more before the end of July. During Mr. Driver's pastorate, he baptized 92, 14 were added by letter, and 1 restored. In the year 1843, the church attained its highest numerical point; in October it numbered 274 members, equal to

one-seventh of the population of the town. Mr. Driver remained until April 5, 1845.

After his removal, the church was supplied by various individuals, as in former times of destitution; but in all of them, one of its own members had supplied almost every vacancy. I refer to Elder Isaac Fuller, whom most of you know. He united with this church June 3, 1820, and died August 20, 1843, aged 72. In his death, the church lost a faithful, warm-hearted, sincere and devoted Christian, and a peace maker, who, by his visits, counsels and sympathies, accomplished much good in the church and in the town. He has left a name often remembered with pleasure, and uttered with respect by those who knew him.

One person only was added to the church between the dismissal of Mr. Driver, and the settlement of Mr. Josiah Cannon, in February, 1846, whose pastoral relation to the church ceased May 28, 1848. In the meantime, 5 were added by baptism, 20 by letter, and 1 restored; before the close of the year, 1 was baptized and 1 added by letter.

Your present pastor (Dr. Goadby) entered upon his office January 21, 1849, since which time 10 have been baptized, and 16 added by letter.

From the organization of the church until to day, there have been baptized 527; added by letter, 184; dismissed, 397; fellowship withdrawn from 75—of whom 11 have been restored; 14 have been dropped from the records; 114 have died, leaving 156 our present number. Total increase, 722; decrease, 600.

The deacons have been fourteen—

William Ward,	appointed Aug. 19, 1820, died Aug. 13, 1819.
Oliver Sanford	“ Dec. 18, 1804, “ Oct. 22, 1835,
Elijah D. Webster,	“ Feb. 12, 1812, “ Jan. 17, 1823.
*John Jones, Sen.,	“ May 17, 1818, Dis. May 4, 1823.
Caleb Brookins,	“ Oct. 21, 1823, “ Nov. 7, 1827.
John Jones, Jr.,	“ May 15, 1827, “ May 1, 1831.
Buzi Cramton,	“ Oct. 2, 1830, Died Oct. 4, 1839.
Joseph Joslin,	“ July 6, 1835, Still in office.

* Removed to State of Ohio, and died.

Adin Kendrick,	appointed July 6, 1835,	Died
George Cutting,	" Sept. 21, 1837, Dis.	March 9, 1842.
Winslow Gardner,	" Jan. 18, 1840,	"
William Fifield,	" Jan. 18, 1845,	
Wm. L. Bosworth,	" Dec. 16, 1849,	
Aaron C. Broughton,	" Mar. 1, 1868,	Still in office.

The clerks of the church have been Elijah D. Webster, Luther Finel, Clark Kendrick, Elisha Ashley, Levi Kinney, Samuel Stewart, William Fifield, James R. Broughton, J. J. Joslin and W. W. Hibbard.

Two only of its members have been licensed to preach by this church, Ithiel Peck, who I suppose was ordained in Orwell, in October, 1835, and George N. Cutting, now pastor of the Baptist Church, Lyme, N. H. One who has long been a pastor in Georgia, Charles D. Mallery, was dismissed from this church in May, 1824; he had not then commenced preaching. One of our present number is among the heathen, Mrs. Mary Brayton.

The expenses attending the worship of God were defrayed by a tax on the grand list of the church and society, until 1829, since then by subscription, and sometimes by assessment on the members of the church, according to their ability. There has always been some interest felt towards the benevolent enterprises in which the denomination has engaged; but, with two exceptions, no record has been kept of the amount raised for them. These are, 1840, in which the sum was \$190; and 1847, when it was \$210. For the last three years we have raised \$644.64—1849, \$143.47; 1850, \$256.17; in 1851, \$245.

During the pastorate of Mr. E. B. Smith, and as nearly as I can learn, in 1829, a Sabbath School was commenced at his urgent request. It has been continued to the present time, with a few slight intermissions. It has included, in its classes, many of mature years, and has been found interesting and profitable. The superintendents have been Elisha Ashley, Levi Kinney, Simeon Mears, Joseph Joslin, and now, Lyman S. Clark.

Sunday Schools had existed for some years before this time, and had been carried on in various school districts, but I cannot learn that this church had fully engaged in them until 1829.

Of the persons baptized into the fellowship of this church before the death of its first pastor, twenty are still members with us. Of these, Mrs. Sally Richards (formerly Finel) was baptized before Mr. Kendrick was ordained; three in 1809, two in 1815, five in 1816, eight in 1817, and one in 1821; also one who united by letter in 1820. These are all that remain with us from the first period of our history as a Church of Jesus Christ.

God has watched over us these fifty years; He has blessed us in basket and in store, and increased us on every side; though our wanderings have been many, and our unworthiness all before Him, our Heavenly Father has not wholly withdrawn His Holy Spirit from us. A few mercy drops have fallen amidst the drought of years; should not these, and His continued forbearance, convince us that when we are ready to receive His richer manifestations of favor, He will impart them.

Our fathers were few in number; sixteen male and eighteen female members constituted this church fifty years since, to-day. They are all gone. We, their successors and representatives, are more in numbers, richer in means and facilities for doing good. Oh! that we had more of their vigorous and stalwart piety; of their child-like simplicity and holy zeal, we should improve them all to the glory of the Lord. He would approve of us, and those who come after us would rejoice in us, as we do in the departed worthies into whose labors we have entered. And should they, at the end of another fifty years, look back as we have done, remembering the works of the Lord, they would say, instead of the fathers, God raised up their children. Blessed will it be for us, and happy for them, should this day be a marked point, the beginning of a new era, the commencement of days never to be forgotten on earth or in heaven; and this year a year of the right hand of the Most High.

There are scattered over this land many who look hither as to their spiritual birth-place; many in heaven were born and nourished here. Let us follow them, who through faith and patience, inherit the promises. They are witnesses of our conduct, in the race and in the conflict; shall we be sharers with

them in the victory and triumph, through the blood of the Lamb. In looking over the past, we have much cause for devout thankfulness, as we trace the dealings of God with us as a church. Through all the way, the good hand of the Lord has been upon us. We may mourn over our own unfaithfulness, and lament that so much division and coldness have marked some periods of our history, but it should be a matter of sincere gratitude that God has not removed our candle-stick out of its place, that we have been kept from fatal and desolating error, and that this day so many are permitted to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of this church.

During the few years succeeding the expiration of the half century in the history of the church, nothing occurred that, perhaps, would now be worthy of note. March 5, 1859, Dr. Goadby presented to the church a letter of resignation, which was accepted, and on the 24th of the same month, he preached his farewell sermon. Immediately following this, the desk was supplied very acceptably, for a few weeks, by Thomas Cull, then a Hamilton student. September 13th, the same year, church voted to give Rev. William L. Palmer a call to the pastorate. This call was accepted, and he entered upon, and continued his labors until August 5, 1865, when, at his own request, he was dismissed. November 12, of the same year, Dr. Goadby commenced preaching as a supply. April 6, 1867, he was invited, by a vote of the church, to accept the pastorate, which he did, and continued his labors with the church until prostrated by a severe sickness in August, 1872, and his pastorate closed with the year.

We come now to a period in the history of this church which is neither pleasant to write or contemplate. We refer to a difficulty which arose in the church, and which resulted in a division. We would, if we could, pass it over unnoticed, but, as faithful historians, we feel it our duty to give the leading facts.

Prior to the building of the Rutland & Washington Railroad, running through the west village, which was completed early in the year 1852, the east village, from the early settlement of the

town, had been regarded as the business center of the town (as it was, in fact, geographically). All the churches, for the first half century of the town's history, were located here. Town and freemen's meetings were holden here, and this was the place for all public gatherings—as military trainings, fourth of July celebrations, etc. But after the railroad was built, a change was soon perceptible. The west village increased in population and business importance, while the east village was gradually declining in its enterprise. After a time a resolution was introduced in town meeting to hold freemen's and town meetings alternately in the east and west villages. The resolution was dismissed, which increased the zeal of the west siders, and they went for a resolution at subsequent town meetings, to have all meetings of the town held in the west village. This was persisted in until the spring of 1868, when the vote was carried for the change, and the town meetings have since been held in the west village. This matter was agitated some years before the change was effected, coming up at nearly every annual town meeting in the town, and created a kind of political division, known as the "east and west village parties." That this partizan feeling should be indulged in by the members of the Baptist Church, living, as they did, in both sections of the town, is quite natural; and in consideration of the growth of the west village, and the decline of the east village, the subject of holding their meetings a part of the time in the west part of the town, was frequently discussed in private conversation by those who shared most largely in the responsibilities of sustaining the interest of the church, as they beheld, with deep solicitude, its general decline—its congregations diminishing in their numbers, its annual subscriptions to its funds falling off, etc.

At a public meeting, holden at the usual place (east village), January 6, 1866, a proposition was made to hold Sabbath services half of the time at the west village (J. Jay Joslin having offered the use of his hall, free of charge) for one year as an experiment, to see if they could not secure larger worshipping assemblies, and a more generous subscription to meet their ex-

penses, without thinking of a division of the church. A vote was taken, and declared by the moderator "carried."

This is the first matter of record which in any way indicates a difficulty, and we understand it to be true that the differences commenced upon the question whether the church should hold religious services on the Sabbath in the west village a part of the time, or, in other words, whether they should be holden alternately in the two villages, or continued in the east village as they had been. It was claimed by some that the vote taken January 6th was incorrectly declared by the moderator, and as there was considerable feeling manifesting itself, not only by the members of the church, but by outsiders in the east village, who seemed very anxious to retain all the meetings there, it was agreed to refer the whole matter to Rev. C. A. Thomas, of Brandon; Rev. Leonard Howard, of Rutland, and Hon. David E. Nicholson, of Wallingford, who, upon hearing the statements of persons claiming to have voted, who were overlooked by the moderator, decided that the vote was incorrectly declared, but advised the church to agree to hold their meetings alternately in the two villages. This meeting was held in March, 1866, and we find a record of May 6th, the same year, "It was agreed, none objecting, to hold afternoon services in the west village," and accordingly the meetings were so held; but few, however, from the east part of the town attending those afternoon services, and did not generally appear to acquiesce in the arrangement. But the meetings (afternoon services) were continued without interruption in the west village, at Joslin Hall, with encouraging prospects. In the meantime there seemed to be no abatement in the feeling that had been awakened, but rather an increase in its malignity.

At a church meeting, held April 27th, 1867, we find by the records that a vote was carried to divide the church property equally between the two sections, and accordingly a committee was appointed by each party to superintend the division. At a meeting of said committee, the east side reported they were not ready to make the division, and at an adjourned meeting of said committee, the west side were informed that they (the east

side) should make no division of the property; that they were the church, and consequently owned the property; that the west side were seceders, and had no claim whatever. Very soon thereafter, Dr. Goadby was notified by a committee from the east side that his services were no longer needed with them, which put an end to union meetings, and from this time (May, 1867) the west siders maintained regular Sabbath services, Dr. Goadby preaching in the west, and Warren Mason in the east village. Then followed an official correspondence between the two sections, in which various propositions were made from each section to the other, with the view to bring about a settlement of differences; but all efforts towards the restoration of union and harmony failed. In August, 1868, a suit was brought by the east section in the name of the Baptist Society of Poultney, against J. Joslin (the old treasurer), to recover certain funds supposed to be in his hands belonging to said society.

At the annual meeting of the Vermont and Shaftsbury Association, holden the same month at Manchester, delegates appeared from each section, with their letters, each claiming to represent the "Poultney Baptist Church," which brought the question before that body. The Association "voted to refer the letters and the claims of the delegates to a committee," and Revs. D. Beecher, of Pawlet; P. S. Jones, of Fairhaven, and Wm. S. Apsey, were appointed as such committee, who reported:

Your Committee, with the unanimous consent of the delegates from both sections of the church in Poultney, report the following: *First*, We recommend, on the ground of the nearly equal division of the church, and because of the vote to divide the church, that the Association receive the letters and delegates of both sections, as independent, regular Baptist Churches. *Second*. We also recommend that each of these churches select one legal gentleman, outside the denomination, and outside of the town of Poultney, who has not been consulted, to whom they shall refer the question of title to property and records, pending between them; and that each party furnish to these gentlemen the records of the church, and such other evidences as they may require; and also that they (the churches) abide by the finding of the arbiters so chosen.

The eastern section, on more mature deliberation, declined to carry out the recommendation of the Association, and the sub-

ject again came up before the Association in 1869, which met in Bennington. A committee of three was appointed to consider the matter and report. Said committee reported as follows:

“Your Committee, to whom was referred the consideration of the difficulty still existing between the two sections of the Poultney church, in presenting their report, *earnestly entreat* that the two sections, or parties, pursue the course recommended by the Association last year, and accepted by the delegates. As the present committee find that the course recommended has not been observed, so as to result in the settlement of the case, the committee would urge the parties to act upon the advice given last year, or mutually adopt some plan of their own, and come to some amicable settlement of their differences, and not continue a law suit, impairing their Christian usefulness, and resulting in dishonor to the cause of Christ.” Report adopted.

In August, 1870, the Association held its annual meeting in Wallingford—the Poultney difficulty still unsettled—and a third time came before the Association. A committee was again appointed, and reported that if either section refused to comply with the recommendation of the former committee, that section would be dropped from the minutes of the Association. Report adopted.

More than three years, before this last action of the Association, the Baptist Church had been practically divided, and the two divisions had been recognized by the Association as two Baptist Churches. The Association, as will be seen, insisted upon the settlement of the matter which was then in litigation, which involved the question as to which section was entitled to the use and control of certain funds. Sometime subsequent to August, 1870, a submission was made and executed by all parties interested, which referred the matters in dispute to Harmon Canfield and O. F. Thompson, for arbitrament and final award. A hearing was had before those arbitrators, at East Poultney, August 15th and 16th, 1871, who made the following award:

AWARD.—Whereas, disputes and differences have arisen between the members of Baptist Society of Poultney, Vt., a religious society, organized pursuant to the laws of Vermont; for the settlement of which matters of difference, the undersigned, Harmon Canfield and Oscar F. Thompson, were duly chosen

arbitrators by W. H. Crittendon, Benjamin Giddings and J. R. Dewey, committee of one part, and by Joseph Joslin, A. C. Broughton and W. W. Hibbard, committee of the other part, and by the said Joseph Joslin, individually, by an agreement of submission, executed by the said respective persons and committees, bearing date the 26th day of September, A. D. 1870, as by reference thereto will fully appear; and we, the said arbitrators, having heard the proofs and allegations of the parties, respectively, and duly deliberated thereon, do hereby award, determine and adjudge that the election of officers, held by the members of said society on the 4th day of January, 1868, at which Joseph Joslin was elected Moderator; J. Jay Joslin, Clerk; A. C. Broughton, W. W. Hibbard and C. P. Ward, Committe, and Joseph Joslin Collector and Treasurer, was a legal election, and that said last named officers, or those elected to succeed them, and now in office, to wit, W. W. Hibbard, Moderator; J. Jay Joslin, Clerk; A. C. Broughton, J. Joslin and A. Adams, as Committee, and J. Joslin as Treasurer, are the legal officers of said society, and, as such, are entitled to the custody, possession and use of the church records, and of the real and personal property belonging to said society, subject to the prevision of the Constitution of said society and to the laws applicable to such cases, and in trust to and for the use and purposes of said Baptist society of Poultney. The fees and expenses of the arbitrators are fixed at \$83.05; the first named committee we award, shall pay H. Canfield \$43.04 thereof, and the second named committee shall pay O. F. Thompson \$40.00 thereof. Witness our hands this 20th day of September, A. D. 1871.

H. CANFIELD, } Arbitrators.
O. F. THOMPSON, }

As before appears, the Association, in 1868, recognized "both sections as independent, regular Baptist Churches." They have since been recognized as such by the Association; each has held its meetings and religious services; each has now a pastor, and it only remains to give the history of each since the separation.

A letter to the Vermont and Shaftsbury Baptist Association, which held its annual meeting at Poultney, August 27th, 1873,

will give a portion of the history of the western section, now known and recognized as the Baptist Church of Poultny.

*“Dear Brethren:—*We welcome you to the affections of our hearts, and the hospitalities of our homes; hoping the gathering will be both interesting and profitable to all present, and promotive of the best interests of the churches here represented, and the cause of Christ generally. The year past has not been one of ordinary occurrence with us, but incidents and circumstances of deep interest have transpired. Dr. Goadby, our former pastor for many years, was prostrated with severe sickness the week before the last session of the Association, which disqualified him for labor till near the close of the year. For several Sabbaths, in the meantime, our desk was ably, and, we think, profitably, supplied by Rev. A. C. Kendrick, of Rochester, N. Y., Rev. Dr. J. R. Kendrick, late of New York, Rev. Rev. Thomas Cull, of Stillwater, N. Y., and others. About the middle of November last, Albert T. Dunn, a Hamilton student, came to labor with us, and his first appearance gave evidence that he was engaged in the Master’s service. Our social meetings became deeply interesting, and many were inquiring the way to Zion, and our hearts rejoiced in their salvation. December 28, 1872, Dr. Goadby tendered his resignation, which was accepted January 4, 1873. During a temporary absence of Bro. Dunn, another Hamilton student, James A. Pierce, our present pastor, supplied his place, and, on the 15th of February, was called to the pastorate by an unanimous vote of the church; he accepted the invitation, and was ordained July 29th, and we are happy to introduce him to this body of Christians, hoping the connection may be pleasant and profitable.

During the revival, which occurred during the year, over 60 were added to our number, for which we “thanked God, and took courage.” Our changes for the year are as follows: Added by baptism, 49; by letter, 10; by experience, 6—making 65. Died during the year, 2; dismission, 2—increase, 61. Number reported last year, 74; present number, 135. Besides contributing to various charitable objects, we have paid to the Baptist State Convention \$60; to the missionary union, \$50.”

The following, taken from the church records, gives the time and the exercises in the dedication of the new Baptist Church in Poultney:

"Wednesday, January 24, 1872, 2 o'clock P. M.—Our new church building was this day dedicated to the Lord, and consecrated to His worship and service. The house was filled, many extra seats being brought in. The service was opened by a voluntary on the organ, played by Miss Miller, from Pontiac, Michigan. Rev. Luman Kinney, of Ira, read Psalms cxx. Rev. H. C. Farrar, of the Methodist Church, read the first hymn, 'It was a joyful sound to hear,' etc. Rev. E. Mills, of Rutland, read selected Scriptures. Rev. D. Beecher, of Pawlet, offered prayer. Rev. Thomas Cull, of Stillwater, N. Y., read the second hymn, and preached the dedication sermon from Matthew xxvi: 8, 'To what purpose is this waste.' After the sermon, the financial report of the building committee was read by Mr. Martin D. Cole, who has had the general oversight of the work. This report showed an indebtedness for building and furnishing the house of \$890. In a short time this was generously furnished by subscriptions and donations. This being accomplished (the indebtedness cancelled as provided for) the building was dedicated to God and His service in solemn prayer by the pastor. Rev. C. A. Thomas, of Brandon, read the hymn, and Rev. Thomas Cull pronounced the benediction."

The Record continues: "An evening service was held at 7 o'clock; Rev. E. Mills, of Rutland, preached, and was assisted by Rev. C. A. Thomas and Rev. Thomas Cull. Benediction by the pastor. So passed this dedication day. Joslin Hall had been our worshipping place, steadily, since May 5th, 1867; and, before that time, partially, from January 14, 1866. We met first to consider and act in relation to building a place of worship, February 1, 1871, and have now the house finished above, and one small room, which will serve for our ordinary prayer and covenant meetings."

The following were the exercises at the ordination of Rev. James A. Pierce, copied from the Church Record:

"The Council for the examination and ordination of our pastor,

James A. Pierce, met in response to an invitation of the church, and organized by appointing Rev. C. A. Thomas, of Brandon, Moderator, and Z. Jones, of Hubbardton, Clerk. Churches represented by delegates were Brandon, Fairhaven, East Poultney, Ira, Hubbardton, Pittsford, Westhaven, Shaftsbury and Rutland. The organization was followed by singing and prayer, after which the candidate related his Christian experience, call to the ministry, and belief of Christian doctrine. After a free inquiry by the Council, relating to his case and belief of Christian doctrine, it declared itself satisfied by unanimous vote, and voted to proceed to ordination at 2 o'clock P. M. Services were commenced at the hour appointed, by voluntary from the choir; reading of the Scriptures by Rev. Z. Jones; opening prayer by Rev. A. B. Palmitier; reading of the hymn by Rev. A. T. Dunn; sermon by Rev. George Fisher; ordaining prayer by Rev. R. D. Pierce; charge to the candidate by Rev. J. R. Kendrick, D. D.; hand of fellowship by Rev. D. Spencer; charge to the church by Rev. C. A. Thomas; concluding prayer by Rev. J. Adams. A voluntary by the choir, and benediction by the pastor, closed the interesting and impressive exercises."

Mr. Pierce still remains the pastor of this church.

East Poultney Baptist Church.

After the vote at the annual meeting, in January, 1866, to hold services alternately in the east and west villages, Dr. Goadby preached in both places for about a year, when he discontinued preaching at the east village. The separation now seemed practically effected—the east village portion of the members holding meetings on the Sabbath at the church in that village. May 1, 1867, or about that time, the Rev. Warren Mason, of North Granville, was engaged by what we may now call the East Village Baptist Church. He supplied the desk very acceptably for about seven months. Rev. Thomas Tobin, of Middletown, succeeded Mr. Mason as a supply, commencing December 8, 1867. By a vote of the church, taken April 11, 1868, Mr. Tobin was called to become the pastor, which call was accepted, and he immediately entered upon his work.

During his pastorate (nearly three years), the church was, in a measure, successful. Occasional covenant meetings were held, and several were received into the church, both by letter and baptism. February 4, 1871, Mr. Tobin closed his labors.

For the two years following the dismissal of Mr. Tobin, this church was without a pastor. It held meetings on the Sabbath, and occasionally the desk was supplied, but more frequently a sermon was read and the devotional exercises led by members.

February 19, 1873, Rev. W. L. Palmer, of Middletown, and Rev. J. J. Noe, then pastor of the M. E. Church in Poultney, began a series of meetings at the Baptist Church in East Poultney. These meetings were held every evening. Much interest was manifested, and many seemed to be brought under the Spirit's influence. During the latter part of this series of meetings, A. T. Dunn, a theological student from Madison University, aided pastors Palmer and Noe. At or about the time of the close of these meetings, the church, at a covenant meeting held March 29, 1873, by a unanimous vote invited Mr. Dunn "to become the pastor of the East Poultney Baptist Church." This call was accepted, and he entered upon his duties April 6, 1873.

On a bright Sabbath afternoon, June 1, 1873, nineteen persons were baptised; and on the same day twenty-four new members were added to the church.

At a regular meeting held July 5, 1873, the church voted to call their pastor elect to ordination; a vote was also taken to issue a call to all the churches in the association to send delegates to sit in council, July 30, 1873, for this purpose.

This call was responded to by the following churches: Shaftsbury, Rutland, Pittsford, Hydeville, Fairhaven, Westhaven, Poultney, Hubbardton.

The council met pursuant to the call, and was called to order by J. R. Dewey, church clerk. Rev. C. A. Thomas, of Brandon, was chosen Moderator, and Rev. Jas. A. Peirce, pastor of the Poultney church, and ordained the day before, was chosen clerk.

The candidate for ordination was then presented to the Coun-

cil by Deacon Dewey, and after relating his Christian experience, and undergoing such examination as the Council considered their duty to give, the Council expressed themselves satisfied, and voted to proceed with the ordination.

The following was the order of exercises:

Voluntary by the choir; reading of the Scriptures, Rev. R. D. Pierce, Poultney; opening prayer, Rev. Z. Jones, Hubbardton; reading of hymn, S. H. Archibald, Madison University; sermon, Rev. W. L. Palmer, Middletown; ordaining prayer, Rev. D. Spencer, Fairhaven; charge to candidate, Rev. C. G. Gunn, New Jersey; hand of Fellowship, Rev. Jas. A. Pierce, Poultney; charge to the church, Rev. J. R. Kendrick, New York City; voluntary by the choir; benediction by the pastor.

Mr. Dunn closed his labors as pastor about the 1st of April, 1874, and removed to West Haven, Vt., and is now pastor of the Baptist church in that place.

Rev. David Beecher removed to East Poaultney from Pawlet the 1st of June, 1874. He commenced his labors as pastor of the East Poultney church about the middle of May, prior to his removal, and still remains the pastor of this church. He had previously for some years been pastor of the Pawlet church. He is a faithful laborer.

The present membership of this church is about seventy. An interesting and quite prosperous Sabbath school is now maintained. The superintendent, in Sept., 1875, had on his list the names of eight teachers and ninety-eight scholars. J. R. Dewey, after the separation, was elected deacon, and still holds that position in the East Poultney Baptist Church, and is also clerk.

Methodist Episcopal Church.

Philip Embury was the founder of Methodism in the United States. He removed from New York City to Camden, Washington Co., N. Y. in 1770 and died there in 1773 or 1775. During these three or five years he journeyed northward, and in company with his spiritual mother, Barbara Heck, preached in the regions round about and organized societies in various places where Methodists could be found.

We learn from an entry in Bishop Asbury's journal that the Bishop visited Hampton Hill, Washington Co., N. Y., preached at the house of one Wheat, and administered the sacrament to a society which Philip Embury and Barbara Heck had organized. This is confirmed by the fact that records show that there were several Methodists there in 1783, the earliest date at which Methodist ministers were appointed by Conference to this territory in which Poultney was included.

At that time the total number of Methodist ministers in the United States was 166, and the total number of members was 37,354. The whole territory from New York City northward was created into one district entitled New York District, of which Freeborn Garretson was the first Presiding Elder. The general minutes of this date mention no societies within this territory, nor do they give an intimation of there being any members. In the year 1788, already mentioned, Lemuel Smith was appointed to Cambridge Circuit and Samuel Wigdon to Lake Champlain, both Circuits embraced in the New York district, but being quite indefinite with regard to boundaries. Smith found members and classes at Ashgrove, Camden and Hampton, but whether Wigdon found any without fins and scales we will not say. They visited Hampton together and were hospitably received by Samuel Bibbins, whose name thenceforward is prominent amongst the Methodists of this region for many years. From this date forward Methodist societies sprang up in various parts of the territory known as the New York District, and ministers multiplied rapidly. Methodism in Poultney first appears in history in connection with Cambridge circuit.

In the original records of this Circuit there appears a list of the members in different places on the Circuit. The names appear to be all in one handwriting—that of Thomas Ashton, without doubt, of Ashgrove, who was the Magnus Apollo of Methodism north of

New York City at that time. The date at the head of the list is 1798. The last class in the list is Poultney, and the names are recorded as follows :

William Gipson,	Mary Ann Gipson,	Stephen Holt,
Lurane Gipson,	Rufus King,	Drusilla Holt,
Daniel Gipson,	Wm. Green,	Mary Preston,
Simon Gipson,	Roswell Buckland,	Isaac Race.
Abigal Gipson,	Elizabeth Buckland.	

At a Quarterly Meeting Conference for Cambridge Circuit, held at Pittstown, April 13 and 14, 1799, in the list of contributions for the support of the Circuit preachers, Poultney is credited with nineshillings and sixpence by the hand of Daniel Gibson (this time spelled with a *b*). He seems to have gone all the way from Poultney to Pittstown to attend a Quarterly meeting. The two foregoing records warrant the conclusion that a Methodist Society was not formed in Poultney earlier than 1798, for the records of Cambridge Circuit give the amounts of the contributions quarterly from different societies, beginning in 1791, including Hampton, Fairhaven, Whitehall and Wells, but not Poultney. Of course had a class existed in Poultney it would have been represented in these contributions. From 1798 onward, it is represented for several years without interruption. Confirmatory of this view is the following :

In 1797 Lorenzo Dow first visited this Circuit, traveling under the supervision of S. Hutchinson, the preacher in charge. The following is from his journal: "At Clarendon and Castleton the society were watching over me for evil and not for good. These two places I visited likewise from house to house; next to Fair Haven, where I met with hard speeches; then to Poultney, where was no regular preaching. Here lived a young woman whom I began to question about her soul, but met with cool answers. "Well," said I, "I'll pray to God to send a fit of sickness upon you, if nothing else will do, to bring you to good, and if you won't repent then, to take you out of the way, so that you shall not hinder others." Said she "If you'll pray for such things as this you can't be the friend you pretend to be to my soul; and I'll venture all your prayers," and was much displeased, and so was her mother likewise. She soon began to grow uneasy and restless, and went into one room and into another, back and for h, then sitting down, but could get no relief. The whole family, except the father and son, began to grow outrageous towards

me, which occasioned me to go seven miles late at night for the sake of family quietness. Shortly afterwards the young woman began to seek God, and with two of her sisters were found walking in the ways of wisdom ; and a society was soon formed in the place." We cannot ascertain how long this class existed, but infer that the members became scattered and the society broken up prior to 1810, because Tobias Spicer in his autobiography says that there was no society here in 1810, at which time he got an appointment to preach in East Poultney. It is probable that the preaching of Mr. Spicer revived the society, for in 1811 Poultney again appears in the quarterly contributions, and from that time forth is credited with a collection in the records of nearly every Quarterly meeting of the Circuit in which it was included.

In the Quarterly Conference records for Cambridge Circuit there is found another list of the societies with the number in each. The list is dated May, 1800. Castleton Vt is the farthest north and Pittstown N. Y. the farthest south. Poultney is set down as having 21 members, and the total on that whole territory, extending north and south from Pittstown, to Castleton, and east and west from the Green Mountains to the Hudson River, was 704. The last time that Poultney appears on the Quarterly Conference records of Cambridge Circuit is May 30 and 31, 1801. An extract from the records of that date will be interesting. It was the last Quarterly meeting for the Conference year, and after giving the receipts and disbursements, the record ends with a summary in the following words and style :

"Total to ye preachers this year—					£.	s.	d.
Bro. Bostwick,	-	-	-	-	5	9	3
Bro. Camfield,	-	-	-	-	26	11	9
his expense,	-	-	-	-	1	10	4
Bro. Stevens,	-	-	-	-	53	3	7
Bro. Bishop for to months,	-	-	-	-	5	1	2
his expense,	-	-	-	-	0	10	0
Bro. Heddin, 5 months,	-	-	-	-	12	10	5
his expense,	-	-	-	-	0	14	10
					105	11	4
Bro. Stevens' expense,	-	-	-	-	2	15	0
					£108	6s	4d

This is about \$270 for the salary and traveling expenses of three

preachers a whole year, of one for 2 months and of one for 5 months. The Heddin here mentioned was Elijah, afterwards Bishop. The poorest paid preacher on this whole territory now receives probably more money per year than all five of the foregoing heroes did, while he does not perform so much labor nor endure a tithe of the hardships of any one of them.

In 1801 Cambridge Circuit was divided, and Poultney, with Whitehall, Wells, Castleton, Hampton, Rutland, Danby and Shrewsbury, were set off to Brandon Circuit. Previous to this, Brandon Circuit included the whole of Western Vermont north of Rutland. At this date its limits were Danby on the south, Salisbury on the north, Whitehall on the west, and the mountains on the east.

We can obtain but few facts further in regard to the Methodist Church in Poultney, until measures were taken to build a Meeting House; nor have we been able to ascertain what Methodist minister first preached in Poultney. The earliest record we have is found in the journal of Lorenzo Dow, already quoted, from which we learn that he preached here in the latter part of 1797 or the early part of 1798. His remark however that there was "no regular preaching," implies that other Methodist preachers had preceded him here. Rev. Tobias Spicer in his autobiography says that in 1810 he got an appointment to preach in East Poultney. He has often told the writer of this article that he preached at the school house in East Poultney; but we cannot find that there was any regular Methodist preaching in Poultney until after the Stone Church was erected, in 1822. At a Quarterly Meeting Conference for Brandon Circuit, held at Pittsford, Oct. 27, 1821, the following vote was passed: "That Samuel Draper circulate a subscription paper to build a Meeting House in Hampton, and report at the next Quarterly Conference." At this time John B. Stratton was Presiding Elder, and Samuel Draper, Moses Amadon and Jacob Beaman the Circuit preachers. The next Quarterly Meeting Conference was held at Hampton, Jan. 13, 1822, and Mr. Draper reported "that he had attended the business assigned him at a former Conference: to circulate a subscription for the purpose of building a Meeting House in the town of Hampton, and that his report was unfavorable to any probable success. A vote was called to dismiss the subject, and carried in the affirmative. Elder Draper informed the Conference he had drawn a subscription at the request of a number of

the inhabitants of the town of Poultney, to build a Methodist Meeting House in Poultney, with a prospect of success, under the regulations of the Methodist discipline. A vote was taken that Elder Draper be appointed in behalf of this Conference to further the desired object."

In 1822 there was a reconstruction of Circuits, and Poultney passed from the Brandon to the Whitehall Circuit. Its first Quarterly Conference was held in a school house near William Hotchkiss's, Aug. 24, 1822. J. B. Stratton was Presiding Elder, and Orrin Pier and Philo Ferris, Circuit preachers. Its fourth Quarterly Conference was held at the Stone Church, in Poultney, May 24, 1823. This is the first record of any meeting held in the Stone Church in Poultney. Although it was not then finished it doubtless had been used for meetings, and continued to be so used although in an unfinished state, for several years.

Poultney remained connected with the Whitehall Circuit until 1827. In the records of a Quarterly Meeting Conference for Whitehall Circuit, held in the Meeting House in Poultney, Nov. 5, 1825, Poultney is recognized as a Station, and Seymour Landon is called "Stationed Preacher." The Circuit preachers were Dillon, Stevens and a Mr. Ladd. The Presiding Elder was Buel Goodsell. At this meeting Stacy Potter and George Orr were appointed Stewards.

The first Quarterly Conference for Poultney Station, of which we have any record, was held Nov. 6, 1826, Buel Goodsell being Presiding Elder, and John C. Green "Stationed Preacher." So there seems to be an entire year, viz.: from Nov. 1825 to Nov. 1826, without any record. Poultney does not appear however in the general minutes as a Station proper until 1827. It is probable, indeed certain, that it was a Station during 1825 and 1826, only by a mutual arrangement among the preachers.

Although there had for several years been occasional preaching in Poultney by the Methodist itinerants, while it was embraced in Brandon and Whitehall Circuit, there does not seem to have been any organized effort to make it a regular appointment and to support a minister until the spring of 1826. The "Stone Church" had been occupied by the Circuit preachers for meetings but it was unfinished, and on the 13th day of April, 1826, the leading citizens of West Poultney, together with a few Methodists in other parts of the town, and with several Methodists in Hampton, N.

Y., to the number of 36 in all, united to form a society whose objects are set forth in the following

Compact.—We, the subscribers, inhabitants of Poultney, County of Rutland and State of Vermont, and of Hampton, in the State of New York, do hereby voluntarily associate and agree to form a society under the name of the Methodist Episcopal Society of Poultney, for the purpose of building or furnishing a meeting house, paying and supporting ministers and procuring a parsonage, house and lot, for their accommodation ; of holding, to ourselves and our successors, such estates, rights and interests as we may hereafter acquire by purchase or otherwise, and the same to sell and transfer for the benefit of the society according to the first section of an act, entitled, An Act for the support of the Gospel ; passed Oct. 26, 1795. And it is hereby expressly understood and agreed that no money is ever to be raised by this society, for any purpose whatever, except by voluntary subscription or donation, nor is any vote or by-law ever to be passed repugnant to the constitution and laws of this State, or to the economy and order of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

In witness whereof we do hereby set our hand. Dated at Poultney this 13th day of April, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six.

Daniel Mallary,	Moses Lynch,	Henry Stanley,
Seymour Landon,	Alanson Rice,	Seth Patee,
Welcome Phillips,	Thads. Sheldon,	Joel Beaman,
Anthony Austin,	Benj. Rice,	John W Austin,
Newton Sanford,	Rufus Maynard,	Seth Hunt,
Samuel Cleveland,	Lorenzo Ward,	Alanson Richards,
William Wells,	John Stanley,	Joseph Chandler,
Isaac Taylor,	Nathaniel Bartow,	Noah Wells,
John Allen,	Ziza Densmore,	Isaac Pierce,
Edmund Mott,	Alby Sheldon,	Stasa Potter,
Oliver Thayer,	George C. Morris,	Smith Austin,
Hiram Sheldon,	Peter Smith,	Augustus Austin.

At the time the foregoing Compact was entered into, Rev. Seymour Landon, who is still (Sept. 1875) living, and an honored member of the N. Y. East Conference, was the preacher in charge of the Circuit. At some time during the next year, 1827, there was a large accession to this Compact, as appears by the following :

We, whose names are hereinafter written, having become acquainted with the tenor of the Compact and by-laws of the Methodist Episcopal Society of Poultney, and entertaining a good opinion of the society in general, do hereby freely associate and unite ourselves with said society, to be governed by the laws, rules and regulations of said society the same as though we had been present when the society was formed. In witness whereof we hereunto set our hands. Poultney, 1827.

Benjamin Lincoln,	Eleazer Prex,	Ziba B. Rayder,
Jabez Hyde,	Alexander Orr,	John C. Churchill,
William Hotchkiss,	Timothy Marshall,	F. W. Smith,
Joel Hyde,	William Burnam,	H. A. Crain,
Alexander Martin,	Chester Horsington,	Ichd. Marshall,
James Early,	Abner Ryder,	Benjamin Case,
Thomas Gorham,	Justus Barker,	Anson Wyman,
Alnon Warenr,	Asa Warren,	Lucian B. Meacham.
John Martin,	Cotton F. Warner,	Levi G. Potter,
Jefferson Rice,	Solomon Gould,	C. Parkhurst,
William J. Sheldon,	George Martin,	John Pegg,
Fasset Cleveland,	W. N. W. Lawton,	Cyrus Prindle,
William Babcock,	Lucius Ormsby,	Isaac Leffingwell,
John Osborn,	Wm. H. Goodrich,	Elam D. Root,
Ebenezer Gould,	David Nichols,	Hiram Chandler,
John Potter,	Elijah Hawes,	A. E. Knapp,
Jacob Hall,	Martin Hyde,	John Frazer,
J. Johnson,	George L. Lee,	John M. Weaver,
Sam'l P. Hooker,	A. M. Town,	Thos. B. Cushman,
David Simmons,	B. K. Seaman,	Garrett N. Hanson.
William Blakeley,	Ich'd Babcock,	

This society was not indifferent to the character of its members for one of its by-laws was: "Any member of the Methodist Episcopal Church who is in good standing may become a member of this society by signifying the same to the prudential committee and subscribing to the articles of our association, and any other man who supports a good moral character and feels friendly to this society may become a member" on the same conditions. The society also guarded its purity, for another by-law was, "Any member of this society whose conduct shall be such as to reduce him below the common level of a good moral citizen may be expelled from the society by a vote of the same."

The records of the first meeting of this society bear the same date as the Compact.

John Stanley was appointed Moderator ; Henry Stanley, Clerk ; John Stanley, Treasurer ; Thad. Sheldon, George C. Morris, John Stanley, Moses Lynch and John Allen, Prudential Committee ; Alanson Rice and John W. Austin, Collectors.

At an adjourned meeting held April 27, 1826, Alanson Richards was appointed to take charge of the Meeting House key, and initial steps were taken towards procuring a parsonage. This society held its meetings annually, or oftener, as occasion required, until the 29th of May, 1837, which is the date of the last meeting of which there is any record. At this meeting the Prudential Committee was dispensed with, and the Stewards appointed to serve in that capacity, while the Class Leaders were appointed to serve as Collectors. The records contain a warning for a thirteenth annual meeting, but no minutes to show that such meeting was ever held. The probability is that the religious department of the Church had become strong enough to bear the burden of church temporalities, and the secular society having fulfilled its mission, informally ceased to exist.

The regular Church organization of Poultney Station of the M. E. Church was about simultaneous with the Methodist Episcopal Society above described, for the records of the first Quarterly Conference for Poultney Station, as already stated, bear date Nov. 6, 1826, Buel Goodsell being presiding elder, and John C. Green "Stationed Preacher." The first stewards of Poultney Station were George C. Morris, Stacy Potter, John Allen, Alanson Rice and J. W. Austin. The records of Quarterly Meeting Conferences are continuous from that time to the present.

The Methodist Episcopal Society held the title to the House of Worship until April 4th, 1829, at which time it was transferred to the Methodist Episcopal Church, agreeably to an act of the Legislature passed Oct. 30th, 1828.

At the first meeting of the Methodist Episcopal Society in Poultney, April 13, 1826, Thaddeus Sheldon, Geo. C. Morris, John Stanley, Moses Lynch and John Allen were appointed "a committee to manage the prudential concerns of the society ;" and at an adjourned meeting, held April 27, 1826, a vote was passed "that the prudential committee get Mr. Mallary's terms for the purchase of his place as a parsonage, and if they think proper, to circulate sub-

scription papers for that purpose." This house was purchased. It stood on what is now the open lot between the Poultney House and the premises facing Furnace street. It was occupied as a parsonage until the year 1832.

At the annual meeting of the said Methodist Episcopal Society, April 23, 1832, a vote was passed "that the preacher in charge of Poultney Station be a committee to circulate a subscription for the purpose of building a parsonage house;" also, a vote "that the stewards of the Station be invested with discretionary power to sell the old parsonage, or otherwise to procure the building of a new house." At the eighth annual meeting of the Methodist Episcopal Society, Aug. 12, 1833, a vote was passed "that the stewards of the station be empowered to purchase a lot and build a house for the use of the ministers who may from time to time be appointed to the Station." On the 4th of October, 1833, Tobias Spicer deeded to Stasa Potter, John W. Austin, Wm. Hotchkiss, Geo. C. Morris and Alanson Rice, Stewards of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and to their successors in office, in consideration of one hundred dollars, "the west part of a lot bo't by said Spicer of Stasa Potter, on which lot the brick house now is." This brick house located on Main street and facing Maple street was for many years the District parsonage.

This house was rented for the Stationed Preacher Nov. 6, 1832, for ten months at forty-five dollars. Aug. 12, 1833, a committee was appointed to rent a house again. At a Quarterly Conference held Oct. 2, 1833, a vote was passed that measures be taken to build a parsonage, and a committee appointed to furnish a plan. Dec. 23, 1833, the committee reported and a building committee was appointed, consisting of John Stanley, Cyrus Prindle, Stasa Potter, J. W. Austin and Alanson Rice. The house was built in 1833 and 1834, on the lot deeded to the Stewards as above stated, and continued to be occupied as a station parsonage until 1849, when it was sold to aid in liquidating a debt that had been created in building the new House of Worship. From that time the preacher lived in a rented house until 1856 when the present parsonage, located on the south side of Main street near its junction with Academy street, was purchased.

In October, 1830, the District parsonage, which was located at Charlotte, Vt., was destroyed by fire. Tobias Spicer, who was Presiding Elder, lost all his books and papers; and for two years

thereafter resided in Middlebury, Vt. In 1832 the house in Poultney, already referred to, was purchased by Mr. Spicer for the District, and continued to be the District parsonage until 1866, when it was sold by the District Stewards and another purchased at Fort Edward, N. Y.

The first Methodist Meeting House in Poultney was built, as we have already remarked, in 1822. From the introduction of Methodism into this region, Hampton had been much more prominent than Poultney, and the House would have been located there but for a contest which arose just at this time between Poultney and East Poultney, in regard to the Post Office. Citizens of the East village petitioned the Department at Washington to remove the office to that village, alleging as a reason, that all the Churches in town were in East Poultney. Citizens of the west village remonstrated, and assigned as their argument that the only grist mill in town was at or near West Poultney, therefore that location would accommodate the town better than East Poultney. The prayer of the petitioners was not granted that year. Meantime, the citizens of West Poultney said to the Methodists in Hampton, who as we have seen were then contemplating the building of a Meeting House, "If you will locate your House in West Poultney we will help you." The offer was accepted. The result was the establishment of a new Post Office at East Poultney, and the union of the Poultney and Hampton Methodists into one society, who continued to occupy the House erected in 1822 until the completion of the present House of Worship, on Main street, in 1841. At that time the Methodists in Hampton separated from the Poultney society and built the House at Hampton Corners which they now occupy.

There is an item in the philosophical history of the present Methodist Meeting House in Poultney which is worthy of mention because it accounts for the House being built at the time when it was. The members worshipping in the Stone House on the hill came largely from Hampton and remote parts of the town of Poultney; consequently the interval between services could not be over an hour. The Trustees of the Academy in Poultney required persons connected with the Institution to attend Church both morning and afternoon of each Sabbath. An hour was found too short a time in which to return from Church, get dinner, and return for afternoon service. This became so serious an embarrassment that in 1839 Rev. James Covel, the Principal of the

Academy, resolved to excuse the students from attendance at the Stone Church in the afternoon, and established chapel exercises at the Academy at 3 o'clock P. M. This of course reduced the attendance at the Meeting House in the afternoon materially. John Frazer, the Stationed Preacher, after ineffectual efforts to reform the refractory Principal, brought complaint against him at the ensuing annual Conference, in 1840. The Conference, after hearing both plaintiff and defendant, acquitted Mr. Covell, but recommended the society in Poultney to build a new House in some central part of the village, and the Trustees of the Academy to subscribe \$600 towards it. The society immediately adopted measures for this purpose. The building committee were Henry Stanley, Sherman Miner and Hiram Chandler. The perfection of the House is due largely to their good taste, their self-sacrificing labors, and their characteristic liberality. They received valuable assistance and counsel from Isaac Leffingwell, who was originally one of the building committee, but was, at his own request, excused from serving. The House was completed and dedicated in the winter of 1841-2. Truman Seymour, Presiding Elder, preached the sermon. Lyman Primble was the Stationed Preacher. The old Stone House on the hill was sold to a private individual; by him it was afterwards sold to the "True Wesleyans;" by them to a few individuals, who fitted it up into two stories—the first as tenements, and the second as an audience room for preaching, lectures, etc; by them it was sold to the Adventists, and, finally, by them to the Masonic Lodge, who have fitted the upper story into rooms for their meetings, and the lower story into rooms, now occupied for the district school.

Nothing can justify the existence of a Church organization, nor the expenditure of money to sustain it, but the moral power it exerts in restraining vice, encouraging virtue, elevating society, bringing sinners to Christ, and "spreading Scriptural Holiness" over the land. This is its divine warrant, and its sufficient vindication. Without this, it is a mere form destitute of Divine sanction no matter how hoary its antiquity, nor how pretentious its claims. Tried by this standard, the Methodist Episcopal Church of Poultney has manifestly been ordained of God.

While the Methodist Church of Poultney arrogates to itself no distinction above its sister churches in this respect, it is proper to refer to signal spiritual refreshings, of which the first and most

marked was under the ministry of Stephen D. Brown in 1843. The next was under the ministry of T. W. Harwood in 1867. At this time signal service was rendered by the "Praying Band" of Troy, N. Y., under the leadership of Joseph Hillman. Indeed the pastorate of no one of the long list of worthy men who have occupied its pulpit to the present time, can justly be described as destitute of aggressive moral force or barren of wholesome spiritual results.

A full list of the official members during so long a period would extend this sketch beyond the limits allowed; we cannot therefore give their names further than they have already necessarily appeared. Most of them "rest from their labors, and their works do follow them"—"Their record is on high."

Poultney was the residence of Presiding Elders from 1833 to 1868, the succession being Cyrus Prindle, John M. Weaver, Benjamin Marvin, Truman Seymour, John Clark, Joseph Ayres, Tobias Spicer, Sanford Washburn, Lewis Potter, S. P. Williams, P. P. Harrower and Desevignia Starks.

The following is a list of the ministers who have served the Poultney Church, beginning when the movement was first made to build the old Stone House and organize Poultney into a regular appointment. The successive Circuit relations of Poultney from the same date to the time when it was made a separate Station are also indicated.

1821.	Samuel Draper. Moses Amadon. Jacob Beaman.	} Brandon Circuit.
1822.	Orrin Pier. Philo Ferris.	
1823.	George Smith. Elijah Crane.	
1824.	Seymour Landon. Elijah Crane.	} Whitehall Circuit.
1825.	Seymour Landon. Dillon Stephens. William Todd.	
1826.	John C. Green. W. P. Lake. Lorin Clark.	
1827.	John C. Green,	Poultney Station.
1828.	Nathaniel Porter,	" "
1829-30	Peter C. Oakley,	" "

1831-32.	Friend W. Smith,	-Poultney Station.
1833-34.	John Pegg,	" "
1835.	J. Hall,	" "
1836.	J. Frazer,	" "
1837.	C. R. Morris,	" "
1838.	J. B. Houghtaling,	" "
1839.	J. Frazer,	" "
1840.	John Allen,	" "
1841.	Lyman Prindle,	" "
1842-43	Stephen D. Brown,	" "
1844.	Wm. M. Chipp,	" "
1845.	Joseph Ayres,	" "
1846.	G. C. Wells,	" "
1847-48.	Peter R. Stover,	" "
1849-50.	Geo. G. Saxe,	" "
1851-52.	Harvey S. Smith,	" "
1853.	Charles H. Leonard,	" "
1854.	D. W. Dayton,	" "
1855-56.	Thomas Dodgson,	" "
1857-58.	S. M. Merrill,	" "
1859-60.	C. H. Richmond,	" "
1851.	Geo. S. Chadbourne, }	" "
	W. H. Poor, }	" "
1862-63.	Geo. W. Fitch,	" "
1864-65.	L. D. Stebbins,	" "
1866-67-68.	T. W. Harwood,	" "
1869-70-71.	H. C. Farrar,	" "
1872-73-74.	J. J. Noe,	" "
1875.	G. C. Morehouse,	" "

The present House of Worship has undergone extensive repairs and improvements at three different times since it was built. First during the ministry of S. M. Merrill at which time it was frescoed, inside blinds were added and the ground in front terraced and graded; second, during the ministry of T. W. Harwood, when the basement was reconstructed and the house repainted; and third, during the ministry of J. J. Noe, at which time the roof was slated, an orchestra built and an elegant organ procured. In 1844 the Troy Annual Conference held its session in Poultney. At this Conference Bishop L. L. Hamlin presided. He had just been elected to the Episcopal office by the General Conference at

its session in New York City. Stephen D. Brown was now the Stationed Preacher and Truman Seymour the Presiding Elder.

It seems a little remarkable, when we consider that Methodism has been established a half a century in Poultney, and that the Troy Conference Academy was founded here forty years ago, that it has given to the Church only one Methodist preacher, native of the town, Alanson Richards—now a superannuated member of the Troy Conference, residing in the West.

The following statements and extracts from minutes are interesting, as showing the changes in some respects that have taken place during the last fifty years. The old Stone Meeting House was built in 1822, but was not finished until late in the fall of 1828. John Stanley was treasurer of the society. His account contains several entries like the following: "Rec'd of.....towards finishing meeting house, ten bushels corn." This corn was sold for fifty cents per bushel. "Pd.....for painting $8\frac{1}{2}$ days at \$1.50." Then the painter worked "from sun to sun." Now he will accommodate you by working short ten hours for \$3.50. The Treasurer credits himself with "expenses to Hubbardton, \$1.38." Now that would scarcely get you started. ".... by cloth paid out for boards." "..... by boarding Scott Strands six weeks, \$9." Now that sum would scarcely board two men one week. "..... by boarding Winchester ten days, \$2.25." Less than 25 cents a day! not sufficient now to pay for a luncheon. The amount requisite to finish the house was less than \$300, yet it remained unfinished six years.

The District parsonage that was purchased in 1832, was a two story brick house with $2\frac{3}{4}$ acres of land on Main street in the centre of the village, and cost \$800. The west half, or nearly half, of the lot was sold to the Stewards of the Station for \$100. In 1838 the same District parsonage was sold for \$2,600.

During the Conference year of 1829 and 1830, Rev. Peter C. Oakley's receipts in Poultney Station were \$155. Now \$1000 are barely enough to keep a minister on "short commons."

In 1844, Poultney and Hampton were united in one charge with Wm. M. Chipp as preacher. Manifestly one man could not preach twice each Sabbath in each place. To secure the services of a second preacher the Quarterly Conference offered Dr. E. Wentworth, who was then a teacher in the Academy, \$100 for

preaching once each Sabbath in each place through the year. Strange to say, the Doctor, although not always blind to the "main chance," crucified his love of money and declined the offer; but ten years later he compensated this loss by going as a missionary to China where he remained seven years.

Less than thirty years ago, a member of long, and in other respects good standing, was expelled for the crime of letting his horses on Sunday, thus violating the Fourth commandment. And about the same time a man was expelled for indulging in a social way, in the amusement of chess, checkers, cards, etc. These statements are made not in any spirit of censure against the discipline of that day—for it is infinitely safer to err on the side of superstition than of license—but only to show how public opinion has changed.

The name of John Stanley has already been mentioned, but the history of the M. E. Church in Poultney would be imperfect, indeed, if it did not assign to him a prominent place. Although not a professor of religion at its organization, nor for several years afterwards, he was, nevertheless, the life of the enterprise of building the old Stone House and of all financial measures for sustaining preaching until the infirmities of age compelled him to hand the burdens over to younger men. The interest which he manifested and the sacrifices which he made for the material prosperity of the Church were rewarded by spiritual refreshing to his own heart. For, long before he died, he became an humble christian, gilding his later years with the mellow radiance of undefiled religion, and coming down to the grave at a good old age like a shock of corn fully ripe.

Alanson Rice was identified with the Church of Poultney in its organization and was its unfaltering defender and supporter through all the phases of its history. No more staunch or zealous advocate of its peculiarities both of doctrine and polity could be found. Zion was his chief joy and he could truly say of her, "If I forget thee, O Jerusalem, let my right hand forget *her cunning*. If I do not remember thee, let my tongue cleave to the roof of my mouth; if I prefer not Jerusalem above my chief joy."

The membership of the Church was originally composed of classes in Hampton and remote parts of the town of Poultney, there being but few members in the village. The class in Hampton became a separate church in 1843, and the classes in Poultney, outside the village were long ago broken up by death

and removals. Still the membership is at present as large as ever it was. To endure such decimation without diminution is abundant evidence of aggressive vitality.

In accounting for the continued and uniform prosperity of the Church the Sabbath School is a factor that must not be neglected. The Poultney M. E. Sabbath School, dating almost from the organization of the Church has always been abreast with the foremost in this essential auxiliary to religious prosperity. It has for several years past enjoyed the indefatigable services of an able, enthusiastic and practical Superintendent, together with the hearty co-operation of a band of faithful, zealous and efficient officers and teachers who have labored in active sympathy with him. Its statistics are:—1 Superintendent; 146 Scholars; 20 Officers and Teachers; 15 Classes; 453 Volumes in Library.

Two superannuated ministers of the Troy Conference have passed their waning years and died residents of Poultney; Wm. Ryder who took up his residence here in 1835, lived fourteen years in almost unparalleled suffering, being a helpless invalid from inflammatory rheumatism, and died in 1849, and Albert Champlin who settled in Poultney in 1868. His wife, Almira Champlin, died after a brief sickness in March, 1872, and he while on a visit to friends in Charlotte was violently attacked with disease and died there in the June following:

Of those who originally signed the Compact of the Methodist Episcopal Society of Poultney, the only ones now living are, Seymour Landon, Henry Stanley, John W. Austin and Alanson Richards.

Poultney was embraced within the bounds of the New York Conference from its first appearance in Methodist history until 1832. In this year the New York Conference was divided and out of its northern division the Troy Conference was organized and Poultney falling within its limits, has so remained to the present time. At the last session of the Troy Conference held in April, 1875, Geo. C. Morehouse, the present Pastor, was appointed to this Station.

The membership of the Methodist Church in Poultney at the present time numbers 62 males and 114 females with 9 probationers and consists of five classes, embracing one at the Academy. The church property comprises a House of Worship valued at \$15,000, a parsonage valued at \$3,000 and a Sunday School Li-

brary valued at \$500. The total amount of monies estimated by the Stewards as necessary for defraying the church expenses for the current year is \$1000. Of this amount \$800 is for Preacher's salary, \$48 for Presiding Elder's claim and the balance for maintaining the house in order for public and social worship. In addition to this the collections ordered by Conference in support of the various benevolent enterprises of the Church will hardly fall below \$150.

In contemplating the agencies which directly under God have co-operated and are still co-operating to make the history of the M. E. Church in Poultney, it is more than fitting to make honorable mention of the fact that much, very much, is due to the untiring activity and intelligence of its faithful and devout women. It has been beautifully said that "woman was last at the cross and first at the sepulchre," and while we call to mind that the first recorded fruit of Methodist labor in Poultney was the conversion of the young woman mentioned in the journal of Lorenzo Dow, we feel that the concluding lines of this brief history can be devoted to no more appropriate purpose than to record one of the latest instances of intelligent and worthy christian enterprise on the part of the women of this Church—the organization and hearty support of the Poultney branch of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society. This Society was organized September 4, 1872. Its labors are devoted to raising funds with which to maintain in India female teachers and doctors who on account of the unyielding exactions of cruel "caste" can alone gain access to the multitudes of mothers and daughters of that fair land so opulent in material resources; but at the same time so sorely oppressed with the saddest poverty, while destitute of the riches of Christ.

St. John's (Episcopal) Church.

No evidence has been found that there were any members of the Protestant Episcopal Church among the first settlers, or very early inhabitants of this town; but there were some in all the townships around it, whose leaven was gradually infused into Poultney. In Timmouth, the Rev. Bethuel Chittenden had a small parish, from his ordination, in 1787 to 1790, and had probably acted as lay reader for them for many years previously. He officiated often in Wells, where he found and gathered a congregation of church people more than twice as numerous as the present church in that town. He visited Castleton from time to time, where the Whitlocks and some others formed a group that was represented in the Annual Convention of the Diocese by John Whitlock, in 1792, and for many years afterward. The same zealous clergyman is said to have held occasional services in Poultney.

In Hampton, N. Y., a parish was organized in 1798, by the Rev. Amos Pardee, who served it in connection, more or less, with parishes in Pawlet and Wells until the beginning of the year 1802. In the fall of the year 1800, he moved his family into East Poultney, finding here a house most conveniently, and being already connected with the Diocese of Vermont, and received with honor in its conventions. He found in the town a few persons friendly to the church. These had no very formal organization; but they held a consultation, and invited him to take charge of their spiritual concerns—to lease the "Glebe lands," and to preach in town as special occasions should call for, and his convenience would permit. He did so; leased the two Glebe lots, and officiated occasionally—first, on the 14th of July, 1799, in the school house in the west village, "to a congregation in and all around the house." Early in 1802, he was called to the rectorship of St. Luke's Church, Lanesboro, Mass., where he remained many years. But, before his removal, the first church edifice in Hampton was commenced; and after his departure, the few friends of the church in Poultney found their religious privileges in connection with that parish. For,

subsequently (1811-1821), under the Rev. Stephen Jewett, the building was finished, and the church acquired considerable importance, and became the mother church in the vicinity.

Notwithstanding its informality, we find the parish in Poultney represented in the Convention of the Diocese, in 1809, by Ebenezer Canfield, Esq., who is mentioned by Mr. Pardee as the principal man who manifested much regard for the church, and in 1811, by Lerial Lewis, who had come into the town from Wells.

In a historical letter, addressed, in 1838, to the Rev. C. Chase (afterward Bishop of New Hampshire), the Rev. Moore Bingham writes that "Between 1820 and 1825, the church people in Poultney were organized by the aid of the Rev. Palmer Dyer, and became a separate and independent parish, under the title of St. John's Church, Poultney. Mr. Dyer was then a deacon in charge of Granville, Pawlet and Wells. The year was probably 1824, when the new parish was represented in the annual convention by Philo Hosford; and the name, which appears on the journal as a blank for two years, is recognized as St. John's, in 1827, and thenceforth. Its primary records are supposed to be lost."

The Rev. Moore Bingham took charge of this parish, with that in Hampton, July 13, 1828. In the letter before mentioned, he gives the names of the communicants whom he found on his arrival, thus: "Abijah Williams and wife, Mrs. Persis Bailey, Mrs. Fanny Mallory, Mrs. Prindle, Lerial Lewis and wife, Mrs. Lucy Gifford, Aaron Lewis, Sarah Young, and Mrs. Hosford"—11 persons. The services were in the school house, in the east village. On the Christmas day following, Timothy Marshall was added, and at Easter, 1829, Amon Bailey. The former is believed to have been made Senior Warden for some years, when the office was conferred upon the latter, and continued to the end of his life. In 1831, twenty-nine persons were confirmed here, for this parish and St. John's Church, Center Rutland, by Bishop Griswold. On the 27th of May, 1831, the corner-stone of a new church was laid with solemnities by the Rev. Joel Clap. His discourse, on Ezra iii:2, was universally admired.

The building was completed the following spring, and first used on the 27th of May, 1832. The consecration, by Bishop Hopkins, took place January 16, 1833. Very little help in this work was received from abroad, and the small debt at first resting upon it was quickly paid. Mr. Bingham speaks of the whole enterprise and result, as "a work which reflects high honor on the taste, and higher honor on the zeal and liberality of the parish." One "which could not have been effected but for the extraordinary effort and self-denial of the building committee, Col. Amon Bailey and Eleazer Lyman" [letter aforesaid]. Bishop Hopkins [Address of 1833, Jour] says of the parish, "which has made very great and praiseworthy efforts under his (Mr. Bingham's) care, to erect and complete a very handsome and commodious parish church, in the Gothic style, which I examined * * with great satisfaction." And the Rev. J. A. Hicks, having "exchanged" with Mr. Bingham, under date of September 1, 1832, entered in his private journal: "Staid, upon invitation, at the house of Mr. Bailey, one of the main supporters of the Episcopal Church in that place. Preached three times to a large congregation. The prospects of the church in Poultney are flattering. The church edifice, lately erected, is a beautiful building."

Mr. Bingham continued his rectorship over the united parishes of Hampton and Poultney until Easter, 1837, about nine years, when he withdrew from the latter, remaining in the former. His missionary services had been many, extending into all the adjoining towns. His last report to the Bishop gives the number of communicants as 46, in place of the 11 with which he commenced; and, in the meantime, there had occurred an exodus, long lamented, of several families (the Giffords and others), comprising many communicants of importance to the church.

It seems right, both in respect to the parish, which first took root and bore fruit under his ministry, and to the writer, who grew up under his ministry, to add something more respecting this worthy clergyman. He was a son of Solomon Bingham, formerly of Tinmouth, afterward of Franklin County, and spent

most of his youth and early manhood in East Berkshire. While constitutionally strong and agile, he had from youth a mysterious pain in one of his limbs, which, not impeding its external development or its strength, was yet so great as to make him insist upon its amputation. The tradition is that the physicians assembled to consider the case, saw him come in from the fields, and leap the fence, merely putting his hands upon the top, and positively refused to perform the operation. But he assured them (and the threat coming from him was felt to be serious) that "if they would not do it, he would." It was done, but without wholly releasing him from the pain. The strength of will indicated in this anecdote was a very marked characteristic of the man. After he had concluded that a course was right, he "conferred not with flesh and blood" about following it. His education, which was quite respectable, both in classics and theology, was acquired by himself with little instruction. It is said that his early studies were pursued, often leaning over the back of a chair, in a posture uncomfortable enough to distract his attention from his constant pain. He was ordained by Bishop Griswold, Deacon, in Middlebury, October, 1825, and Priest, in Fairfield, September, 1827, and officiated in Sheldon and Fairfield until called to Hampton and Poultney. Here, his salary, as he estimated it, averaged only about \$400, and there were not gratuities enough added to suffice for his large family, without rigid self-denial. This was never wanting; nor was charity to others forgotten. His sermons were original, ingenious, and *sui generis*, always inculcating sound doctrine and faithful practice. His elocution was as peculiar as the author and the composition. His eccentricity extended to his parochial intercourse; he liked to put some well digested thought into a startling remark and let it work, and when its strangeness had caused some excitement, and he was questioned about it, he would explain it, in excellent spirit and with marked effect. He remained in Hampton a year or two after his withdrawal from Poultney, and then removed to East Berkshire, where he purchased and settled upon a farm, and officiated (1839-1843) in Enosburgh. In 1845, he gave up his farm, and returned to his

former charge in Hampton, rendering also partial service in Tinnmouth (1848-1852), teaching pupils, and working the few acres of the rectory lot. Finally, he bought a Western farm, and had scarcely settled upon it when he was summoned away from all earthly pains and toils. He was a man of sterling moral characteristics, great energy, and good mind, and a reliable and earnest Christian minister.

The history of the parish for the next ten years is one of frequent change. In the spring of 1838, the Rev. Luman F. Cota took charge of it, in connection with that in Tinnmouth, giving the latter one fourth of his time. His service in Poultney was short—a little more than one year.

After Easter, 1840, the Rev. Lucius M. Purdy, of Hampton, began to officiate a part of the time in Poultney. His services continued over two years. He was eminent for his learning—a man of zeal and unassuming piety—but was afflicted with epilepsy, which finally terminated his life.

In January, 1843, the Rev. Norman W. Camp (since D. D.) became rector, giving the parish full services. Being very active, able, and of commanding and engaging address, he gathered, within six months, in the parish and surrounding towns, a large class (29 persons) for confirmation. The communion list was reported at 73. The report of the following year, however, shows that 22 of these belonged in Fairhaven, West Haven, and Middletown. Mr. Camp served but one year, and moved to Mississippi.

About Christmas, 1844, the Rev. Benjamin Daniels became the minister in Hampton and Poultney; but his brief ministry was suddenly terminated by death in the following September. He was buried, sincerely mourned by the large congregation, in the old church yard in Hampton, on Sunday, the 15th of that month, by Dr. Hicks, and two other clergymen assisting.

At the end of July, 1845, the Rev. James Stephenson, recently from the Gen. Theo. Seminary in New York, was put in charge of St. John's Church, but removed to Tennessee after about six months.

The next rectorship of the parish, and the longest in its his-

tory, was that of the Rev. Oliver Hopson. It began the Sunday after Easter, 1847, and continued to Easter, 1865—18 years. St. John's Church had continually one-half of his services. The other half was given, for two or three years, to Wells; then one-fourth each to Wells and Hampton, besides services of himself and others, under his oversight, in Tinmouth and Benson. From 1853, half services were rendered in Hampton, and the church in Wells supplied one-fourth of the time by arrangement with others; and, finally, the last parish had one-half of his services for three years after his resignation of Poultney. His supervision in Tinmouth was continued through most of these years. His residence was constantly in Poultney, at his well-remembered hospitable house, between the two villages; but during his settled connection with Hampton, his Diocesan relation was transferred to New York. His salary being inadequate to the wants of his large family, he combined with the labors of his extensive charge a private school for boys, which was quite successful. His ministry was efficient and fruitful. While here, he baptized, in Poultney, 93; in his whole field, 168; presented for confirmation, in Poultney, 75; in the whole, 133; and admitted as new communicants, in Poultney, 73; in all his charge, 122. At his last report from St. John's Church, its communicants numbered 75. While here, also, he gave the rector's testimonial required of candidates for Holy Orders, to William R. Johnson, John E. Johnson, Elkanah F. Remington, George B. Hopson (reckoned as a candidate of the Diocese of New York), and William B. McLeod, candidate of the Diocese of Virginia, whose health failed him after one year's study at Alexandria, and he returned home and died. Before Mr. Hopson's time, there had been but two candidates for the sacred ministry strictly from this parish, Darwin B. Mason, M. D., and A. H. Bailey. The Rev. Herman Hooker originated in town, but is supposed not to have become a candidate for our ministry here. It is presumed that after such a service in this parish, it will be felt that something more of Mr. Hopson's biography belongs here. It is in some sort a connecting link between the beginning and the present of the church in this

vicinity. Being a son of John C. Hopson, Sen., of Wells, where some of the staunch church families of this parish originated; baptized by the Rev. Bethuel Chittenden, who first grouped the church people of the vicinity, and largely of the State; a pupil of the Rev. Stephen Jewett, who first raised the church in Hampton to prosperity; he has himself done more of the labor which those worthy clergymen opened and left to their successors, than any one person. His influence, and that of his family, deserve a long and grateful remembrance. He was graduated at Washington (now Trinity) College, Hartford, Conn., in 1827; was teacher for three years of a private classical school—very successful; was ordained, by Bishop Brownell, Deacon, in 1833; and Priest, in 1834. He officiated for fourteen years in Naugatuck and vicinity, where he added 164 persons to the communion, and thence came to Poultney. From here he went to North Guilford, Conn., in 1868, where he was the means of renovating the old church; and, lastly, removed to Waverly, Ill., where he is now rector of the church; aged, Nov. next, 71 years.

Some account of Mr. Hopson's family is requested. He was married, in Derby, Conn., September, 1833, to Caroline Allis, grand-daughter of Rev. Richard Mansfield, D. D., of Connecticut. Their children are:

1. Richard Mansfield, who died, aged 4 months.
2. William Allis, late merchant in Macon, Georgia, who died August 31, 1873, leaving his wife, Virginia (Conner) and two children, named Georgia and Virginia.
3. George Bailey, graduate of Trinity College, and of the General Theological Seminary, New York; ordained Deacon and Priest by Bishop Potter; now Professor of Latin in St. Stephen's College, Annandale, N. Y.; married Mary W. Johnston. They have buried three children, and have two living, Frank J. and William Oliver.
4. Caroline Scovill, now the wife of Rev. Dr. James Starr Clark, proprietor of Trinity School, Tivoli, on the Hudson. They have one infant daughter, Anna Mansfield.
5. Edward Crafts, left Trinity College to join the 19th Conn.

Regiment in the late war; was afterwards changed to the 6th Corps; served two years, when he was killed instantly in the Battle of Cedar Creek, 19th October, 1864. His commission as Lieutenant was made out before his death, though he never saw it.

6. Elizabeth Crafts, now Mrs. John Baker, of Manhattan, Ill.

7. Mansfield Cobia, farmer, of Waverly, Ill.; married Cornelia M. Bailey. They have one infant child.

8. Mary Clark, residing with her father, in Waverly, Ill.

The subsequent very important changes in the parish will be more suitably given by those engaged in them.

N. B.—Most of the foregoing narratives can be verified by consulting a memoir of the Rev. Bethuel Chittenden, published in the Christian Times, New York, February 5th and 12th, 1863; a manuscript letter of the Rev. Mr. Pardee to Rev. Luman Foote, recorded, if I remember, in the register of the parish; the historical letter of Rev. Moore Bingham, described above, in possession of the registrar of the diocese; Mss. biographical data, in the same hands; and the Journals of the convention of the diocese. A few unimportant particulars are traditionary or of the writer's recollections. A. H. B.

After Mr. Hopson's rectorship of St. John's Parish had terminated, the Rev. Nathaniel F. Putnam took charge of its interests, and with the special blessing of the Lord. The old church in East Poultney had undergone so much change—the members having removed or died in large numbers, and the population and business of the town having set toward the railroad station, it was deemed wise to undertake to hold services in the west village. Accordingly, Mr. Putnam began the work in Joslin Hall, in the summer of 1866. These services were well attended, and by the vigorous efforts of the friends of the church, this part of the parish increased, so as to warrant an effort toward building a church edifice in the west village. Diligent labor, both by rector and people, handsomely seconded by numerous friends from abroad, crowned the effort with so much success as to enable them to present Trinity Church for consecration in the fall of 1868. During these two years and more,

a Sunday School had been maintained, at first, in the parlors of the Beaman House, then in the hall, and at length in the church, where it has been continued with marked success to the present time.

It will not do others, who labored well for the church during this period, injustice, if special mention be made of two or three persons whose works, and sympathies, and benefactions contributed largely to build up this particular branch of God's Church. These are the late Aaron Lewis, well known and highly respected by his townsmen; Mrs. E. M. Austin, of delightful memory, who left New York to seek the quiet of our Vermont scenery, and who went to her rest from labors abundant; and Miss Ella K. Chester, now the wife of Rev. N. F. Putnam, of St. Luke's Church, St. Albans, Vt., whose zeal and devotion to the welfare of this parish have never wavered, and to whom, under God, may be attributed much of the success with which the parish has been blessed.

Many others deserve notice here, but the list would be too extended for our narrow space, and we pass on.

In the autumn of 1869, Mr. Putnam was called from this, his first parish, to take charge of St. Luke's, St. Albans, where he still labors with distinction, both as a parish priest, and as a member of the diocese at large. His successor, the present incumbent, took up the work where Mr. Putnam left it, with such results as God was pleased to bestow. The Rev. E. H. Randall began the work of his ministry in Grace Church Parish, Randolph, Vt., where he remained from 1863 to 1866, when he was elected to the Associate Rectorship of St. Paul's Church, Pawtucket, R. I., which position he filled to the autumn of 1869, when he removed to St. John's, Poultney. Since then he has been permitted to see a considerable development of strength in the parish, and through the zeal of its friends, a fine rectory and fences have been built, the grounds graded, and other kindred improvements made—this in 1870 and 1871. In November, 1870, the Rector opened a small parish school in his study, which soon grew to so great a number, that he felt called upon to erect a building for the special use of St. John's School.

This was done in the months of November and December, 1871. Since that time the school has maintained its position as a first-class educator of its kind, and has largely contributed to the present importance of the parish. Besides this work in the west village, services have been maintained in the old church at East Poultney, where, though numerically smaller, there has continued a wholesome love for the old church. There, centers many a kindly recollection; there, remain many associations which bind together hearts, separated only by the veil of the tomb; thither turn the memories of many a devoted soul from the north and the south, the east and the west. One and another of those who have gone to distant parts of our country, come back to revisit the place of their early recollections, of their baptism, their confirmation, their first communion, and, perhaps, their marriage. It is a place of living interest to many such; and it is to be hoped whatever may be the future of the parish, a suitable interest may be maintained for the mother church, and that the voice of prayer, and praise, and thanksgiving within her sacred walls, may never cease to be heard.

Such, in brief, is the history of St. John's Parish, Poultney. Of course, in so short a notice, much must needs be passed over, which, to me and another, would have a peculiar interest. A few pages is quite too narrow a space to tell the story of all the men and women of faith who have taken an active part in this work. It would be the history of many families—the Baileys, the Marshalls, the Monroes, the Mallarys, the Beamans, the Lewises, the Ransoms, the Whitlocks, the Hosfords, and others, who have a securer record than this.

Christian Advent Church.

This church was organized in February, 1858, with about one hundred and twenty members. Prior to this organization, Miles Grant, a prominent clergyman of this denomination, then of Boston, preached some little time. A revival followed his labors, and the result was the organization of the church. At the organization, Asa, J. Rogers, Asa B. Cook and Justus L. Knapp

were appointed deacons. Rev. John Howell was the first pastor, which position he held about two years. He was a man of ability, and regarded as an able preacher and faithful pastor. He resided in Poultney until after the completion of his labors here, and then removed West, and died in Chicago several years since. His remains were brought to Sandy Hill, N. Y., and there interred. A few months after Mr. Howell closed his labors, Rev. Henry F. Carpenter became the pastor; he came here from Massachusetts. He was a young man of very good ability, and spoken of as a sincere Christian. He remained as the pastor about two years, when he removed. He was a growing young man, and now occupies a prominent position in the denomination in other parts of New England. Since the pastorate of Mr. Carpenter, the church has kept up its organization, held meetings and had preaching, not steadily, but from time to time. A Mrs. Jennings preached about one year, and Rev. J. B. Cook for a portion of the time during a period of two years.

This church first held its meetings in the "Stone Church." It was rented, in 1858, of a company consisting of Merritt Clark, H. J. Ruggles, Joshua Poor, J. B. Beaman, Joseph Joslin and A. E. Knapp. In 1860, this company sold the house to parties representing the Advent Church, and here the services of that church were holden until November, 1869, when the building was conveyed to the Masons, who have since owned and occupied it. Since their sale of the stone church, their meetings have usually been holden in Odd Fellows' Hall. This church does not now have regular services, but from time to time, as they are supplied with preachers of the denomination.

Roman Catholic Church.

The church edifice of this denomination was erected in 1864, on the street leading from the Beaman Hotel to Castleton, and was dedicated in 1865 by Bishop DeGoesbriand. It was built under the direction of Rev. Thomas Lynch, then priest of the parish. He then resided at West Rutland. Some two or three years prior to building the church, Mr. Lynch had officiated,

holding services at the house of John Flood. Previous to that, for some years, occasional services had been held in Poultney and vicinity. Father Lynch is given to us as the first parish priest, and who commenced his ministrations some two or three years prior to the building of the church. Mr. Lynch, at this time was assisted by Rev. T. J. Halpine. The Rev. J. C. O'Dwyer was the second priest. He resided at Fairhaven. That town, West Castleton and Poultney are included in the same parish. Mr. O'Dwyer remained in charge about five years, and was succeeded by Rev. P. J. O'Carrol. He has officiated several years, and is the present parish priest. The first priest, Rev. Thomas Lynch, has been elected Vicar General of the Diocese, and now resides at Burlington, Vt. The church, when built, cost upwards of five thousand dollars, which expense was entirely met by the Poultney church. The members report that the church has never had any assistance from outside, but has assisted, to some extent, other churches. The church, though small at the beginning, has increased quite rapidly, and now, with members and their families, numbers about three hundred and fifty.

CHAPTER XII.

MASONS—ODD FELLOWS—TEMPERANCE AND TEMPERANCE
ORGANIZATIONS.*Masons.*

MORNING STAR LODGE, No. 27, was organized in Poultney prior to the year 1800, but at precisely what date the writer is unable at present to determine. The records of the old Lodge are lost or destroyed. There were Masonic organizations in the State prior to the admission of Vermont into the Union in 1791, and the Poultney Lodge was No. 27, which indicates that the old Morning Star Lodge received its charter quite early in the history of the State. We know of but two now living in Poultney who were members of the old Lodge, Philo Hosford and Frederick Ruggles. By them and others we are informed that the Lodge was strong in numbers and ability, and took a prominent stand among the Lodges of the State. Harris Hosford, Samuel Ruggles, Capt. William Miller, Elisha Ashley, Henry G. Neal and Alonzo Howe were among the Masters of the old Lodge. In the year 1826, after William Morgan disappeared from his home in Western New York, and was supposed to have been murdered for divulging the secrets of the order, a great excitement arose throughout the country, and continued for some years. In Vermont, as well as in the State of New York, this excitement was intense, and in this State a political Anti-Masonic party arose, but, in Poultney, was always defeated at the elections. By reason of the clamor raised, most of the Lodges were obliged to suspend work—the Poultney Lodge about the year 1832.

The Grand Lodge of the State held its annual elections until 1836. It then suspended its work for about ten years. January 14, 1846, a meeting was held at Burlington, and the Grand Lodge was revived and reorganized, and from thence the work of Masonry was again set in motion in the State.

The first that we learn of the restoration of the institution in Poultney, was early in the year 1853. A dispensation for the organization of the Chapter was then received, and an organization was had. The first officers of the Chapter elected were Henry J. Ruggles, H. P.; S. P. Hooker, K., and Merritt Clark, Scribe. Henry J. Ruggles held the office of High Priest of the Chapter until September, 1861. He was then succeeded by Henry Ruggles, who has held the position since, except in the years 1871-2, when it was held by M. O. Stoddard. In June, 1875, the Chapter had 132 members.

February 16, 1856, the members of Morning Star Lodge, of Poultney, assembled under dispensation issued by Philip C. Tucker, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge. At this meeting there was an organization. Henry Ruggles was appointed Master; G. L. Hunter, Senior Warden; L. D. Ross, Junior Warden; and Henry Clark, Secretary. This Lodge obtained its charter January 15, 1857, and was chartered as Morning Star Lodge, No. 37; the old Lodge was No. 27. Henry Ruggles remained Master of the Lodge until about December 17, 1861, when Nelson Ransom held the position until his death, in January, 1867. M. O. Stoddard was Senior Warden, and officiated as Master until the next annual election, which occurred December 10, 1867, when he was elected Master. Mr. Stoddard held the office until June 7, 1870, when Fenrose Farwell was elected, and served until May 30, 1871. Henry Ruggles was then elected Master, and served until May 21, 1872, when M. O. Stoddard was elected Master. S. L. Ward was elected Master June, 10, 1873, and is now the Master of Morning Star Lodge.

The Lodge has gradually increased since its organization, and in June last, when returns were made to the Grand Lodge, its members numbered 179. The Stone Church, as elsewhere appears, was purchased by the Masons, Nov. 6, 1869. A fine hall was completed in the month of January following, and February 15th, 1870, the Lodge held its first meeting in the same. Previous to the occupying of the Stone Church, the hall in the Poultney House had been used.

The present officers of the Lodge are as follows:

Solon L. Ward, W. M.	James L. Clark, S. D.
Jas. H. Parks, S. W.	John D. Smith, J. D.
Chas. B. Blossom, J. W.	Moses J. Jones, Steward.
Edward Clark, Treas.	Orlando Gates, “
C. W. Finel, Sec’y.	Chas. F. Boomer, Tyler.

January 20, 1857, there was granted a Council of Royal and Select Masons in Poultney. A charter was received by this body, dated August 14, 1857. The first three officers elected were: Henry Ruggles, T. I. G. M.; B. F. Neal, R. I. G. M.; and Jonas Wilder, I. G. M. This organization still exists, and has about 70 members

Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Netis Lodge, No. 25, I. O. O. F., was instituted in Poultney by the Grand Lodge of the State of Vermont, Dec. 1, 1852.

Henry Clark, W. O. Ruggles, Henry Ruggles, George L. Hunter and William Lamb were its charter members. Its first officers were W. O. Ruggles, N. G.; Henry Ruggles, V. G.; George L. Hunter, Secretary, and William Lamb, Treasurer.

The first meetings of the Lodge were holden in the Sons of Temperance Hall, in the brick store building in West Poultney, now known as the Poultney House. The Lodge afterwards rented the Masonic Hall, in the same building, which was formally dedicated to the purposes of the order, January 11, 1854. In 1869, the Lodge rented the new, and present, Masonic Hall, in the Stone Church building, which they continued to occupy until November, 1871, when the Lodge moved into their present commodious and well appointed rooms in Cole and Rowe's block.

The presiding officers of the Lodge, up to 1859, have been successively:

W. O. Ruggles,	John K. Pixley,
Henry Ruggles,	Andrew Clark,
Henry Clark,	D. H. Odell,
George L. Hunter,	R. K. Morrill,
L. D. Ross,	Henry Ruggles,
D. H. Odell.	

From 1869.

L. D. Ross,	N. C. Hyde,
R. K. Morrill,	M. G. Noyes, died in office.
Norman C. Harris,	James Bullock,
Cyrus E. Horton,	F. O. Betts, present N. G.

In 1859, the Lodge, in common with many other Lodges in the State, and throughout the United States, ceased working. This was owing mainly, if not entirely, to abuses in the practice of the benefit system.

In 1869, the Lodge was reinstated, through the efforts, principally, of B. C. Dennis, of Michigan, a commissioner appointed by the Grand Lodge of the United States for the purpose of reviving defunct Lodges. Since its reinstatement, the Lodge has been, and is now, in a healthy and prosperous condition.

Temperance and Temperance Organizations.

The temperance reformation in this country commenced some little time before 1830. The subject was agitated in Poultney to some extent during the year 1829, and in that year, or the following (1830), a temperance society was organized. Among the pioneers in the temperance reform, were Elisha Ashley, William Wheeler, John W. Austin, Joseph Joslin, Amon Bailey, Aaron Lewis, Amos Thompson and Wm. L. Farnum. Previous to the commencement of this reform, the use of ardent spirits as a beverage had been general. The moderate use of spirituous liquors was not regarded as a disgrace to anyone, even a clergyman. In the first organization persons became members by signing a pledge, which bound them to abstain from all distilled liquors; the use of wine, beer and cider was not excluded. Some years after, another pledge was adopted, which bound the subscribers to it to abstain from the use of all which intoxicates.

The movement on the start met with a good deal of opposition and a good deal of ridicule. Mr. Wheeler, perhaps on the start, and for years afterwards, was the most active of the pioneers in the temperance movement, though no less firm and earnest than many others.

About the year 1840 commenced what was called the Washingtonian Movement. This started in Baltimore, Maryland, and was also known as the Reform Drunkard's Movement. A set of men in Baltimore, who had formed habits of dissipation, resolved to use no more of the ardent, and from this commenced an interest in the reform of inebriates, which to a large extent was productive of good results. Under this movement an organization was effected in Poultney.

Organizations known as the Sons of Temperance were established in different parts of the country as early as 1846 or 1847. There was such an organization in the town of Poultney, which was for some years quite prosperous. It contained a respectable number of members, and conducted its work well and with very good effect. This organization was kept up for several years, and finally ceased to exist.

A Lodge of Good Templars was chartered and organized on the 12th day of April, 1869; Elijah Ross was the first presiding officer. This organization started off with a good deal of enthusiasm, and soon gained a membership of over one hundred. The last meeting of this body was held September 3d, 1873.

None of the temperance organizations, since the temperance reform commenced, have been of long duration, and yet all have been useful while they existed, in the work for which they were designed. But the purpose to reform has been steady and continuous; and we believe that Poultney in this regard has a record which will favorably compare with that of other Vermont towns.

CHAPTER XIII.

THE TROY CONFERENCE ACADEMY—RIPLEY FEMALE COLLEGE—
POULTNEY NORMAL INSTITUTE—ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL.

THE TROY CONFERENCE ACADEMY will ever occupy a prominent place in the history of the town of Poultney. It was not one of the earliest institutions of the town, yet its history is full of interest. The Troy Conference was founded in the year 1833. The territory now included in this Conference, was set off from the New York Conference, and is bounded: north, by Canada; east, by the Green Mountain range in Vermont and Massachusetts; extends south to a point about fifteen miles south of Albany, and west to a line passing north and south in the neighborhood of Canajoharie.

At the time of the establishment of the Troy Conference, there were within its limits a good number of able, energetic, earnest men—such men as Tobias Spicer, Noah Levings, Truman Seymour, Charles Sherman, Cyrus Prindle, S. D. Ferguson, Ephraim Goss, Joseph Ayres, Joshua and David Poor, and Seymour Coleman. These men were members of the Conference, and they were not only giants in intellect, but thoroughly devoted to the interests of the Conference and the cause of Christianity. With them, and, perhaps, a few others of their cotemporaries, originated the project of the Troy Conference Academy. They comprehended the educational wants of the church; with their keen foresight they saw the advantages which would accrue to the Conference, the church, and to the cause of education. At the first session of the Conference, the subject was agitated, and it was decided to establish a Conference Academy. Then arose the question of location. Says a writer of the history of this institution, in the Troy Press, of August 12, 1874: "Near the geographical center of the Conference, in the State of Vermont, and less than half a mile from the line between Vermont and New York, is the quiet and rural

village of Poultney, then, as ever since, noted for its beauty, healthfulness, temperance, good order, and freedom from influences baneful to a school. The location, and the generous offers made by the people of Poultney, caused this place to be selected by the Troy Conference, at its session in 1834, as the seat for Troy Conference Academy."

The people of Poultney were very liberal in their donations, and among the most generous was Henry Stanley. To him, perhaps, more than any other one man, were we indebted for the decision to locate the Academy in Poultney.

Having decided upon the location, a charter was obtained from the Vermont Legislature, in the fall of 1834. The following were the corporators: John Stanley, Benjamin Earnet, Samuel P. Hooker, Tobias Spicer, Samuel D. Ferguson, Noah Levings, Sherman Miner, Peter C. Oakley and Timothy Benedict. The charter, or act of incorporation, provided that the successors of the corporators be appointed by the Troy Conference. The Conference appointed Rev. Tobias Spicer, agent, who, aided by Revs. Cyrus Prindle, Sherman Miner, Joshua Poor, S. D. Ferguson, and by the preachers generally, made a thorough canvass of the Conference to solicit funds for erecting the building. The donations ranged all the way from ten cents to five hundred dollars. There was then but little wealth in the denomination within the Conference, compared with what there is at the present time; but almost every one gave his mite. The walls of the building were erected in 1836, and the building was completed and opened for students in September, 1837.

Rev. Spencer Mattison kept a select school in a building standing on the grounds of the Troy Conference Academy, in the year 1835. The building stood near where the fence now is in front of the academy building, and had been occupied as a dwelling house. The Academy was opened in this building in 1836, and Sabin S. Stocking was the first Principal. From the first, the number of students was large. The school took high rank, and continued to maintain that position as long as it was under the control of the Conference.

The building cost over \$40,000, but, when completed, a part of it was still due, and this debt remained to embarrass the institution. Efforts were made to remove the debt, and portions of it were paid from time to time, but enough was left to harass and perplex the trustees. To rid themselves of this burden, the Conference, in 1855, gave a perpetual lease of the property to Rev. Joshua Poor. During the eighteen years following the building of the Academy, the institution had been very flourishing. In its literary department, it had paid current expenses, and was self-sustaining; but, from its earnings, it had not been able to extinguish the old debt.

From 1855 to 1863, the school was conducted by Rev. Joshua Poor, virtually as a private enterprise, and sustaining only a nominal relation to the Conference. In 1863, Mr. Poor sold his interest in it to Rev. John Newman and Prof. Seaman A. Knapp. These gentlemen changed the school to one for young ladies only, and called it by the name of Ripley Female College. In 1865, Rev. John Newman became the sole proprietor of it, and the institution sustained only the same nominal relation to the Conference, until August 26, 1873. The movement for its restoration to the Troy Conference began in 1871, when Dr. Newman published a proposition contemplating that result. His proposition was made to the Conference at its session in 1872, and, after protracted deliberation, the Conference unanimously resolved that they would adopt it as a Conference School, if it could be presented to them free from debt, and appointed the Presiding Elders a committee to receive overtures for this purpose. In August, 1872, this committee called a meeting of the friends of the enterprise to receive overtures from the citizens of Poultney. At this meeting, the terms of purchase were definitely settled, and some further plans devised to accomplish the object. At the session of the Conference, in 1873, an encouraging report of progress was made, and the same committee of Presiding Elders continued. It being found, in August, 1873, that the amount required to purchase the property had been offered, the committee called a meeting of the trustees of the Academy, and the institution was reconveyed by Rev. John

Newman and wife to the said trustees, in trust for the Conference, August 26, 1873. During the year 1873-4, the institution was carried on as a day school by Rev. N. S. Cramer, under the direction of the trustees. The first term of the Academy proper, after the restoration, opened August 27th, 1874, with a full faculty and boarding department. The Conference, at its session of 1874, voted to restore the old name of Troy Conference Academy.

The writer of the history before named gives a sketch of the several Principals of the Academy, which is here copied:

"The first Principal of Troy Conference Academy was Rev. Sabin S. Stocking. He graduated at Wesleyan University in Connecticut, married Miss Sarah Mallary of Poultney, established a school for boys in Orange, N. J., after leaving Poultney, and has been a teacher most of the time. He is an Episcopal clergyman and resides in New York City.

The second Principal was Rev. Daniel Curry, D. D. He graduated at the Wesleyan University in Connecticut. After leaving Poultney he went south, was a teacher for some time, and a member of the Georgia Conference. When the temperature became too hot for an outspoken anti-slavery man whose tongue could not be bribed nor mouth muzzled, he returned, joined the N. Y. East Conference, was a pastor several years, President of Indiana Asbury University four years, and has been for about ten years the editor of the Christian Advocate of New York City, the Magnus Appolo of Methodist editors.

"The third Principal was Rev. James Covel, A. M. He was a self-educated man, and successful pastor. After leaving Poultney he returned to the pastorates in the Troy Conference, and died several years since at the parsonage of the State street M. E. Church in Troy, N. Y.

"The fourth Principal was Bishop Jesse T. Peck, D. D. He was educated at Cazenovia Seminary, N. Y., and commenced his pastorate in the Black River Conference. He was soon chosen Principal of Grosveneur Seminary in that Conference, and came thence to Poultney. From the Principalship of Troy Conference Academy he went to the Presidency of Dickinson

College, Pa. At the end of four years at Dickinson, he resumed the pastorate in the Baltimore Conference. He was soon appointed Secretary of the Sunday School Union of the M. E. Church, but resumed the pastorate in the New York Conference after two or three years. Thence he was transferred to California, where he preached with great success for several years. He returned from California to the Troy Conference about eight years ago, and after occupying a prominent appointment for two years was transferred to Syracuse, N.Y. He was the inspiration of an educational convention in which originated the Syracuse University, of which he became the chief founder. In 1872 he was elected a Bishop of the M. E. Church, in which office he is, even at the age of 62, in labors more abundant, and in ubiquity eclipses St. Paul himself.

"The fifth Principal was Rev. John Newman, D. D. He graduated at Union College, Schenectady, N. Y. After being a teacher in Troy Conference Academy for several years, he was chosen as successor to Dr. Peck when the latter took the Presidency of Dickinson College. He was subsequently chosen Professor of Latin in Union College, which position he held for ten years. In 1863 he became associate Progenitor and President of Ripley Female College (Troy Conference Academy). The last two years he has devoted almost exclusively to restoring this institution to the Troy Conference, and has now the happiness of seeing his efforts crowned with success. He is at present the endowment agent of Troy Conference Academy.

"The sixth Principal was Rev. Oran Faville. He graduated at the Wesleyan University, and after leaving Poultney became President of the Wesleyan Female College at Delaware, Ohio. Thence he removed to Iowa, of which State he became the Lieutenant Governor and subsequently the Superintendent of Public Instruction. He died at Waverly, Iowa, in the fall of 1872.

"The seventh Principal was Rev. Jason F. Walker. He graduated at Burlington, Vt. After serving as teacher he was chosen as Principal to succeed Mr. Faville. He has, since leaving Poultney, made quite a circuit of creeds, having been a

Spiritualist, a Universalist, and a Unitarian, and is now an Episcopalian clergyman in Chicago and editor of the leading organ of that church in Illinois.

"The eighth Principal was Rev. W. H. Poor. He graduated at Union College, had charge of the institution at two different times, resigned in 1863 and went into business in Troy as a member of the firm of G. W. Richardson & Co., but resides in Poultney. The restoration of the institution to the Conference is due largely to his efforts and counsel, and his fostering care will be unselfishly given to it under its new organization so far as its interests may require.

"Rev. Geo. S. Chadbourne was associated with Mr. Poor in his second term. He graduated at the Wesleyan University, Connecticut, resigned his Principalship in 1863 and entered the pastorate in the Troy Conference, was subsequently transferred to the New England Conference and is now stationed in Boston.

"The ninth Principal was Lewis Collins. He graduated at Union College, and after leaving Poultney established a school for boys in Albany, N. Y., where he still resides, laboring successfully as an educator and maintaining an honorable position.

"The tenth Principal was Rev. Ralza M. Manly. He graduated at Wesleyan University, and on leaving Poultney became Principal of an academy at Randolph, Vt. Soon after the breaking out of the war he entered the army as a chaplain. Subsequently he entered upon the work of education under the direction of the Freedman's Bureau, was appointed superintendent of public instruction in Richmond, Va., established in that city an academy for the higher education of colored youth, is now the principal of it and is doing more probably to elevate that unfortunate race to the rights and dignity with which 'nature and nature's God endowed them' than any other man south of Mason and Dixon's line."

The following have been Trustees of Troy Conference Academy: Sherman Miner, Amsterdam; Rev. C. Prindle, Mechanicsville; Rev. S. D. Ferguson, Lansingburgh; Rev. Buel Goodsell, Troy; Benjamin Barnet, Fort Ann; Rev. T. Spicer,

Lansingburgh; Rev. Noah Levings, Troy; Isaac W. Thompson, Granville; William W. Whipple, Troy; Elisha Allen, Pawlet; Rev. T. Seymour, Albany; Rev. Joshua Poor, West Troy; Mr. Christopher Snyder, Pittstown; Dennison Worthington, Albany; Rev. Jesse T. Peck, Albany; R. R. Kennedy, Clinton Park; Philander C. Moore, Fort Ann; Rev. Stephen Olin, D.D.; Wm. Y. Ripley, Rutland; Charles W. Thompson, Troy; Rev. Luman A. Sanford, Troy; Rev. Charles Sherman, Troy; John Hillebert, Fort Ann; Rev. Dr. John Newman, Rev. Zebulon Phillips, Keesville; Rev. John Clark, Troy; George Harvey, Sandy Hill; John Lee, Cambridge; Rev. Seymour Colman, Rev. John Frazer.

The clergymen are credited to the place where they were located at the time of service.

The Board of Instruction since the opening of the Institution was as follows:

PRINCIPALS.

<i>Entered.</i>		<i>Retired.</i>
1836	Rev. S. S. Stocking, A. M.,	1837
1837	Rev. Daniel Curry, D. D.,	1838
1838	Rev. James Covel, A. M.,	1840
1840	Rev. Jesse T. Peck, D. D.,	1848
1848	Rev. John Newman, A. M.,	1851
1851	Rev. Oran Faville, A. M.,	1852
1852	Rev. Jason F. Walker, A. M.,	1855
1855	Rev. William H. Poor, A. B.,	1956
1856	Lewis Collins, A. M.,	1858
1858	Rev. R. M. Manly, A. M.,	1860
1860	{ Rev. William H. Poor, A. B.	
	{ Rev. George S. Chadbourn, A. M.	

PRECEPTRESSES.

1837	Jane C. Morrison,	1838
1838	Lucy B. Hurlbut,	1840
1840	Mary Pearle,	1842
1842	Annette W. Wright,	1845
1845	Francis Ann Wentworth,	1846
1846	Mrs. Maria M. Faville,	1847
1847	Malona Stevens,	1848
1848	Sarah Allen,	1850
1850	Mrs. Maria E. Newman,	1851
1851	Mrs. Maria M. Faville,	1852
1852	Mrs. Betsey, Walker,	1855
1855	Julia A. Wicks,	1857

Entered.

1857
1859
1862

Amanda I. Searle,
Anna M. Thompson,
L. A. Plympton.

Retired.

1859
1862

ANCIENT LANGUAGES.

1837
1844
1846
1851
1852
1853
1854
1855
1857
1858

Rev. George B. Cone, A. M.,
James Strong, S. T. D.,
Rev. Oran Faville, A. M.,
Rev. John E. Johnson, A. M.,
Rev. W. Irving Pond, A. M.,
Irwin Spink, A. M.,
Rev. Sanford Halbert, A. M.,
Mowry A. Arnold, A. M.,
Henry B. Lovell, A. M.,
Rev. George S. Chadbourn, A. M.,

1844
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MATHEMATICS.

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1862

Rev. William H. Backus, A. M.,
Rev. Stephen Allen, A. M.,
Rev. John Newman, A. M.,
Henry R. Pierson, A. M.,
Rev. Russell Z. Mason, A. M.,
Samuel L. Hooker, M. D.,
Rev. Russell Z. Mason, A. M.,
John Colburn, A. M.,
Warren P. Adams, A. M.,
E. G. Whitney,
Rev. O. R. Bouton, A. M.,
Lewis Collins, A. M.,
Rev. R. H. Howard, A. M.,
Daniel C. Knowles, A. M.,
Edwin B. Harvey, A. M.,
Rev. W. P. Codrington, A. B.,
John McGee,

1838
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1846
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MORAL SCIENCE AND BELLES LETTRES.

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1860

Rev. Daniel Curry, D. D.,
Rev. James Covell, A. M.,
Rev. Jesse T. Peck, D. D.,
Rev. John Newman, A. M.,
Rev. Oran Faville, A. M.,
Rev. Jason F. Walker, A. M.,
Rev. Wm. H. Poor, A. B.,
Lewis Collins, A. M.,
Rev. Geo. G. Saxe, A. M.,
Rev. R. M. Manly, A. M.,
Rev. Wm. H. Poor, A. B.

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1860

NATURAL SCIENCES.

<i>Entered.</i>		<i>Retired.</i>
1837	Rev. Daniel Curry, D. D.,	1838
1838	Rev. James Covel, A. M.,	1839
1839	Rev. Erastus Wentworth, D. D.,	1846
1846	Lewis F. Jones, A. M.,	1848
1848	D. Alexander, A. M., M. D.,	1849
1849	Lorenzo Dow, A. M.,	1850
1850	William Smith, A. M.,	1853
1853	Rev. Jason F. Walker, A. M.,	1855
1855	Charles C. Wetsell,	1857
1857	Rev. Frederick Widmur,	1858
1858	Rev. R. M. Manley, A. M.,	1860
1860	Rep. William H. Poor, A. B.,	
	Wm. H. Miller, M. D., lecturer on Anatomy and Physiology, from	1847 to 1852

MODERN LANGUAGES.

1837	Jane C. Morrison,	1838
1838	Lucy B. Hurlbut,	1840
1840	Mary Pearle,	1842
1842	Annette W. Wright,	1845
1845	Marion P. Hooker,	1847
1847	Malone Stevens,	1848
1848	Sarah Allen,	1851
1851	Mons H. J. Doucet,	1852
1852	Mrs. Betsey Walker,	1854
1854	Antoine Le Febvre,	1855
1855	Julia A. Wicks,	1857
1857	Amada I. Searle,	1858
1858	Anna M. Thompson,	1860
1860	Mrs. Louise R. Poor,	

MUSIC.

1838	Frances Edgerton,	1840
1840	Mrs. Maria E. Newman,	1842
1842	William Pease,	1844
1844	Lucy B. Perry,	1850
1850	George Schmidt	1852
1852	Agnes Merrill,	1852
1852	Edward Gleffer,	1853
1853	Catharine Thomas,	1853
1853	Isabel V. Miner,	1854
1854	Mrs. Frances Woodfin,	1855
1855	Frederic Woolner,	1858
1858	Stephen O. Spencer,	1861

*Entered.**Retired.*

1861	Lyman F. Brown.	1861
1861	Edward C. King,	

DRAWING AND PAINTING.

1837	Adeline Morrison,	1838
1838	Lucy B. Hurlbut,	1840
1840	Mary Pearle,	1842
1842	Annette W. Wright,	1845
1845	Marion P. Hooker,	1847
1847	Elizabeth C. Lester,	1849
1849	Harriet D. Dorr,	1851
1851	Mrs. Maria M. Faville,	1852
1852	Lois Benedict,	1855
1855	Ann E. Cutts,	1858
1858	Rev. George G. Saxe, A. M.,	1859
1858	Sarah J. Dix,	1859
1859	Lyman F. Brown,	1861
1860	Pamelia S. Murray.	

The first Principal after the restoration was Rev. M. E. Cady. He is the eleventh and present Principal of the Troy Conference Academy. He was born in Middlebury, Vt., May 12, 1846. He graduated at Middlebury College, in the Class of 1869. He married Helen L. Howard, a daughter of Rev. William B. Howard, a member of the Vermont Conference, July 26, 1871. From 1869, until he came to Poultney, he was at River Falls, Wisconsin. For about two years, he was Principal of the River Falls Institute, an academy in that place, and the remaining time of his residence there he was superintendent of schools of Pierce County, in which River Falls is situated. He brought to his position of Principal of the Troy Conference Academy, youthful vigor and enthusiasm, a high standard of attainment, ripe scholarship, and the rich fruit of successful experience. Mr. Cady has associated with him as Lady Principal, Miss M. Annie Wythe, a woman of rare culture and experience. As teacher at Gloversville, and Preceptress at Fort Plain, New York, and as Lady Principal of Ripley Female College, her success has been of the most flattering kind, and her reputation such as to satisfy all.

The present Board of Trustees of the Troy Conference Academy are—

TRUSTEES.

*Wm. Y. Ripley, Esq., Prest. Rev. J. Newman, D. D., Sec'y.
 Rev. C. F. Burdick, V. Prest. Hon. Merritt Clark, Treas.

Term expires in 1878.

Rev. J. E. Bowen,	Wm. H. Poor, Esq.,
“ G. H. Townsend,	J. B. Graham, Esq.,
“ Martin E. Cady,	Thomas Fawell, Esq.
Prof. H. M. Seely.	

Term expires in 1877.

Rev. John Newman, D. D.,	N. S. Vedder, Esq.,
“ H. C. Sexton,	B. K. Chase, Esq.,
“ J. W. Eaton,	Wm. Y. Ripley, Esq.
Hon. Merritt Clark,	

Term expires in 1876.

Rev. C. F. Burdick,	Rev. O. Gregg,
“ Wm. Griffin, D. D.,	Jas. J. Rowe, Esq.,
“ D. Starks, D. D.,	Charles Hitchcock, Esq.
“ S. Meredith,	

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Rev. C. F. Burdick,	Rev. Martin E. Cady,
“ J. W. Eaton,	Hon. Merritt Clark,
J. B. Graham, Esq.	

VISITORS APPOINTED BY THE TROY CONFERENCE.

Rev. H. C. Farrar,	Rev. S. McLaughlin,
“ H. F. Austin,	“ J. W. Bennett,
“ T. D. Walker,	“ M. B. Mead.

FACULTY.

Rev. M. E. Cady, A. M., Principal—Mental and Moral Philosophy.
 Miss M. Annie Wythe, Lady Principal—French and Belles
 Lettres.
 Rev. C. H. Dunton, A. M.—Natural Science and Higher Mathe-
 matics.
 G. A. Perry, A. B.—Ancient Languages.
 Byram G. Sanford, A. B.—Elocution.
 Hiram Meeker, Jr., M. D.—Chemistry, Physiology and Hygiene.
 Henry M. Seeley, A. M., M. D. (Professor of Chemistry in Mid-
 dlebury College)—Lecturer on Applied Chemistry.
 Mrs. C. H. Dunton—Vocal and Instrumental Music.
 Miss S. C. Barton, A. B.—Drawing and Painting.
 C. R. Patterson—Book-keeping and Penmanship.
 Miss S. A. Pierce—English.

* Died September 27th, 1875.

This Institution is again on a firm basis. It has a well appointed and able Faculty, and an efficient Board of Trustees, and, we believe, the sympathies of the Conference and the people of Poultney and vicinity. It now (October, 1875) has about 160 students, and gives promise that it will in the future, as in the past, "send forth streams of influence to freshen and fertilize the entire Conference, and much of the regions beyond." The people of Poultney have a deep interest in the perpetuity of this Institution, and with the present prospect that interest will be cared for.

THE POULTNEY NORMAL INSTITUTE.

After the Ripley Female College was established, in 1863, in place of the Troy Conference Academy, the citizens of Poultney conceived the project of a school for boys and young men, and with this view an act was procured in the Vermont Legislature, and approved November 18, 1864, which incorporated the "Poultney Normal Institute." Joseph Joslin, Merritt Clark, M. D. Cole, D. D. Cole, S. P. Hooker, J. B. Beaman, H. Rowe, S. A. Knapp, J. Jay Joslin and Henry Clark were the first Board of Trustees. The Institute opened in the spring of 1864, and, prior to the act of incorporation, under the direction of Messrs. M. D. and D. D. Cole as principals, and in the building since known as the Poultney House, which had been purchased and fitted up for that purpose. The school commenced under quite favorable auspices, and gathered a good number of students. The Messrs. Cole continued in charge of the school for two years—long enough to satisfy the people that they were competent instructors, and prudent, judicious managers of a school. In June, 1866, the school building and furniture were sold to James H. Lansley, then of Rutland. He had previously established a school at Rutland, known as the "Vermont Business College." This he removed to Poultney, and combined the same with the Normal Institute, and started off with quite favorable prospects. Within about three months from the time of his opening, he had about one hundred students, of

whom about half boarded in the institution. For two years Mr. Lansley conducted his school with ability, and in the summer of 1868, sold his school building to N. C. Hyde, which was soon after converted into a hotel. Thus ended a school which had given promise of permanence and usefulness. In view of the restoration of the Academy to the Troy Conference, and the re-establishment of a school in the same for both sexes, the discontinuance of the Normal Institute may not be regarded as a calamity.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL.

The rise and progress of this school is given in the history of St. John's Church, to which the reader is referred. From its beginning, it has been a model of its class, and for thorough instruction and wise discipline, it has no superior. The school room is complete in all its appointments, furnished suitably for the most refined, and is high, light, and airy. The Rector, Rev. E. H. Randall, is, at the time of writing, assisted by his accomplished wife and Miss Mary E. Mott, who, as teachers, are popular with the citizens generally, and especially with the church. The grounds are beautifully laid out around the school-room, which is located on Church street. A walk has been recently laid from the Church to Main street (mainly through the instrumentality of Mr. Randall), which, at first, created some opposition; but as it was laid out by the selectmen, it was quietly acquiesced in, and since it was completed, it is the pride of all the village, and by none more so than those who originally opposed its construction.

As has been said in a previous chapter, the Rector of the Church erected the school-room in 1871, although the school was begun, in a small way, previous to that time. From that, it has grown to be one of the institutions of the place, and is still growing in favor both at home and abroad, which is manifested by the liberal patronage bestowed upon it by those in town as well as out of town, having now a larger number of students in attendance than ever before. The careful training

the children receive at this school extends beyond the school-room. It manifests itself in their walks and plays; in fact, under its present management, it is what is claimed for it,—a school for young men and women, where they are taught manners and decorum as well as literature and the arts.

THE DISTRICT SCHOOLS

In the town have been tolerably well sustained from its early history; as well, perhaps, as in other towns of the State. They have, perhaps, not improved to the extent they would have done in later years, but for the reason of the existence of academical schools in the town. There are now, nominally, at least seventeen school districts, but some two or three of them are hardly kept alive, for the want of scholars to attend. The interest in the cause of education has by no means flagged, but has been turned in the direction of the higher schools. At different times, there have been valuable select schools within the town. R. S. Maranville, a native of the town, and a graduate of Middlebury College, kept a select school at the east village for several years, in which he was quite successful. Dr. L. D. Ross also had a select school in the same place for several terms. The people of the town have, so far, taken good care of the educational interest.

CHAPTER XIV.

THE BANK OF POULTNEY—RUTLAND AND WASHINGTON RAILROAD
—TELEGRAPH.*The Bank of Poultney*

WAS first chartered, October 29th, 1840, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars. The commissioners under the act of incorporation, to receive subscriptions for the stock were: Amos Bliss, Joel Beaman, William P. Noyes, Henry Stanley, of Poultney; Barababas Ellis, of Fairhaven; Merritt Clark, of Middletown, and Arunah W. Hyde, of Castleton.

The first Board of Directors was chosen February 23d, 1841, and consisted of the following named persons:

Joel Beaman,	Marcus G. Langdon,
Henry Stanley,	Horace Clark.
William P. Noyes,	

Merritt Clark was chosen Cashier, and business commenced July 7th, 1841.

By an act approved Nov. 7, 1842, the capital stock was reduced to seventy thousand dollars; and was again reduced, Nov. 2, 1843, to fifty thousand dollars, and so continued until the expiration of the charter.

A second Bank was established under an act of Nov. 13, 1856, with a capital stock of one hundred thousand dollars; and continued to do business under the State law until July 1, 1865, when it was converted into a National Banking Association under the law of Congress, approved June 3, 1864, and the State law of November 22, 1864.

The following will exhibit the names of the several officers and their time of service:

Henry Stanley,	Director	1	year,	President	1	year.
Marcus G. Langdon,	"	15	"	"	14	"
Joel Beaman,	"	5	"			
Horace Clark,	"	12	"	Vice President	8	years.
William P. Noyes,	"	8	"			
Samuel P. Hooker,	"	16	"	President	12	years.
Elisha Allen,	"	11	"			
Merritt Clark,	"	23	"	Cashier	35	years.
Joseph Joslin,	"	23	"	President	8	"
Lucius Copeiland,	"	20	"			
Jonas Wilder,	"	4	"			
Zenas C. Ellis,	"	15	"			
Gustavus Buel,	"	1	"			
Edward Clark,	"	9	"			
Jonas Clark,	"	4	"			
J. Jay Joslin,	"	3	"			

In 1839 when application was made to the General Assembly of the State for the first charter, it was strongly opposed by existing Banks; but the year following, through the efforts of Amos Bliss, Esq., of East Poultney, the Hon. Joel Beaman, Henry Stanley, William Wheeler and others, a grant was obtained, and for thirty-five years this Bank has contributed to to the wants and promoted the industries of Poultney and vicinity.

Rutland and Washington Railroad.

One of the most important events connected with the history of Poultney was the building of the Rutland and Washington Railroad. In 1847 when its charter was obtained, the district through which it was proposed to build the line was poor and without the requisite means. Its friends and early projectors were also without experience, while its opponents residing in New York were determined to crush every effort to build a road which might be a competitor of the road then building between Whitehall and Saratoga Springs. The construction at that day of sixty miles of railway was a great and complicated work, requiring large pecuniary supplies, and great and diver-

sified talents to direct it. It would be comparatively an easy task when public opinion favored it and money was at hand, to build. Such was not the case with the Rutland and Washington and the Troy and Rutland railroads. Public opinion was against it. It was regarded as visionary; and the Legislatures of two States looked upon the work with indifference. The history of legislation and the trials to which many of the friends were subjected would furnish an interesting chapter, but the limits prescribed to our work will not allow it.

We subjoin a copy of the certificate of organization, which will exhibit the names of the Commissioners appointed in the act of incorporation, and of the first Board of Directors:

Certificate of Election of Directors, February 23, 1848.

"We, the undersigned, Commissioners to receive Subscriptions for Stock to Rutland & Washington Rail Road Company under an act approved Nov. 13, 1847, passed by the Vermont Legislature, do hereby certify that at an election duly called and held under said act, at W. Poultney, Vt., on the 23d day of February, 1848, the following named persons were chosen Directors of said Company under said act; that is to say,

Merritt Clark,
 Marcus G. Langdon,
 Henry Stanley,
 Isaac W. Thompson,
 Horace Clark,
 Edgar L. Ormsbee,
 Milton Brown.

Dated at W. Poultney, Feb'y 23d, 1848.

WILLIAM C. KITTRIDGE,
 ZIMRI HOWE,
 HENRY STANLEY,
 MOSES MILLER,
 CHAS. W. KELLOGG,
 B. F. LANGDON,
 HORACE CLARK,
 A. H. GRISWOLD,
 ALONSON ALLEN,
 J. ADAMS,
 M. J. MYERS,
 A. W. HYDE,
 ISAAC W. THOMPSON,
 M. CLARK,
 EDGAR L. ORMSBEE,

} Commissioners.

Signed by all the Commissioners except Hon. Solomon Foote.

Merritt Clark was subsequently elected President, and Horace Clark, his brother, Treasurer and Superintendent. The Board of Directors continued nearly the same for two years, when the road was opened through to Salem, forming a continuous line from Rutland to Troy, N. Y. Four years from the day of organization, Horace Clark, "a pioneer and master-spirit in projecting and completing the road," died, on the 25th of February, 1852, the day appointed for celebrating its opening, witnessed his funeral rites and burial. It has been said of him, by one well qualified to write his eulogy, that "his stupendous energy, great executive ability, and unquestioned integrity, made an impression upon his times, and won the profound respects of his associates."

The accomplishment of this great work, costing nearly one million of dollars, was a surprise to many. An unfaltering purpose and strong heart had disappointed friends—had created revenue from unseen sources—had won favor from legislative bodies in two States, and compelled enemies to retract their predictions.

Though not a pecuniary success, the building of the road has largely enhanced the value of real estate, and otherwise contributed to the interests and prosperity of Poultney.

Telegraph.

When the Magnetic Telegraph was set in operation it occasioned some very singular remarks (the principle not being understood by the people generally). The first Telegraph line was erected in this town in 1848, and the office was in what is now called the Poultney House, and J. Joslin was the operator. Soon after the line was put in working order, he received a message from the western part of New York, for a well-to-do farmer living a mile or two from the village. The message was enclosed in an envelope and delivered as directed. Soon after which the farmer entered the office holding the message in his hand, and with a peculiar expression of countenance, enquired, "I want you should tell me how you got this letter so

quick!" "It came by telegraph." "What! do you pretend this letter came three hundred miles by telegraph to-day? (holding up the same.) See, it's hardly wrinkled at all. I should like to know how it got through them glass knobs on the poles. I should suppose it would have been all tore to pieces!"

On the 4th of March, 1849, there was a deep interest felt throughout the country (at least by politicians), in relation to Gen. Taylor's Inaugural Address, which was to be delivered at 12 o'clock. An arrangement was made with telegraph companies to transmit the message wherever lines had been established, and those who chose to receive it could do so by employing a person to write it out as the operator furnished it. The entire document was received before 2 o'clock. It was soon announced in town-meeting (it being the first Tuesday in March), that the President's Message had been received at Poultney. There was a vote passed to suspend the business of the town for the time being, and invite the Deacon to read it; but many scouted the idea—said it was impossible to get it so soon. Some said it was a *sell*, that the operator had been copying some old document to impose on them, "but he can't humbug me," etc., etc. But when the papers were received from New York the next day, and the same article read, unbelief gave way and faith established in the telegraph.

After a year or so J. Joslin was succeeded by J. Jay Joslin who had the office in the store now occupied by L. E. Thompson, near the Beaman hotel. The line then in operation was suspended a little time after the railroad was completed in 1852. In 1864, the present line was erected, and has been operated or managed at this station by Harvey Rowe, B. G. Rice, Jonas Clark and John F. Corbin, the present operator.

CHAPTER XV.

THE SLATE INTEREST.

THE Development of the Slate interest in Poultney has added largely to the material wealth of the town. The slate region extends from Benson, in this county, to Salem, N. Y., and includes Fairhaven, Castleton, Poultney, Wells and Pawlet, in Vermont, and Salem, Granville and Hampton, in the State of New York. The first quarrying in this region was done by Col. Alonson Allen, in 1839, in the town of Fairhaven. Col. Allen spent several years in experimenting and developing the interest, and, in 1845, went extensively into the manufacture of school slates. In 1847, he commenced the manufacture of roofing slate, and this proving the more remunerative, he abandoned the school slate manufacture about 1848. Col. Allen was the pioneer in the slate quarrying and manufacture. F. W. Whitlock, then of Castleton, now of Poultney, as early as 1848, opened a quarry in the town of Castleton, about forty rods north of the north line of Poultney, and in the vicinity of the "Eagle Quarry."

The first slate quarry opening in the town of Poultney was made by Daniel and S. E. Hooker, in 1851, on the farm then owned by Daniel Hooker, about three miles north of Poultney village, and a mile, or little more, south of the Eagle quarry. Hooker & Son, it has been understood, were the third party to engage in the slate business in Vermont. They made a few slate in 1851, a few more in 1852, as they could make sales of them to their neighbors. In 1854, they commenced working steadily, and their quarry, or quarries (they opened several) have been worked since. Mr. Hugh G. Hughes now has possession of these quarries opened by Hooker & Son, and has, some years, had in his employ as many as sixty men, and manufactures mainly roofing slate. The slate are of a No. 1 quality, and a portion of them find a market in England. S. E. Hooker

still owns a portion of the Daniel Hooker farm, and has opened and owns several quarries, about eighty rods in a south-westerly direction from those now occupied by Hughes. Mr. Hooker is thoroughly devoted to the slate business; he made a cyphering slate for his own use in 1840, from slate taken from the ground where the first Hooker quarry was opened. He now owns a valuable slate interest in the south part of the town, which will be hereafter noticed.

In 1852, John Humphrey, and some others (Welshmen), who had been drawn hither by recent slate discoveries, while out prospecting, found the slate deposit now known as the Eagle Quarry, located near the north line of the town of Poultney, and from a mile to a mile and a half directly south of Hydeville. Little was done during this year, except to make a partial opening, and satisfy parties of the quality of the slate. In 1853, the Eagle Slate Company was incorporated, organized, and the manufacture of roofing slate commenced under the superintendence of Dr. Middleton Goldsmith. Their manufacture commenced on a small scale, and their business for the first few years was not large; they were feeling their way along, like the other pioneers in this business. They continued the manufacture of roofing slate, increasing in amount each year, until 1869, when they erected a mill on their grounds for sawing and planing. In 1871, they added a mantel and marbleizing shop, cutting shop and other buildings, together with the necessary fixtures and machinery. These completed, they entered vigorously upon the manufacture of mantels, billiard beds, table tops, hearths, black boards, tile, flagging, door steps, and various other minor articles now manufactured from slate. The quarries have been worked to the depth of 150 feet from the surface, and from the openings six tunnels penetrate a hill to the distance of 600 feet, the stock being removed on railways operated by steam. In the mill are twelve gangs of saws, six planes, hoisting and other machinery, all operated by an engine of 100 horse power. This company suspended in the fall or early winter of 1874, much to the regret of the people in the vicinity. They had for some years done a large business—had manufactured an

excellent quality of goods, and kept in employment from 100 to 150 men. Quite a village had grown up in the vicinity of their works, with a church, school house, store, mechanics shops, and a good number of dwelling houses. The slate stock owned by this company is of a superior quality, and especially so for mill stock. It is inexhaustable, and we may reasonably expect that this valuable property will not long remain idle.

The ingenious process of marbleizing is one of the recent inventions. By a certain chemical process the surface of the slate after it receives a polish, is converted into the exact semblance of the most beautiful of the foreign and domestic marbles, and also made to imitate rosewood, mahogany and ash, and so exactly that the most experienced would be puzzled to detect the difference from sight. Since the suspension of the Eagle Company's works there has been but one marbleizing establishment within the limits of the town of Poultney: that of Williams Bro's & Co., which will hereafter be noticed.

What has been known as the "Farnum quarry" was opened in 1853. This quarry is located about a mile in a south-western direction from the Eagle Quarry, and was opened and worked by Wm. L. Farnam and son quite extensively until about 1868. This quarry produces an excellent quality of purple slate. There are a good many houses in Poultney covered with slate from the Farnam quarry. It furnished excellent mill stock, and may at some time in the future be worked again.

North of the Farnam quarry three openings have been made within the limits of the town of Poultney, and slate are now being taken from one or two of them to furnish stock for one of the Fairhaven mills.

A little north of the Hooker farm is what is known as the "Evergreen Quarry." An industrious Welshman by the name of Griffith Hughes, well acquainted with slate working, with which he had become familiar in his native Wales, discovered the slate rock at this point about the year 1860 and made an opening. Mr. Hughes prosecuted his work for a time as well as he could with his small means, until Mr. Wiswell, W. A. Clark and others became owners with him. At a session of the

Vermont Legislature, the Evergreen Slate Company was incorporated by an act approved Nov. 19, 1868, and James Wiswell, W. A. Clark, Andrew Clark and Griffith Hughes were the incorporators. This company prosecuted the manufacture of roofing slate from this quarry until the spring or summer of 1875, when it suspended. They had usually employed from 25 to 30 men, and made and sold large quantities of the unfading green variety of roofing slate. We should hope that this excellent quarry will not remain long idle.

South of the Hooker farm from half a mile to a mile, on the farm of L. C. Spaulding, are now some seven or eight openings, made between one and eight years ago. Mr. Spaulding works none of these quarries himself, but they are all worked by parties who hold leases from him. What is known as the Griffith R. Jones quarry has so far employed the largest number of men of any on the Spaulding farm. It produces an excellent quality of unfading green slate, and is now worked by Gardner Parker, who has several other quarries, and has for several years been extensively engaged in the slate manufacture. There is the Globe Slate Company near by, and the Robert Jones quarry. William E. Williams, Lloyd & Co., Lloyd, Owens & Co., Williams, Jones & Co., and John M. Jones, each work or have worked quarries on the Spaulding farm; and one or two of the last named have worked quarries on the Maranville farm, near Spaulding's. And near the same locality are several recent openings on land belonging to Wm. L. Farnam.

On the Wing farm, so called, south of Spaulding's, and about a mile north of Poultney Village, are two or three openings, but we believe but one quarry here is now worked.

There is now a large slate interest in Poultney about two miles south of the village. The developments in this part of the town are more recent. What is known as the "Gibson quarry" was discovered and opened by Owen Williams in 1864, and this was the first slate opening in this part of the town. Not long after this quarry was opened it was purchased by a Schenectady company, and has since been worked by it, as also another called the "Schenectady quarry," in the immediate

vicinity, and more recently opened. A good quality of slate is made in these quarries.

A short distance north of the Gibson and Schenectady quarries is what is known as the "Horton Quarry." This quarry was opened by Cyrus E. Horton in 1871, and for some years has been quite extensively worked. It produces a superior quality of roofing slate of the green variety.

What is known as the "Green Mountain Slate Vein," was discovered by William R. Williams, in 1866, and an opening was made by him and his brother, John R. Williams, the same year. This was on land then owned by Aaron Lewis, and about one hundred rods east of the railroad track. The Williams brothers leased of Mr. Lewis, and subsequently they leased to the Green Mountain Slate and Tile Company. This company have, some years, done quite a large business in the manufacture of tile, flagging, etc., in addition to their manufacture of roofing slate. A. E. Knapp, of Poultney, has been a member of this company, and its general agent. He is one of the pioneers, and has been extensively engaged in the business. West of this quarry, and near the railroad, are what are known as the "Swamp Quarries." G. J. Davis opened what is called the "Olive Branch Quarry," in 1867. The next quarry in that locality was opened by Evan J. Williams, and several other openings have since been made. The slate in the Green Mountain and Swamp quarries are a kind of mottled green, an unfading and durable color, and, to many, an attractive one. In the summer of 1872, Williams Brothers & Co. erected a slate mill near the railroad, and near these quarries. Since erected, this mill has been in active operation, and, in 1873, a marbleizing establishment was added to the mill, and has been carried on by Downs & Delehanty. Good judges are of the opinion that the stock from the Swamp and Green Mountain quarries is superior to any other in the slate region for mill stock. The Green Mountain and Swamp quarries are located about a mile and half west of the Gibson, Schenectady and Horton quarries. Between the two, on the farm of Asa J. Rogers, several quarries were opened in 1871. Messrs. William Griffith

and William Nathaniel, who had been practical slate workers, in prospecting on this farm in 1871, formed the opinion that there was slate rock there, and June, 12, 1871, leased of Mr. Rogers a spot of ground, and July 3, 1871, they commenced an opening on the same, and succeeded in developing a valuable slate quarry interest. Griffith & Nathaniel have worked this quarry since, and have employed from 20 to 40 men, and at this time of writing (September, 1875) are turning out from 1000 to 1500 squares of roofing slate per month. Subsequently, and the same year, Mr. Rogers leased a spot of ground to Benjamin Ward, a few rods north of that leased by Griffith & Nathaniel, and the next year he gave leases, one to Mr. Seeley and Daniel Culver, and another to E. C. Richardson. Openings were made at each of the places leased; good slate stock was found and quarries developed, which are still being worked, except Mr. Richardson's, which is supposed to be only temporarily suspended. Mr. Culver is a slate roofer, and manufactures his slate from his quarry. The variety of slate found on Mr. Rogers farm is known as the sea green, and the vein extends southward. John Davis and Lewis Roberts, in 1874, opened a quarry on a lot belonging to John Lemma, and next south of the Rogers farm. Davis has brought out from this quarry both the sea green and purple varieties. S. E. Hooker purchased a lot next south of Lemma's, in 1868, with a view of opening quarries there. July 6, 1872, Mr. Hooker leased a piece of land on the south end of his lot to F. W. Whitlock, for the purpose of opening and working slate quarries. Mr. Whitlock made an opening during the same month, and subsequently another opening; a good quality of sea green was found in one, and purple in the other. The same year Mr. Hooker made an opening at the north end of his lot, and found a good quality of purple slate.

Some few months since, parties opened and commenced the working of slate on the Ransom farm, about two miles north of the east village. A purple slate was found there, and a few were manufactured. We have not named all the slate openings that have been made within the town, but enough, we hope, to

indicate the progress of this interest from its beginning. It seems to be well settled that the amount of slate rock within the town is inexhaustible, and the quality good, both for roofing purposes and for mill stock, from which are manufactured a large variety of goods for architectural, domestic and ornamental purposes.

We give the amount of roofing slate, in tons, shipped in Poultney in the years 1872, 1873 and 1874. In 1872, 11,865 tons were shipped; in 1873, 11,274 tons, and in 1874, 9,748 tons. In a ton of slate, it is estimated that there are four squares. This estimate will only approximate, as hardly two squares of slate will each have the same weight. At \$4.50 per square, the product of roofing slate shipped from Poultney in 1872, would amount to \$213,570. This estimate includes only the roofing slate, and the Eagle and Williams Brothers mills and marbleizing works manufactured and sold at least \$80,000 worth more. And if we estimate the amount sold at the quarries and carted away at \$6,430 (which we believe is a low estimate) we have the sum of \$300,000 for the slate product in Poultney in the year 1872.

From this it will appear that the interest is an important one. The shipments, as will be seen, were a little less in 1873, and still less in 1874, owing to the financial depression of those years. Thus far, in the year 1875, a portion of the quarries have been as active in their work as ever; others have not.

The profits to the slate manufacturers thus far, have, in general, been moderate. The future of this interest, of course, will depend very much upon the demand. If we may judge of the future by the past, the demand will increase; but be this as it may, the slate manufacture, thus far, has done much in the increase of the population and business of the town.

CHAPTER XVI.

POULTNEY IN THE WAR OF 1861.

POULTNEY, in this struggle, has a good record. The first action of the town, or first which appears of record, was a meeting called for August 11, 1862, "to see if they will tax themselves to pay bounties to residents of this town who will enlist in the service of the United States." This meeting adjourned without voting a tax for that purpose. The next meeting for the consideration of this subject was called for January 28, 1863, at which meeting the following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, That the selectmen be and are hereby authorized to raise, on the credit of the town, a sum of money not exceeding in amount forty-five hundred dollars, for the purpose of paying such sums of money as D. M. Giddings, Ira M. Clark and Stillman K. Thompson, the present selectmen, have paid as bounties to soldiers who have volunteered from this town, and gone into the service of the Union."

At this time the larger portion of the regiments had been raised and mustered into the service, but they had been depleted by deaths and discharges, and the time had come when those who would enlist could demand large bounties and get them.

On the 3d day of March, 1863, the town "voted to instruct the selectmen to pay fifty dollars to each of the men drafted September 10, 1862, for the United States service."

November 27, 1863, the town by vote instructed the selectmen to pay a bounty of three hundred dollars, and authorized the selectmen to hire a sum not exceeding seven thousand five hundred dollars, for the payment of bounties. December 14, 1863, another town meeting was called, which voted an "additional bounty" of two hundred dollars, and authorized the selectmen to hire five thousand dollars for the purpose. On the

4th day of August, 1864, a meeting was holden, and the sum of twelve thousand dollars was appropriated for the payment of bounties, and the selectmen instructed to use their discretion as to the sums paid. September 22, 1864, the town voted to pay three hundred dollars to those who had re-enlisted, to make up the quota of the town in a former call. This the town were not under legal obligation to do, but it was properly regarded as a matter of justice. Also, "voted to pay Henry H. Hart one hundred dollars, who enlisted to the credit of the town, in August, 1862." January 9, 1865, the selectmen "were instructed to procure volunteers to fill the quota of Poultney under the last call of the President, for three hundred thousand men, and to pay such sums to such volunteers as they deem proper." The town also voted at the same meeting "to pay an equal bounty to those persons who shall furnish substitutes." At the annual meeting, in March, 1865, the town voted to pay each re-enlisted man the sum of three hundred dollars; and this is the last vote we find to raise money to pay soldiers.

There are some circumstances connected with the prudential affairs of Poultney for the last fifteen years which demand mention, and it is believed will prove interesting to former residents, and may properly be mentioned here. For several years previous to 1861 the financial management of the town affairs had been neglected, or at least not conducted with that skill and energy desirable. Debts were increasing and burthen-some. There were twenty-four paupers dependent upon the town for support, and the town orders, or obligations were generally disposed of at a discount, and often as low as twenty-five per cent.

In the Spring of 1861 a new class of men were elected to office, and a new system adopted. A strict inquiry was instituted to determine the residence of paupers, and of the liability of the town for their support; removals were made, and strict economy enforced. During the year the number of paupers was reduced to eight, and no year since has the resident number exceeded eight. Prompt payment of town orders were also required, and strict economy required by the auditors, and

since that period town orders have been honored. In a few instances, by special arrangements, payments have been delayed, but at all times in such manner as to preserve the public credit.

The war of 1861, and the years following required great and uncommon ability to provide means to sustain the army and to meet the public wants. Our citizens promptly responded to the demand. Between fifty-five and sixty thousand dollars were furnished for that purpose. When the Government made a call for either men or money, the exigency was met and the means furnished. On an occasion when an unexpected order was issued for our quota, a general rally was made, and great excitement prevailed. Young men came forward, or were hunted up, who volunteered to enlist, but there was no money in the treasury to pay them. Prominent citizens of Poultney at once came forward, assured the payment of some three or four thousand dollars, and the required number was supplied. At this period Ira M. Clark, Joseph F. Morse and Demmon Giddings were selectmen. Aided by others these men performed an herculean task, and to them is due our lasting gratitude. The Bank of Poultney and the citizens furnished all the money needed to enable the town to exonerate herself in this trying emergency.

The financial and prudential interests of towns in this State are quite often overlooked and neglected, but in this respect it is believed Poultney will compare favorably with any town in the State.

Vermont furnished seventeen regiments in the war of 1861, besides a cavalry regiment, three companies of sharp-shooters, and three batteries of light artillery. The first was a three months regiment, and was mustered into service May 2, 1861. This regiment was made up mainly of independent military companies in the State, and we find that it contained 10 one from the town of Poultney.

For the soldiers furnished by the town of Poultney, the time of enlistment of each, the time of service, No. of regiment, company, dates of discharge, etc., we are indebted to the Adjutant General's report, and subjoin the following:

Volunteers for three years, credited previous to call for 300,000

Volunteers of October 17th, 1863.

NAMES.	REG.	CO.	ENLISTED.	REMARKS.
Babcock, Geo. C.	6	F		Com. 2d Lieut., k. at Wild. May, '64.
Ballard, Geo. W.	2	B	May 9, '61	Dis. March 6, '62
Barber, Alanson	2	B	" " "	" " 8, '63
Barber, Chas. S.	2	B	" 12, '62	K. May 12, '64
Barber, Horace E.	7	I	Dec. 11, '61	Dis. Feb. 25, '63
Barnes, Luther S.	Cav.	H	Oct. 7, "	
Pateman, David B.	2	B	Aug. 12, '62	
Bateman, John S.	2	B	" 22, "	
Bateman, Lewis L.	2	B	May 8, '61	Re-enlisted
Beales, Frederick	11	C	Aug. 11, '62	W. & d. Aug 31 '64
Bodfish, John	5	I	" 24, '61	Killed July 21, '62
Brown, C. W.	2	B	" 16, '62	
Butler, Eben	2	B	May 10, '61	Desert. Nov. 8, '62
Butler, James A.	9	B	" 30, '62	Trans. V. R. C.
Butler, John	5	I	Aug. 28, '61	Dis. March 10, '63
Butler, Wm. O.	9	B	June 3, '62	Died Oct. 6, '63
Caldwell, Robert	2	B	May 9, '61	Dis. June 29, '64
Carrigan, Frank H.	2	B	" 8, "	Des. May, 16, '62
Carrigan, Jas. B.	2	B	" " "	Dis. June 29, '64
Cassavant, H. B.	11	C	Aug. 11, '62	Dis. April 9, '63
Clark, Charles	7	I		Com. Capt. Aug.
Cole, Obadiah,	2	B	Aug. 22, '62	[28, '62
Culver, Albert F.	2	S.S.	" 21, "	Transferred
Draper, Alanson	7	I	Dec. 9, '61	Died Sept. 10, '62
Draper, David	7	I	" 15, "	Died Oct. 8, '62
Draper, Oscar	5	I	Aug. 23, "	Dis. April 28, '62
Edgerton, F. M.	2	B	May 9, "	Pro. Lieut-Col.
Fifield, Edson H.	2	B		Lient., June 20, '64
Gazette, Henry E.	2	B		
Geroy, Joseph	5	I	Aug. 29, '61	Re-enlisted.
Green, Rollin M.	7	I		
Haley, Timothy	5	I		
Hammond, Chas.	2	B	Aug. 18, '62	
Harrison, John W.	7	I		
Hart, Henry H.	11	C	Aug. 8, '62	
Hennessey, M.	2	G	Sept. 13, '61	Dis. Jan. 20, '63
Herrick, Edgar J.	5	H	" 2, "	Died March 27, '62
Hosford, David R.	7	I	" " "	Re-enlisted.
Howard, Adin E.	2	B	Aug. 15, '62	
Hunter, David B.	7	I	Feb. 11, "	Pro. Drum Maj.
Hunter, Henry G.	2	B		
Hunter, Robert	7	I	Jan. 29, '62	Des. March 6, '62
Hyde, William H.	2	B	Aug. 18, "	Transferred.

NAMES.	REG.	CO.	ENLISTED.	REMARKS.
Jones, Oliver	9	B	June 4, "	
Kilburn, Frank	11	C	Aug. 11, "	Died Ap. 13, '63.
Kilburn, Samuel	5	I	" 29, '61	Pro. 1st Lieut.
Lamb, William	11	C	" 6, '62	Wounded in 1864.
Lancaster, Chas. E.	5	I	Sept. 4, '61	Drop'd from Rolls
Lewis, Henry F.	5	I	Aug. 23, "	Dis. July 26, '62
Lewis, Judson A.	11	C	" 11, '62	Pro. Sergeant
Lewis, Julius	5	I	Sept. 2, '61	Killed Aug. 21, '64
Lewis, William G.	2	B	Aug. 15, '62	Dis. Feb. 20, '63
Lincoln, Lucius	5	E	" 21, "	Died June 15, '63
Mahar, Thomas	2	B	" 18, "	Des. Aug. 30, '63
Maranville, A. E.	2	B	May 9, '61	Re-enlisted
Maranville, M. P.	2	B	Aug. 13, '62	
Marshall, Marcus	Cav.	H	Oct. 2, '61	Died Nov. 9, '62
Meeker, Wm. V.	11	C		
Mears, Joseph	2	H	Aug. 12, '62	Drummer.
Merling, Charles	7	I	Dec. 2, '61	Re-enlisted.
Miller, William	2	B	May 9, "	Dis. June 29, '64
Monroe, L. E.	9	B		
Moulton, Chas. A.	11	C	Aug. 8, '62	Absent
Monroe, Martin A.	11	C	" 5, "	Taken Prisoner
Munson, Jonas H.	2	B	" 16, '62	Dis. Feb. 5, '63
Munson, Levi L.	2	B	" " "	
Oatman, James, Jr.	7	I	Dec. 19, '61	Re-enlisted.
O'Brien Michael	2	B	Aug. 23, '62	
Packard, Chas. H.	7	B	Nov. 21, '61	Died Dec. 11, '62
Parker, Isaac	5	B		
Perry, Andrew	5	B		
Potter, Joshua	7	I	Dec. 23, '61	Re-enlisted.
Pray, Frank J.	11	C	Aug. 11, '62	
Preston, John J.	11	C	" 8, "	
Prindle, Gilbert H.	2 S.S.	H	Nov. 14, '61	Dis. May 8, '64
Richardson, E. C.	7	I	June 9, '62	Corporal.
Ripley, James W.	11	C	Aug. 12, "	Dis. Jan. 6, '63
Roe, James G.	2	C		[near N. Orleans
Ruggles, Chas. C.	7	I		Com. Capt., and d.
Scribner, Grove S.	2 S.S.	H	Nov. 6, '61	Re-enlist. and w'd.
Shaw, A. A.	11	C	Aug. 6, '62	
Shaw, Geo. W.	11	C	" " "	
Shaw, William S.	11	C	" " "	
Shumway, Silas H.	5	I		
Smith, John	5	I		
Smith, Wm. P.	9	B	May 30, '62	
Spaulding, Wm. P.	5	I		
Stoddard, Jos. F.	7	I	Dec. 2, '61	Died Sept. 5, '62
Stowe, Charles H.	2	B		
Swallow, Proctor	7	I	Jan. 7, '62	Re-enlisted.

NAMES.	REG.	CO.	ENLISTED.	REMARKS.
Thompson, Allen	6	F	Oct. 2, '61	Des. Oct. 31, '63
Thompson, Chas. E.	5	I	Aug. 23, '61	Re-enlisted
Thornton, John E.	5	I		
Whalen, David H.	11	C	Aug. 13, '62	Sick in Hospital
Wilson, James	5	C		
Woodward, Jos. C.	2	B	Aug. 12, '62	

Credits under call of October 17, 1863, for 300,000 Volunteers, and subsequent calls. Volunteers for three years.

Barber, Horace E.	17	I	Nov. 4, '63	
Barker, Justus, P.	5	I		
Butler, John	Cav.	H	Dec. 19, '63	
Cook, William G. S.	7	I	" 30, "	
Cornish, Robert	5	I		
Douglass, W. W.	5	I	Dec. 23, '63	Died July 4, '64
Falkenberg, D. C.	Cav.	H	Nov. " '61	
Gorham, Henry	5	I	Dec. 19, '63	Musician
Griswold, M. D.	17	I	Apr. 24, '64	
Guilder, Henry M.	Cav.	G	Dec. 19, '63	Sick in hospital
Guilder, James F.	Cav.	G	" 17, "	
Guilder, Morgan D.	Cav.	G	" 19, "	
Loveland, Nathan	Cav.	B	" 17, "	
Manning, Jeremiah	5	I	" " "	
Maranville, E. L.	2	B	" 19, "	
McLeod, Franklin	Cav.	M	" " "	Trans. to Co. H
Monroe, Edmund	Cav.	G	" 16, "	Trans. to V. R. C.
Montgomery, J. P.	5	I	" 15, "	Wound. May 5, '64
Morse, J. D.	2	Bat.	" 19, "	
Porter, Edwin A.	Cav.	G	" 16, "	Prisoner, Mch 5, "
Preston, James F.	5	I	" 15, "	Wound. May 5, '64
Shaw, John B.	5	I	" " "	Wound. May 5, '64
Shaw, John M.	5	I	" " "	Wound May 5, '64
Sheldrich, Ephraim	2	Bat.	" " "	
Stevens, Jenks B.	5	I	" 12, "	Died Feb. 21, '64
Taylor, Henry A.	7	I	" 30, "	
Whalan, Francis H.	Cav.	H	" 28, "	

Volunteers for One Year.

Buffum, L. C.	9	B		
Davis, Geo. W.	9	D	June 10, '62	
Ensign, Daniel A.	2	Bat.		Transferred.
Field, Wm C.	2	F		
Giddings, Wm. B.	7	F		
Howard, Wm. L.	7	C		
Johnson, John R.	Cav.			
Kennedy, Patrick	7	D		

NAMES.	REG.	CO.	ENLISTED.	REMARKS.
Ladderbush, Frank		Cav.		
Miller, William	2	Bat.		
O'Here, Wm. B.	6	A		
Olney, George	9	D		
Rawson, C. P.	9	H		
Smith, Horace E.	7	K		
Willet, Antoine	4	B		
Young, John M.	9	B		

Volunteers Re-enlisted.

Babbitt, Oscar	5	I	Aug. 28, '61	Re-enl'd Dec. 15, '63 Wounded and dis.
Batemen, Lewis L.	2	B	May 8, "	
Fales, Prosper E.	2	Bat.	Jan. 23, '62	
Fifield, Edson H.	2	B		First Lieutenant
Geroy, Joseph	5	I	Aug. 29, '61	
Hosford, David R.	5	I		
Hunter, David B.	7	I	Feb. 11, '62	Musician
Kilborr, Samuel	5	I		
Maranville, A. E.	2	B	May 9, '61	Re-enl'd Dec. 31, '63
McKenzie, Edson	7	I	Feb. 6, '62	
Merling, Charles	7	I	" 15, '64	
Potter, Joshua	7	I	" 16, "	
Scribner, Grove S.	2	S.S. H	Nov. 6, '61	Wounded
Swallow, Proctor	7	I	Feb. 15, '64	
Thompson, C. E.	5	I		

Volunteers for nine Months.

Beach, Stephen S.	14	F	Sept. 3, '62	
Bliss, Cyrus M.	14	F	" "	
Bosworth, Isaac C.	14	F	" "	
Boyce, William H.	14	K	" "	Died March 5, '63
Davis, Edwin D.	14	F	" "	
Dewey, Solomon	14	F	" "	
Douglass, S. A.	14	F	" "	
Eddy, Jay P.	14	F	" "	
Ensign, Joseph B.	14	F	" "	
Hook, S. F.	14	F	" "	
Hunter, Robert	14	F	" "	
Lamb, Clark	14	K	Nov. 12, '62	
Lewis, Roswell R.	14	F	Sept. 3, "	Sergeant
Mallary, Chas. S.	14	F	" " "	
Marshall, Adin K.	14	K	" 18, "	Dis. Nov. 1, '62
Merlin, George	14	F	Oct. 4, "	Killed July 3, '63
Pepper, Asahel H.	14	F	" "	
Pomroy, Charles R.	14	F	" "	Prom. to Corporal

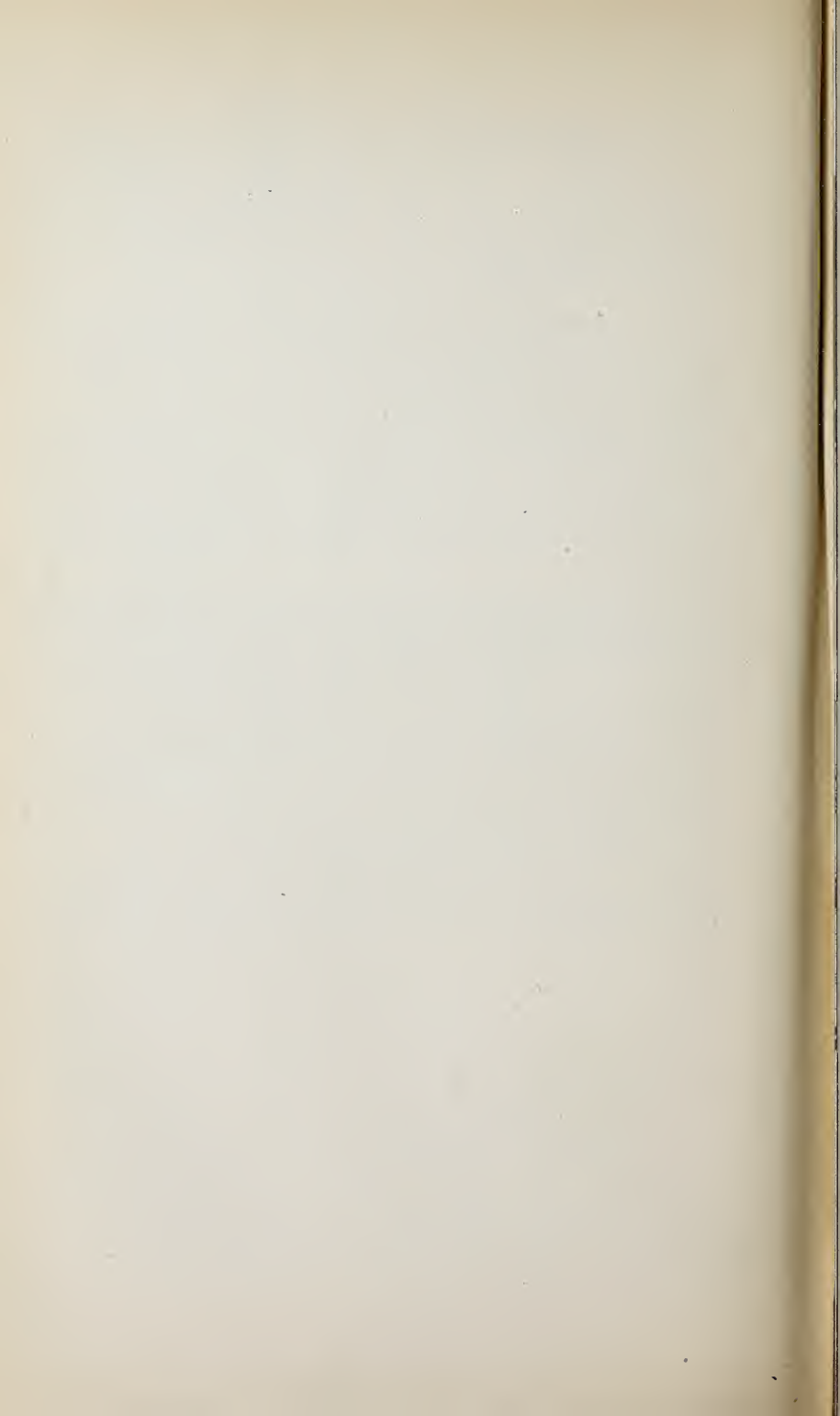
NAMES.	REG.	CO.	ENLISTED.	REMARKS.
Rann, Charles	14	F	Sept. 3, '62	Comm'd Lieut.
Rice, Benjamin G.	14	K	Oct. 21, '62	
Smith, Hiram T.	14	F	" 4, "	Dis. Mar. 3, '63
Thompson, John H.	14	F	"	
Vaughn, Charles E.	14	F	"	

The following were enrolled, and furnished substitutes: Henry Clark, Hermon R. Clark, Ed. H. Gibson, Nelson C. Hyde, A. K. Rider, Henry Ruggles, L. E. Thompson and S. C. Wells.

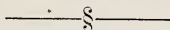
The following were drafted, and paid commutation: Lucius Ames, Hiram G. Barber, Charles F. Boomer, Charles R. Buel, H. W. Crittenden, Asahael P. Dewey, Geo. W. Fitch, Solomon E. Hooker, Henry Howe, Charles W. Knapp, Joseph M. Lewis, Mark Lewis, Charles Ripley, Jr., Edwin C. Spaulding and John S. Wells.

The losses of Poultney soldiers, as contained in the Adjutant-General's Report, are five killed in action, eleven died, and some four or five wounded; but this does not contain all the losses, and we cannot now give them with entire accuracy.

In reviewing this part of our history, the writer has been obliged to occupy as little space as possible; but enough will appear, we hope, to leave an honorable record for the town. Quite a large number of our promising young men lost their lives in that conflict; others were disabled, some for life. Will they not be remembered? Shall we not, at no distant day, erect a suitable monument to perpetuate the names of the fallen?



FAMILY AND BIOGRAPHICAL.



ADAMS.—Four brothers, Benjamin, Samuel, Joseph and Abner, removed from New Marlboro, Mass., to Poultney, not long after the close of the Revolutionary War, and settled in Hampshire Hollow and that vicinity. Of Benjamin, Samuel and Joseph, we have gained but little information. None of their descendants now reside here. Abner Adams married the widow of Timothy Hyde, and had five children: Parker, Abner, Talcut, Sally and Phebe. Abner, senior, died about 1830, in Poultney. Parker Adams married Hannah Holden, March, 1810. He removed to Middletown in April, 1832, where he lived until his death, which occurred March 21, 1863, at the age of 75 years. His widow still lives; she resides at Poultney, and has reached the great age of 91 years, with mental faculties seemingly unimpaired. Parker Adams had six children: Lerinda, Alanson, Chloe, Lucas and Lucius (twins) and John Quincy. The girls died young. John Quincy died at Boston, Mass., Sept., 1846, at the age of 23 years and 6 months, and only a few weeks after receiving the degree of Doctor of Medicine at the Castleton Medical College. He was a promising young man, but suddenly and unexpectedly taken away. Alanson Adams now resides in Poultney. He has been twice married; he first married Lovisa Keyes, daughter of the late Stephen Keyes, of Middletown, January 19th, 1836; she died May 20th, 1866. By her he had four children, Alphonzo B., Jane Adelaide, Frank W. and Anna Louisa. Frank W. is the only one now living, and resides on the farm owned by his father, about a mile east of the east village. Jane A. married Edwin D. Andrus, and died July 27th, 1872. Alphonzo B. died when 17 years old, and Anna L. died September 22d, 1871.

Lucas, one of the sons of Parker Adams, resides in Wisconsin, and Lucius, in Middletown, Vermont.

ADAMS, JEREMIAH—was an early settler. His name appears on the first grand list that has been preserved, that taken in 1781. He lived on the south side of Main street, east of the Stone Church, and about half way from that point to the large elm tree standing by the road side. The house he lived in was afterwards removed to the Ruggles Foundry locality, has been recently repaired, and is now occupied by Dennis Smith as a dwelling house. No information has been gained of the descendants of Mr. Adams.

ALLEN, EBENEZER.—Ebenezer Allen was one of the first two settlers of the town, and but little more information of him or his family can now be given than before appears. His stay in Poultney was short, but it is known that he was one of the prominent men of his time. He was active in the Revolutionary struggle, was an officer (of what rank we are not informed), and a member at least of one of those early conventions. Hon. Hiel Hollister of Pawlet, one of the prominent historians of the State, writes of Ebenezer Allen: "He has immortalized his memory by giving freedom to two slaves in rescript dated 'Pollet, Nov. 27, 1777,' and says that 'I being conscientious that it is not right in the sight of God to keep slaves,' give them their freedom."

ALLEN, HEBER.—Heber Allen was one of the seven Allen brothers, of whom the most distinguished was Col. Ethan Allen. It is not positively known that more than one of the seven settled in Poultney. Several of them owned lands in the town and were much here preceding and during the revolutionary war. The time of the settlement of Heber in Poultney has been given as near as it can be, in another place. He located and built a house near the "pine tree house" in the west part of the east village, and on the road leading from east to west village. The indications of a cellar are still there. Heber was a major in the Revolution, and without doubt did efficient service in laying the foundations of the institutions of the town and State. As has already been stated, he was the first town clerk in Poultney, and this office he held until his decease, which occurred in Poultney, April 10, 1782.

In 1778 he was made a Judge of the County Court. Rutland county was not then established. This territory was then included in Cumberland county, with Rutland as a shire. On a marble slab in the old cemetery in the East Village may be found the following:

"This grave contains the remains of Maj. Heber Allen, who, with his brothers, assisted in the struggle for the independence of this and the United States. He was one of the earliest settlers in the town, and died as he lived, and as expressed by his brother Ethan "the noblest work of God," on the 10th day of April, A. D. 1782, aged 38 years."

Allen, Heman, a son of Heber, was born in Poultney, and after his father's death was adopted into the family of his uncle, Ira Allen, in Colchester, Vt. He was Town Clerk of Colchester from 1807 to 1817; represented that town each year from 1812 to 1816; Sheriff of Chittenden county in 1808-9; Chief Judge of Chittenden County Court in 1811, and the three succeeding years. He was Marshal of the State under Monroe's administration, and in 1823 was appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to Chili, where he remained through the succeeding administration of John Quincy Adams. After his return from Chili he resided at Burlington and Highgate, and died at the latter place in the year 1852.

AMES, ELIJAH—Came to Poultney about the year 1783, and settled in what has since been known as "Ames' Hollow," a locality near Bird Mountain. His brother, Zebulon, came about the same time, and settled near his brother Elijah, but in the town of Ira. Zebulon Ames was a surveyor, and one of the earliest. But little has been learned of his family. Elijah Ames had two sons, Elijah, junior, and Oramel. Oramel was born in Poultney, July 22, 1800; he married Maria Spaulding, of Middletown, a daughter of Joseph Spaulding, April 8, 1824. They had six children: Merritt, Elisa, Morris W., Ellen M., Milo and Mary R. Merritt now resides at Glens Falls, N. Y.; Elisa at Sandy Hill, N. Y.; Ellen M. married Dea. A. B. Ripley.

She and her sister, Mary R., now reside in Troy, N. Y. Morris W. and Milo are dead. Oramel Ames, some years since, removed to Hubbardton, Vt., and died there June 1, 1870.

ANGEVINE, ANTHONY—Came to Poultney about the year 1797. He settled opposite the Stearns Marshall place, and where Henry W. Crittenden now resides. He lived in Poultney a few years and removed to Mendon, N. Y., where he died.

Angevine, Oliver Lawrence, a son of Anthony, was about 18 years old when his father came to Poultney. He married Sally Whitney, a daughter of Solomon Whitney, and had twelve children: Solomon, Mary, Harriet, Hiel, Charity, James, Mary Ann, Pharellus, John, Harvey and Sarah. Hiel, James and John still reside in Poultney. Harriet married James Howe, and lives in Martinsburg, Missouri. Charity married Nathaniel Winchell, and lives in Fairhaven. Sarah married Henry Farmer, and also lives in Fairhaven. Pharellus now resides in Omro, Wisconsin. Solomon, Mary, Henry, Mary Ann and Harvey are dead.

Oliver Lawrence died September 26, 1870, at the age of 91 years. His widow is still living.

ANDRUS, ROSWELL—Removed from Shaftsbury to Poultney about the year 1800, and settled on the farm now occupied by W. W. Martin, about two miles south of Poultney village. He had four children: Laura, Heman, Roswell and Linus. Laura married Amos Williams, of Wells, who died some twelve years ago in Michigan. His widow is still living in Springfield, Ill., with her children; she has five living. Heman was never married; he died on the farm on which his father settled, January 18, 1872, of a cancer. Roswell married Mohala Brown, and died in Poultney about twenty-five years ago. He left five children and a widow; the widow has been dead about one year. Linus married Abigail Pattee, and resided on his father's homestead until his decease, which occurred October 10, 1872, at the age of 69 years. He had two children, daughters. Sarah J. died April 22, 1837. Lucy married Wallace W. Martin, and,

with her husband, resides on the farm occupied by her father and grandfather.

Andrus, Daniel was a son of John Andrus. John Andrus was a half brother of Roswell Andrus. John never lived in Poultney. Daniel came here about 1815, and worked for John Broughton a year or more. Afterwards he worked for Daniel Mallary. He came to Poultney poor, but succeeded, by industry and close economy, to save a good property. He married Harriet Watkins, and had three children: Jane, Mary and Edwin D. Jane married William M. Bosworth, and after his decease, Rev. John Goadby, D. D., and resides in Poultney. Mary married J. Jay Joslin, and now resides in Denver, Colorado. Edwin D. has been twice married.

Daniel Andrus died November 14, 1863, in the 67th year of his age. Harriet, his wife, died February 23, 1874, aged 69 years.

Edwin D. now resides on the farm for many years owned and occupied by his father as his homestead, which is located about two miles north of Poultney village.

ARMSTRONG, JEREMIAH—Came from Connecticut about the time of the close of the Revolutionary War, and settled in that locality in Poultney called Ames Hollow. He was one of the substantial men of the town in that early day. He lived on the same land on which he settled and cleared, until his death, which occurred in or about the year 1842. His wife died a year or two thereafter. They had eight children: Levi, Dudley, Charles, John, Harvey, Diantha, Sophia and Anna. Levi and Dudley never married, and both died when young men. Charles died in 1856; John and Anna died in 1844, or about that time.

Diantha married Abel Sweet, and removed to Western New York, and died in 1855. Sophia married Joel Winchester, of Pawlet, and died in 1862.

Harry, at his father's death, succeeded to the homestead, and lived on it until 1853, when he removed to Castleton, where he has since lived, and been known as one of the solid men of that

town. He is a farmer, and his farm bears evidence that he is one of the best. He has been twice married; his first wife was Amanda Barker—she lived only about two years after marriage and died without issue. For his second wife he married Maria Smith. By her he had four children: Dennis, Egbert, Henry and Charles. Dennis died in 1851, at the age of 17 years. The three sons are all in the mercantile business—Egbert, in Castleton; Henry, in Poultney; and Charles is a hardware merchant in Clinton, Iowa. Henry commenced the mercantile business at Castleton in 1865, removed to Poultney in January, 1874. He and Charles E. Jackman are the successors to J. Jay Joslin, and are now in trade in the large store occupied by Mr. Joslin until his removal to Denver, Colorado. Henry married Fanny Taft in 1872, and has one child.

ASHLEY.—As will appear in former chapters of this work, the Ashley's were prominent in the early history of the town. There were seven brothers: Thomas, Isaac, John, Elkana, Elisha, Enoch and William Ashley, and all came to Poultney the first year of its settlement; and Thomas was one of the first two settlers. He was twice married; the first time in Connecticut, before his removal to Poultney, and the second time to the widow of Zebediah Dewey.

About all the information we have gained of the Ashley brothers has been given, and which we need not repeat.

Ashley, Elisha, was born in Poultney in March, 1776, and, consequently, as he often remarked, "was older than the United States." His father, Isaac Ashley, died in April, 1777, and he was subsequently transferred to the family of John Tilden, who was extremely poor (the man who applied to the town to have his taxes abated on account of his poverty), and found it difficult to provide his family with the bare necessities of life. Afterwards he went to live with his uncle, Thomas Ashley; but during the period of his childhood and youth he was scantily fed and poorly clothed; came up without the fostering care of parents and home, and was mostly cared for by those who estimated him chiefly for his labor, and the assistance he could render

the families in which he lived. His advantages for obtaining even a common school education were extremely limited. Still, by dint of perseverance in improving his spare moments in study, he acquired a good business education, which was of great value to him in after life, and to the community in which he lived. It has been said that he did more town business, settled more estates, decided more questions of dispute between contending parties than any other man that ever lived in Poultney. He was a friend and supporter (if not one of the founders), of Poultney library, from which he stored his mind with a large amount of historical, biographical and general knowledge.

He became a voter in 1797, during the administration of John Adams. Party spirit, which had been almost unknown in town from its settlement to the present time, began to creep in, and to disturb not only the political, but the social harmony which had hitherto so happily prevailed, and people began to take firm and decided stands *for* and *against* the federal measures adopted by Mr. Adams and his friends. And at the formation of the Federal and Democratic parties Esquire Ashley identified himself with the latter, and was a firm and faithful friend and supporter of Thomas Jefferson and his Democratic principles, until party strife was dissolved with the war of 1812.

In early life he was an intimate friend of Wm. Miller, Judge Stanley, Timothy Crittenden, Daniel Sprague and others, and with them embraced Deistical sentiments, which he maintained until he was more than forty years old; but during a general revival of religion in town, in the winter of 1816-17, he was converted to the Christian faith, and united with the Baptist Church, April 20, 1817, of which he remained a consistent and devoted member, a liberal and firm supporter until his death, which occurred December 26, 1857, and in his will left the Baptist Church a handsome legacy, that the interest of which might perpetuate his annual subscription to support the preaching of the Gospel in the church of his choice.

He possessed a fine physical development,—in stature a little above the medium height, in weight, about two hundred,—with

a fine intellectual head, a square matter-of-fact countenance, well calculated to inspire confidence and secure respect; but his unstudied frankness, his outspoken rebuke whenever the sayings or doings of others were inconsistent with his idea of propriety, his general supervision of the village boys, which sometimes interfered with their sports, rendered him unpopular with that class of society who claim for themselves the largest liberties without regard to the convenience of others. He was cautious in making pledges, but punctilious in redeeming them when made. In other words, he would do more, and better, than he talked. Still he had some unpopular peculiarities, which came down from a puritanic ancestry. Nevertheless, his sterling integrity, his proverbial impartiality in his official acts, and his discriminating power of mind, secured for him the respect and confidence of all. He was not a fluent public speaker, and often found it difficult to find words to convey his thoughts, but when he succeeded in making himself understood, notwithstanding his deficiency in language, his ideas had weight, and his opinions were listened to with interest, and highly appreciated. He left no children.

AUSTIN, JOHN W.—Was born July 1, 1803, in Hampton, on the place now occupied by Junius Clark, formerly owned by Harvey Hotchkiss. His father, Anthony Austin, with three brothers, Amos, Zephaniah, junior, and Reuben, migrated from Sheffield, Mass., with their father, Zephaniah, senior, and settled in Whitehall some time previous to 1800. Subsequently, all the family removed to Western New York, except Anthony, who married Charlotte Brooks, and took up his residence in Hampton, in the year 1794. Charlotte Brooks was the daughter of Stephen Brooks, who came from Cheshire, Conn., at a very early day, and settled in Hampton about the year 1793, when that whole region was a wilderness.

Anthony and Charlotte (Brooks) Austin had six children: Charlotte and Laura E. [twins], born May 4th, 1801; John W., born in 1803; Hoel S., born 18th August, 1805, died January 5th, 1839; Augustine, born December 15th, 1807; Stephen, born October 28th, 1809, died 1869.

John W. Austin came to Poultney in October, 1818, was apprenticed to Stephen Seward, manufacturer of leather, boots and shoes. The last three years of his apprenticeship was spent in Rutland, to which place his employer had removed. Having served his time, in 1824 he returned to Poultney, and purchased of Horace Mallory the tannery in which his apprenticeship began. He carried on this tannery 25 years, continuing the manufacture of boots and shoes some years longer. In June, 1844, at the solicitation of the prominent temperance men of the place, he opened his house as a hotel, which was kept and known as the Temperance House for about ten years. He early became identified with the temperance movement, joining the first organization formed in town, in the year 1829. The society then had about 30 members. He was also one of the first decided and outspoken opponents of slavery in the town of Poultney, adopting these sentiments at a period when the expression of them was met with almost universal hostility, and even persecution. He became hopefully a Christian in 1823, at Rutland, and united with the Methodist Episcopal Church in Poultney early in 1825. For many years he was class-leader and steward, and also leader of the choir. November 23, 1826, he married Olive Whitcomb, daughter of Scotter Whitcomb, of Granville, N. Y. Their children were as follows:

Eliza Luthera, b. April 17, 1828; d. Feb. 25, 1830.

John William, Jr., b. May 7, 1829.

Nathaniel Potter, b. December 23, 1830.

Charlotte Luthera, b. September 13, 1832.

Lewis Augustine, b. April 26, 1834.

Maria Oakley, b. May 21, 1836; d. April 22, 1838.

Judson Whitcomb, b. Oct. 6, 1838.

Sidney Franklin, b. August 21, 1840.

Charles Edward, b. Aug. 2, 1842; d. Oct. 8, 1852.

Of the living children, John W., Jr., is a planter in Plaquemine, La.; N. Porter is a merchant in Santa Barbara, Cal.; Luthera is Mrs. H. T. Hull, Poultney, Vt.; Lewis A. is living at Meriden, N. H., where he has been for some years Principal of Kimball Union Academy; Judson W. is Superintendent of

the Onitor Coal Mine, near Little Rock, Ark.; Sidney F. is Teller in the German American Savings Bank, Washington, D. C.

Olive Whitcomb, wife of John W. Austin, died at Manchester, Vt., March 31, 1872, and was brought to Poultney for burial.

BABCOCK.—Elias and Ichabod Babcock were born in Stonington, Conn., and removed from Canaan, Conn., to Poultney about the year 1788. Elias settled in Finel Hollow; he bought a farm there of Philip Howe, and paid for it in part with cattle, which he drove from Connecticut. In the earlier part of his life, he was quite an active citizen, and rendered efficient service in sustaining the Congregational Church. He did the stone work in the present Congregational Church edifice. He had five children. Cornelius L. Babcock, an insurance agent now residing in Rutland, and George C. Babcock, who was killed in the Battle of the Wilderness, May 6, 1864, were grand-sons of Elias Babcock. George C. was a Lieutenant in Co. F, 6th Vt. Reg., and a worthy young man.

Ichabod Babcock settled in the west village; he was a hatter, and followed that vocation while he lived. He was a quiet, sensible man, and for many years a justice of the peace. He had five children, two sons and three daughters.

Elias Babcock died in 1836; Ichabod in 1846. The widow of Ichabod, at this date, October 1, 1875, is living.

BAILEY, AMON.—Hon. Amon Bailey, whose familiar title was "Colonel," one which he acquired in the days of the militia, was born in East Haddam, Conn., August 29, 1792; son of Aretas and Jemima (Tryon) Bailey, of that place; and grandson, on his father's side, of Jeremiah and Lydia (Crook) Bailey; the latter being a native of Wales, Great Britian. His mother's family is traced through Caleb, David, Jr. and David Sen., to William Tryon, of Weathersfield, Conn., an immigrant, according to tradition, from the Isle of Wight. The Bailey homestead being far from school, and the family large, their early education was very limited.

Amon came to Poultney at the age of 16 to learn from his uncle, Festus Giddings, the trade of blacksmith. Being found to be playful, warm and open-hearted, and persevering, he was soon surrounded with friends. He was married in 1816, at the age of twenty-four, to Persis, daughter of John C. Hopson, Sen., of Wells, Vt. Residing in East Poultney, he carried on his trade for some years, in the old brick shop, next the school house. He was unable to do the heavy work himself, and the business did not prosper. He failed at length; gave up all to his creditors; and was still heavily in debt. In this crisis one of his creditors, Harvey D. Smith, assisted him to start anew; which he did in a different line, now dealing in carding and shearing machines. In this he found some success, and in time paid every debt. From this time onward, although his business was precarious, and mostly away from home, now with one machine and now with another, or with the patents on the same, his credit was always firm. For some years, in connection with James Winchell, Esq., he carried on a small manufactory of various articles a half mile east of the village. Afterwards, in the village, the same with R. H. Green, he manufactured reed organs for a time. He built for himself the first house south of that; and finally nearly rebuilt the old Dana place in the village, which was his last residence, except for a few months before his death.

The defects of his education were never made up, in a literary aspect; what he acquired was mostly from contact with men, and the study of facts, which, with his almost perfect memory and extensive traveling, made him a man of considerable information. In his early manhood he took some fancy to the military drill and parade, and was carried on to the Coloneley before the days of the "Flood Wood" were ended. In politics, he was Federal, Whig, Republican. Taking considerable interest in the progress of political affairs, he probably carried, in his memory, more of the political statistics of the country than the best informed of his neighbors. He was seldom absent from the polls. Far as he journeyed, he was expected to present himself on election day. He was chosen to represent the town

in the General assembly in the years 1838 and 1839, and in 1847, '48 and '49; and was chosen State Senator in 1852 and '53. His religious impressions at first were what might have been expected from a Puritan ancestry, and from his early surroundings in Poultney. But his wife was brought up in the Protestant Episcopal Church; an earnest member. He was willing therefor to take her when convenient to Hampton, to the services of the Rev. Mr. Jewett, whose sermons he liked, but for some time found it convenient to be late at service. At length his attention was excited to investigate the grounds of difference, and with a result so decided that none of his near acquaintances afterward doubted that he had fixed principles, and reasons for them satisfactory to himself. From that time, when at home, he was commonly among the first at Divine service. He was confirmed by Bishop Griswold, in 1829, and soon became the junior and then the senior warden of St. John's Church, which office he held through life; being ever among the largest supporters and active workers of the parish. He was chosen one of the delegates to the Diocesan Convention in 1830; and, it is said, thereafter annually for 32 years. The Journals of that convention represent him as present, and an active member during 22 sessions.

His temperament was very sympathetic, and he literally rejoiced with them that did rejoice, and wept with them that wept; moreover, adversity always drew from him a response better than tears. Anything touching the sympathies, he could not read aloud without a choking voice. Those who attended church with him will remember how often he would "overflow" at some expression of Scripture, liturgy or sermon. He was also very hopeful and cheerful, and seldom failed to light up smiles on the faces of others. His laughing eye was the prelude to the joke that was coming from his sober mouth. These traits made him very companionable, and as his memory seemed to retain all that he ever knew, his acquaintance became very extensive. Liberality was a characteristic. Having commonly but a small property, his domestic, church and public contributions were proportionately very large. When St. John's

Church was erected, he gave his all, after reserving enough to make his creditors safe; and much the same to meet the first year's expenses of his son in college.

In the summer of 1862, after toiling very hard in perfecting his arrangements for another journey, he was prostrated very suddenly and alarmingly by sickness. He rallied somewhat afterward, and lingered in much distress for four months, when, with comfortable hopes through Christ, he was released, Nov. 28th, aged 73 years and 3 months. His widow has since resided with her son.

The children were two. The elder, George Swift, engaged in trade with N. B. Thompson, in the State of Georgia. In eight years he accumulated a fair estate for a young man; but he became consumptive, and finally so ill that he left his business, and travelled for some months, seeking health, in France, Italy and Sicily. Finding no benefit, he returned homeward, as far as New York, where he died suddenly of profuse hemorrhage, Aug. 2, 1844. His remains were brought home, and interred in the cemetery of St. John's Church, then first opened for the reception of the dead.

The younger son, Albert Hopson, was educated at the Troy Conference Academy, the University of Vermont, and the General Theological Seminary, New York; was ordained Deacon and Priest by Bishop Hopkins, 1846-7, and has since always officiated in Vermont. Married, 30th July, 1846, Catherine Frances, daughter of Hon. H. G. Neal. She was called away by death, Dec. 14, 1859, leaving him six children: Ella, Fanny, Cornelia, George, Julia and Henry Amon. Married, Oct. 10, 1865, Susan J., daughter of Hon. John Colburn, of Fairhaven. Now rector of Grace Church, Sheldon, Vt. [A. H. B.]

BALLARD.—Tilly Ballard was born in the town of Timmouth, and removed to Poultney in the year 1829. He married Polly Whitman, and by her had nine children; eight boys and one girl. The names of the boys were: Horace, Henry, Daniel, Heman, Tilly, Harley and Harvey. Tilly, Sen. died November, 1832, while yet a young man. Heman died the same day his

father did, and Horace died in September, 1855, in Poultney. Harvey died in Illinois, in 1872. Four of the sons are still living; Henry, Daniel and Tilly in Poultney, and Harley in Kankakee, Illinois. The widow of Tilly Ballard, Sen. died in Poultney, February 15, 1856.

BARBER, ELI—lived in the north part of the town of Poultney for several years. He moved from Fairhaven to Poultney, and died here January 25, 1837, at the age of 61 years. His wife, Sarah S., died Aug. 31, 1847. At the time of her death she was living with her son, George Barber. Eli Barber and his wife united with the Congregational Church in Poultney, by letter from Fairhaven Church, May 1, 1835. Eli and Sarah S. had nine children: Milo, Heman, Luman, Lucy, Lyman, Lucinda, Edmund, George and Levi S. Milo died when a child; Heman died February 7, 1875, at the age of 72, in Benson, Vt.; Lyman died at Poultney, March 19, 1875, at the age of 65. He died on the farm on which he had lived about 35 years, situated in the north part of Poultney, and near the Eagle Quarry. He left a widow and three children. Luman died in Benson, when a young man. Lucy died when a child. Lucinda married Marcus W. Bliss, and now resides in Poultney. Edmund has resided in Saratoga for the last five years. George was never married, and died in Dresden, Iowa, in June, 1870. Levi S. married Araminta Stone, and died in Poultney about thirty years ago. He left a widow, who afterwards married a Mr. Loveland, and removed to Connecticut, and has since died.

BARKER.—Eastus and Jaasaniah Barker were for some years residents of the town. They, with Justus Barker, who now resides in Middletown, were sons of Pitman Barker, who was a former resident of the town of Timmouthe, and brother of Eastus Barker, of that place, who was some years a sheriff of Rutland County, about sixty years ago. Pitman lived with his sons, in Poultney, the latter part of his life, and died in Poultney at an advanced age. Eastus married Perley, a daughter of Alfred Hosford, and had three children: Don A., Dwight and Edson D. Don A. married a daughter of Asa J. Rogers, and now re-

sides in Poultney. The other two reside in Plainfield, Wis. Eastus has been dead some years; he died in Wisconsin. His widow now resides on the old homestead, south of Poultney village. Javsaniah married, and had four children. He has been dead some years.

BATEMAN, ORSON R.—Is an old man, and resided nearly all his life in this town. He left a year or two since, and went to Johnsburg, N. Y., and for that reason the writer has not been able to get his history. He has been twice married; he had a large family of boys, and several of them, whose names appear elsewhere, served in the War of the Rebellion.

BEACH, NOAH PORTER—Was born in Hardwick, Mass., and came to Poultney in 1836. He married Rhoda Brown. He has resided in Poultney since the time he came here, except about two years, when he was in Malone, N. Y. He has owned and worked a small farm near the village, and a portion of the time has worked in the Ruggles Foundry. He sold his farm, and moved into the village in the spring of 1875. He has been a man of very industrious habits. He was married Sept. 27th, 1843, and has had three children:

Francena, b. March 14, 1848.

Charles A., b. August 11, 1851.

Emma C., b. June, 1859.

BEALS, DAVID—Son of Caleb and Sarah Beals, was born in Plainfield, Mass., July 21, 1792. He moved to Wells, Vt., in 1816, and married Lydia, daughter of Bethuel and Mary Barden, in 1817, by whom he had one child, Barden. She (Lydia) died May 24th, 1824, at the age of 28 years. David Beals afterward married Sally, daughter of David Keyes, of Middletown, by whom he had three children: Emeline A., John A. and Henry, all of whom are now living. Emeline lives in Canaan, N. H.; John in Galva, Ill., and Henry in Rutland, Vt. He (David) moved to Poultney about the year 1832, and was killed by the caving in of a well, Sept. 13, 1836. His occupation was that of

farming. Sally, his wife, afterward married Zimri Barber, of Castleton, and died there June 28, 1854, at the age of 63 years. Barden Beals was born in Wells, May 11, 1818, and married Eveline C., daughter of Abel and Amanda Parker, of Wells, January 23, 1845, and has one child, Helen S. He moved to Poultney in 1854, where he now lives, and is engaged in the grocery and provision business.

BEAMAN, JOEL.—Of the early inhabitants of Poultney there were few that became more closely identified with the interests of the town, or who was better or longer known as one of its leading business men, than Joel Beaman. Born in Leominster, Mass., he came to Vermont in the Spring of 1805, when, in Company with others, he engaged in the business of paper making (of which he had a practical knowledge), in Fairhaven, where he remained but a few years. In 1808 he married Lydia, eldest child of John Brown, Esq., and soon after removed to Poultney, purchasing the public house still known as the “Beaman House,” and which has been retained by the family to the present time. Soon after, he purchased of Thomas Ashley the house and lot afterwards the place of residence of Hon. Rollin C. Mallary, and now owned and occupied by Dr. McLeod; and also the then farm lands of the said Ashley, a portion of which embraced that part of the present village of Poultney bounded north by the East Poultney road, south by the river, west by the old turnpike (now Grove street), and extending east to the furnace. At about this time he sold his interest in the Fairhaven paper mill, and commenced in the mercantile business, which he successfully continued until his death. Soon after the close of the war of 1812–14, he purchased the farm of Judge Witherill, lying at the west end of the village, which he at a later day sold to the Troy Conference Academy Association, and which they now hold, and upon which stand the present Academy buildings. In addition to his business as merchant—and for a time woolen manufacturer, public house keeper and farmer, Mr. Beaman was also largely engaged in staging, holding, as he did, for many years, large mail contracts

from Albany to Burlington, Rutland to Whitehall, and several other less important routes; and though he may not have been, what in the present day would be called a fast or dashing business man, he was ever regarded as safe; and it may be truly said that no branch of his business was ever allowed to suffer for want of proper care and attention. Eccentric in some respects, owing to an apparent absence of mind to what was immediately passing before him, he was quick of observation, had ready perception, a remarkably retentive memory, and a sound judgment. Unpretentious and consistent in the various relations in life, public spirited and courteous to all, he was highly esteemed and was often called upon to fill many and the most important offices within the gift of the people of the town and which trusts were always well and faithfully discharged. He represented the town in the Legislatures of Vermont in the years 1817, '18, '30, '31, '36 and '40.

He died, March 20, 1846, leaving a wife and nine children. Two sons and one daughter have since died.

Jenks graduated at West Point; died at Tampico, on his way home from the Mexican War, in 1848.

Joel D., a merchant in Poultney, died in 1849.

Frances H. married W. O. Ruggles; died in New York City in 1862.

Lydia Brown (wife of Joel Beaman), who was best known among her immediate friends and her own family, as a woman of sterling worth, died January 31, 1867.

Of the surviving children, George H., formerly editor and publisher of the Rutland Herald, now resides at Center Rutland. John B., a lawyer, in Poultney. Cullen C., together with Minerva L., widow of C. R. Mallary, and two sisters, live at the old homestead.

BENT, CLARK E.—Was born in Mt. Holly. He came to Poultney when he was 18 years old, and has resided here since, and now owns and lives upon a farm about two miles south of East Poultney. Mr. Bent married Ann M. Pepper. They have one child who married Frank Marshall.

BESSE, DAVID C.—was born in White Creek, Washington Co., N. Y., May 16, 1811, where he lived with his parents until about fifteen years of age. He then went to Danby, Vt., and there served the apprenticeship of his trade—that of blacksmith—for four years. In 1830, having completed the term of his apprenticeship, he came to Poultney and worked for seven months at his trade, for Daniel Sprague. He then returned to Danby and remained there until 1833, when he again came to Poultney, where he has ever since resided, and during all the time has lived in the same house he now owns and occupies. Mr. Besse married, May 30, 1830, a lady of Danby, whose maiden name was H. D. Boomer, and who is now living. They have three children living: Julia Ann, George H., and William Albert. They have buried two—John and Harriet.

The name of Besse is not common in this vicinity, Mr. Besse never having known of but one person of that name in this county, aside from his own family, and that one unrelated to him. The relatives of this family all live in the Western States. Mr. Besse, during his long residence in Poultney, has been a good citizen, temperate and strict in his habits of life, and respected by his townsmen for his integrity of character.

BLISS, AMOS—Was born in Greenwich, N. Y., Sept. 11, 1794. He came to Poultney about the year 1817, and soon commenced the mercantile business, which he followed while he lived, and in which he was successful. He first traded in the store now occupied by Deweys & Co., in the east village, and afterwards built a store a few rods from the Eagle Hotel, on the street leading from thence to the covered bridge, which he occupied as long as he was in business. He was economical in his habits, and gave close attention to his business in all its details. He was for awhile connected with the Northern Spectator, and its editor; a more full account of which is given elsewhere. He was for many years town clerk, and was one of the founders of the Poultney Bank, and took an active part in the business affairs of the town. He married Mary Shepard, May 20, 1822, and by her had four children:

Mary Adeline, b. July 2, 1823.

Dwight Shepard, b. Aug. 11, 1826.

Amos Shepard, b. June 2, 1829.

Horace Shepard, b. May 27, 1834.

The children all died in the life-time of the father. Horace Shepard died Nov. 27, 1834, six months after birth; Mary Adeine, an accomplished and promising young lady, died June 24, 1841, much lamented.

Mary, the wife of Mr. Bliss, a refined and accomplished lady, died Nov. 22, 1843.

The following notice of Dwight Shepard Bliss is copied from "Poets and Poetry of Vermont"—

"Was born in Poultney, Vt., and died of consumption June 5, 1847. He was a natural artist, self-instructed, and left specimens in landscape and historical painting remarkable for taste and finish for a pupil without a tutor. He was also passionately fond of music and poetry. The specimen we have selected from his poems was written but a few weeks before his death."

We copy only a part of that poem, and all our space will permit. It is entitled—

EARTHLY FRIENDS IN HEAVEN.

* * * * *

I've a mother up in Heaven,
And O! tell me if you will,
Will the mother know her children,—
Will she recollect them still?

Can she look down from those windows
To this dark and distant shore?
Will she know when I am coming,—
Will she meet me at the door?

Will she clasp me to her bosom
In her ecstasy of joy?
Will she ever be my mother,—
Shall I always be her boy?

And, thou loved one, who didst leave us
In the morning of thy bloom,
Dearest sister, shall I meet thee
When I go beyond the tomb?

Shall I see thy lovely features,—
 Shall I hear thy pleasant words,
 Sounding o'er my spirit's harp-strings
 Like the melody of birds?

And I think me of another,
 Of a darling little one,
 Who went up among the angels
 Ere his life was scarce begun;

O! I long once more to see him,
 And to fold him in my arms
 As I did when he was with us,
 With his thousand budding charms.

* * * * *

And will *Death alone* unfold us
 All about the Christian's home?
 Must we pass the "narrow valley"
 Ere we view the Glory-dome?

Aye, 'tis true, the soul *must* suffer
 And be bowed with anguish down,
 Ere 'tis fitted for its dwelling,
 Ere 'tis ready for its crown.

And ten thousand the emotions
 Crowding round the restless heart,
 When its weary strings are breaking,
 When it feels it must depart!

But, O Jesus! blessed Jesus!
 Thou art love without alloy;
 Thou wilt meet, and Thou wilt bless us,
 Thou wilt give us perfect joy.

We also copy from the same a notice of Amos Shepard Bliss, with a poem.

"Amos S. Bliss, brother of Dwight, died at Poultney, Vt., December 26, 1853, in the twenty-fifth year of his age. He was a quiet, unpretending young man, of delicate health for several years before his death. Deep and beautiful was his admiration of his brother's poetical talent, almost amounting to reverence. The poem we have selected is a tribute to the memory of this, his only brother. Now side by side sleep these young brothers who hopefully passed to the immortal life."

THOU ART GONE TO THE SPIRIT-LAND.

Thou art gone to the spirit-land, Brother,
 Thou art gone to the spirit-land;
 And we are left alone, Brother,
 Of all that household band.
 The walls that echoed often
 To thy firm, elastic tread,
 Are silent, sad and gloomy,
 For a noble soul has fled.

There are only two left now, Brother,
 There are only two left now;
 For the hand of death lies cold, Brother,
 Upon that marble brow.
 The night-wind stirreth gently
 The curtains o'er thy bed,
 And murmurs, low and sadly,
 A requiem for the dead.

It was very hard to part, Brother,
 It was very hard to part
 From thee, so good and kind, Brother,
 From thee, so pure in heart.
 Our hearts are sad and lonely,
 And the hearth is cold and drear;
 While down the cheek is stealing
 Each bitter, scalding tear.

* * * * *

We are thinking of the past, Brother,
 We are thinking of the past;
 Of those hours spent with thee, Brother,
 Those hours too sweet to last.
 And hast thou gone forever
 From thy home and friends on earth?
 And shall we no more listen
 To thy free and gladsome mirth?

Oh, no, thou art gone to rest, Brother;
 Oh, no, thou art gone to rest
 With the three that went before, Brother.
 In the home of the bright and blest.
 And methinks I hear the saying,
 As thy spirit heavenward flies,
 "We will meet again, dear loved ones,
 In that home beyond the skies."

Amos Bliss was married a second time to Lucy L. Goodwin, January 6, 1847, and by her had one child, Irving Goodwin Bliss, born Sept. 9, 1849. Irving G. married Ida F., daughter of Rufus H. Greene, Sept. 24, 1874, and is now a member of the firm of Deweys & Co., in mercantile business at East Poultney.

Amos Bliss died April 17, 1855. His widow afterwards married Thomas D. Dewey, and resides at the same place occupied by Mr. Bliss in his lifetime.

BLISS, DR. GEORGE L.—Was born in Castleton, Vt., the 23d of December, 1818, and commenced the study of medicine in 1841, under the supervision of the Faculty of Castleton Medical College. He completed his studies, and graduated in November, 1844, and followed the practice of medicine, in Hydeville, Vt., town of Castleton, until January, 1847, when he moved to this town, where the pursuit of his profession has been his principal business. He has been twice married. His first alliance was with Miss Louise L. Hopkins, of Tinmouth, Vt., on the 16th of June, 1853, with whom he lived until her death, which occurred on the 4th of April, 1869. His second marriage was on the 16th of June, 1870, in the city of Omaha, Nebraska, to Mrs. J. F. Crosby, of Rockford, Ill., with whom he is living. Dr. Bliss had one child, Alice G., by his first wife, born April 10, 1855. She now resides with her father.

BLISS, MARCUS W.—Was born in Castleton, November 4, 1810. He was one of twelve children. Four of those children afterwards became residents of Poultney: Marcus W.; George L., a physician; Robert R., who died in Poultney, June 18, 1864, leaving a widow and two children (still living in Poultney); and Bethia, who married Asa Hooker. Mr. Hooker died some years ago, and his widow now lives in Poultney village. Marcus W. married Lucinda Barber, February 14, 1838. He removed to Poultney, March 14, 1860, to the farm on which he has since resided, located east of the stone church, on the road from West to East Poultney. He has had four children: Cy-

rus M., Sarah S., Betsey B., and Charles E. Cyrus died August 23, 1863, at the age of 24, and just one month after his return from service in the war of 1861. Sarah L. married Alonzo Herrick, and resides in Poultney. Betsey B. has been twice married, and now resides in Rutland, with her second husband, John Meeker. Charles E. married Mary O'Donald, and resides in Poultney.

BOSWORTH, WILLIAM MILLER—Was born in Hampton, N. Y., March 8, 1816. He spent his minority mostly in the family of his father, Hesehiah Bosworth, of Hampton. His mother was a sister of Rev. William Miller. On attaining his majority, he came to the town of Poultney, where he resided until his decease. He was a carpenter and joiner, and a first-class workman. In 1853, in company with Dea. Marville Colvin, he built the steam mill in Poultney village, the same now occupied by Ripley and Stanley. This was quite an undertaking; but the projectors were equal to it, and established a concern that has done much for the place. Mr. Bosworth died May 29, 1860, at the age of 44 years. He left a widow and two daughters. The widow afterwards married Rev. John Goadby, D. D., and now resides in Poultney.

Mr. Bosworth, by his skill as a mechanic, his industry and good management, acquired a competence. As a business man, Mr. Bosworth endeared himself to all with whom he came in contact in that relation, by his integrity and promptness. At the age of 15 years, he made a profession of religion, and united with the Baptist Church, and continued a member of that church until his decease. He was confined to his house but a few days in his last sickness. He said to his friends: "Now sing to me of heaven, for I am about to die." And so he passed "where the wicked cease from troubling, and the weary are at rest."

BOOMER, PERRY—Another of Poultney's well-known citizens, was born January 11th, 1813, in Hartford, Washington County, N. Y. Perry Boomer, his father, was an officer in the War of 1812, of what rank we have not been able to determine; but the

subject of this sketch remembers of hearing his mother relate that his father went to the war and rode a horse. While in the army, he caught the yellow fever, of which disease he died. At about this time, also, the three and only brothers of the present Perry Boomer, and one sister, died of the same disease.

The early life of Mr. Boomer was one of hardship and privation, as he relates it. His father died when he was an infant of only three months of age. Soon after this, his mother, with her family, moved to Fall River, Mass., where her husband had previously resided. His mother, Sally Boomer, lived to the age of 93 years, and died at Pawlet, Vt., November 20, 1866. Mrs. Ann Lyon, a sister of Mrs. B., died at Pawlet in 1875, at about 70 years of age. While at Fall River, Mr. Boomer was for a time employed in the cotton factories of that place. At one time, seized with the ardent desire for a sea-faring life, he shipped as cook on board a vessel bound to some of the Southern States, with a cargo of lumber. Here he experienced the hard knocks and reverses incident to the life of a seaman, and after the completion of this voyage, gave up the sea. A terrific storm at sea, while upon that voyage, holds a distinct place in his memory. From Fall River, in 1828, with his mother, he came to Danby, Vt., and learned the blacksmith's trade; worked for two years with David C. Besse, who afterwards married his sister, H. D. Boomer.

In 1833, he came to Poultney, where he has since continued to reside, laboring steadily for the most part of the time, until within a few years, at his trade. Mr. Boomer has been twice married. On the 21st January, 1836, he married Miss Marian Gorham, now deceased, a daughter of the late Moses Gorham, of this town, whose father was one of the first settlers of the town of Poultney. About 1860, for his second wife, he married Miss Pauline Rood, daughter of Captain Rood, of Hampton, N. Y. By his first marriage he had five children:

A daughter who d. in infancy.

Edward P., b. Feb. 19, 1838; d. Aug. 29, 1839.

Charles F., b. May 18, 1839.

Edward P., b. April 19, 1841; d. —.

Almon W., b. Oct. 30, 1842; d. Feb. 12, 1875.

Mr. Boomer has two sisters living, Mrs. David C. Besse, and Mrs. Abel Bartlett, living at Danby, Vt.

BROUGHTON.—Tradition says that three brothers by the name of Broughton, came from England, and settled in this country early in the history of the colonies. One branch of the family settled in New Hampshire. Thomas Broughton was a Lieutenant Governor of South Carolina when it was a British colony. He died in 1737.

Another branch of the family settled in Rhode Island. From this branch sprung John Broughton, who with Anna, his wife, came from Rhode Island and settled in the town of Wells, Vt., among the first settlers of that town. Of their early history but little is known. He was killed in the Revolutionary War, having early espoused the cause of the colonies; and Anna, his wife, died July 4, 1814, aged 94 years, and was buried in the family burial ground, on the farm now occupied by Asa J. Rogers. He had three sons; John, Samuel and Michael, and probably other children. His son Samuel became a land-owner in the town of Wells, June 18, 1786, and for quite a number of years bought and sold more land than any other man in that town, and when the north part of the town of Wells was set off to Poultney, he became an inhabitant of Poultney. He was one of the projectors and builders of the Granville and Poultney Turnpike. He was a man very tenacious of his rights, which kept him continually involved in litigation. He removed from Poultney to Ohio, and afterwards returned East, and settled in Moriah, N. Y., where he became heavily engaged in the lumber business. He lived to an advanced age, ninety or over, and died at Moriah.

Michael became a land holder in that part of the town of Wells which is now the south part of Poultney, April 29, 1786. He probably died soon after, as but little is known of his history.

John Broughton, junior was born September 10, 1754, and

married Lucy Perkins, who was born June 23, 1759. They were probably married some time during the year 1778. The dates of the births of their children were as follows, viz.: Sarah was born August 26, 1779; William, June 29, 1782; John, December 11, 1783; Eunice, August 27, 1785; Solomon, May 1, 1787; Lucy, March 31, 1789; Joseph and Alpheus, January 31, 1791; Ira, April 20, 1793, and Russell, January 19, 1795. On March 7, 1793, he became a land owner in that part of Wells which is now the south part of Poultney. He afterwards purchased lands at different times until he owned a large tract, extending from Lake Austin on the east to New York line on the west. His house was situated in the meadow a little west of where Asa J. Rogers resides. He was a thrifty farmer, and a much respected citizen of Poultney until his death, which occurred May 31, 1811. His wife, Lucy, was the first person who joined the Baptist Church in Poultney after its organization in 1802, and from that time to the present, she, or some of her descendants, bearing the name, have been active members of the said church. She afterwards married Dea. Job Leonard, of Granville, N. Y., and died Feb. 10, 1833.

Sarah, their oldest daughter, married Joseph Baker and emigrated West, where she lived to an advanced age.

William died January 11, 1803, unmarried.

John married Charlotte McCoy. In early life they united with the Poultney Baptist Church. He died of cancer, December 2, 1833. Of their children, William, who is now a resident and much respected citizen of Poultney, married Betsey O. Maynard. Lyman married Zilpha Crofut; and for his second wife, Isabella Webster. They now live in Covington, N. Y. Frelove married John Stone; and for her second husband Albert E. Knapp, the author of the New Genealogical and Pictorial Family Record. They reside in the village of Poultney. John married Lydia Martin; and for his second wife, her sister Silence, widow of Smith Austin, and are living in Covington, N. Y. Daniel married Betsey E. Webster; and for his second wife Melissa Stratton. Also residents of Poultney.

Eunice, their second daughter, married Cyrus Beardsley, and

for her second husband, Capt. Samuel Steward. She died in Granville, about 1827.

Solomon married Orrilla Hatch, and died March 29, 1831. They were both members of the Poultney Baptist Church.

Lucy married Noah Wells, and for her second husband, William Hotchkiss. She died, October 30, 1830. Of the children of Noah and Lucy Wells but one is now living—Pomeroy Wells, of Poultney, who married Rebecca Blossom. Anna married Jonas Gibson; and Abbie died unmarried.

Joseph died November 11, 1802.

Alpheus married Judith Hadaway. They became members of the Poultney Baptist Church in 1816. Their regular and early attendance at church is worthy of imitation. Though living several miles from church, they were usually found in their place of worship, regardless of weather. Of their children, Deborah married James Merchant, and afterwards, Harvey C. Pond. Neither of them are now living. Freeman married Louise Millard. They also have been numbered with the dead. Joseph enlisted in the U. S. Army, and was engaged in the Florida War; nothing has been known of him since. Peace married Jazemiah Barker; she survives him, and lives in Plainfield, Wis. Hezekiah married Eliza Mallery. His example of late years has not been worthy of imitation.

Ira Broughton married Elizabeth Calkins, early in 1812. On the third day of June, 1823, he received from Governor Richard Skinner, a commission as Lieutenant of the First Company of Light Infantry, in the 1st Brigade, second division of the militia of the State of Vermont. Also, on the 26th of April, 1824, of Governor Richard P. Van Ness, a commission as Captain of the same company. He was among the first to engage in the great temperance reformation, and for the last thirty-five years of his life did not taste of intoxicating liquors. And would not even taste of sweet cider. He and his wife joined the Baptist Church in Poultney, in 1816. He died January 12, 1869. Of their children, Eunice married Ebenezer S. Harvey. They reside in St. Charles, Minnesota. Ira married Lavina Sweet, and for his second wife, Emeline Wood. He was engin-

eer on the construction train in building the railroad from Castleton to Salem, and has been in the employ of the railroad company since that time, and is now a resident of Salem, N. Y. Lucy Ann married George P. Conant. She survives him and resides and resides in Ft. Edward. Rachel married Linus Andrus, who died at Ft. Edward, and she is now a resident of Hampton. Aaron C. married Delia M. Codman, whose residence is at Hampton. Jane M. married Webster S. Wood. Hampton is also their place of residence. Pharellus A. married Elizabeth Griffin, and for his second wife, Margaret McGowan. He enlisted into the Seventh Vt. Regiment, and was with them in Florida, Alabama and Texas, until the close of the war, and is now living in Whitehall, N. Y.

Mary married James Lawrence Cray, who was a Captain in the 122d Regiment of N. Y. Volunteers in the War of 1861. He was killed while leading his company into battle. For her second husband, she married James Biggart. They reside in Kingsbury, N. Y. Carlos M. W. learned the moulder's trade of the Vaughn Brothers, in East Poultney, which business he has since followed. He married Sallie Foster, of Philadelphia, and they are now in Peekskill, N. Y. The united ages of these nine children of Ira and Elizabeth Broughton, is four hundred and seventy-four years, four months and ten days, this 19th October, 1875. Their number has not been diminished by death in more than fifty years. Is there another family of nine brothers and sisters, in connection with the History of Poultney, of whom the same can be said? Their paternal great-grandmother lived to the age of ninety-four years. Their maternal great-grandfather lived to the age of one hundred and one years, two months and eleven days.

Russel Broughton married Harriet Hotchkiss. He was economical and industrious, and honored and respected by all who knew him. He early espoused the temperance cause, and was interested in all the great moral questions of the day, and was a man of excellent judgment; he was a regular attendant and supporter of the Baptist Church, and although he never made a public profession of religion, he was considered a strictly

honest and moral man. He died July 15th, 1865; his widow is living at East Poultney. Of their children, James R. married Susan Marshall; he is a deacon of the Baptist Church in Whitehall, where he now resides. Eliza married Stephen Scott, and died November 6th, 1858. Sarah married Peter Landry, who lives upon the farm upon which Russel Broughton lived and died. Phebe married Stephen Scott; they now reside in East Poultney. Mary married Judson Reynolds, and they live in Rochester, N. Y.

BROWN, GEORGE W.—Was born in Ira, Vt., Sept. 1st, 1812. He was a son of Dea. Joseph Brown, who lived for many years, and died in the town of Timmouth. His widow, the mother of George W., is still living with her son in Poultney, at the age of 92 years. Joseph Brown was a son of Joseph, who removed from Westmoreland, Mass., and lived in Middletown, Vt., about the time of the first settlement of that town. Joseph Brown, the father of George W., died in 1865.

The mother of George W. Brown is of the fourth generation from George White, who emigrated from Wales about the year 1673. Many of her ancestors lived to a great age.

George W. married Jerusha Styles, of Wells, a daughter of Gould Styles, July 3, 1836. They had two children; one died soon after birth. The other, George F., was born October 7, 1842. George W., after his marriage, lived on a farm near the east line of Poultney, until he removed to this town, in the year 1864. He now lives in this village; his wife, Jerusha, died December 16, 1874.

He married a second wife, Miss Nancy L. Atwater, of Wells, September 30th, 1875.

George F. married Harriet E. Adams, of Troy, Pa., and has one child, Frank G., born January 14th, 1870.

BROWN, VANIAH—Was born in Middletown, Vt., January 30, 1809. At the age of four years, he went with his parents to Northern New York, at a place called the "Black River Country," where he lived until 1817, when he returned to Mid-

dletown, and lived with his grandmother, the widow of Jonathan Haynes, until he was 21 years of age. February 28, 1833, he married Nancy Ann Clark, of Berlin, N. Y., and settled in Middletown. He afterwards removed from Middletown to Danby; after living there a few years, he returned to Middletown, and removed from thence to Poultney in 1869, where he still resides, on Furnace street. He is a boot and shoe maker. Their children were:

Sarah Ann, b. April 5, 1834; d. in Danby, Dec. 19, 1843.

Mary Jane, b. Dec. 3, 1835; d. in N. Y., May 16, 1872.

Arus H., b. Sept. 24, 1837.

Vaniah Clark, b. Oct. 24, 1839; d. in Danby, Jan. 1, 1842.

Augusta, b. Dec. 7, 1841; d. in Danby, Dec. 16, 1842.

Marcellus, b. Oct. 26, 1843.

Addie D., b. Sept. 16, 1847.

Emma M., b. Sept. 30, 1849.

Mary Jane married T. F. Davison, of New York city, Dec. 25, 1846. Arus H. married Sarah Jackson, March 2, 1862, and now resides in Poultney. Marcellus married Annie O. Donald, of New York, Sept. 28, 1865. Addie married H. P. Morgan, of Rutland, Dec. 22, 1868.

BROWNSON, STEPHEN.—Dr. Stephen Brownson was born in Connecticut, in 1783. His father, with his family, removed to Castleton, Vt., in 1785, when Stephen was about two years old. His mother brought him on horseback from Connecticut to Castleton. He removed from Castleton to Poultney in 1810. He married Hannah Noyes, a daughter of Dea. Moses Noyes. In 1813, he bought out Dr. Jonas Safford, and practiced medicine in Poultney until 1822, or 1823, when he sold out to Dr. David Palmer, who practiced a few years, and sold out to Dr. Ebenezer Porter. After Dr. Brownson sold to Dr. Palmer, he moved back to Castleton, where he remained two or three years; then moved to Hampton, N. Y., where he lived three or four years; and then returned to Poultney, to the place where Elijah Hawes now resides. Here he lived until his wife died, and then removed to East Poultney, and lived where R. O. Dye now does,

until he built the house now occupied by Asahel Smith, then moved into that. Here he lived until he died, September 1, 1849. He had five children who lived to grow up. Their names were—

John, b. March, 1815; he has been dead many years—he died in his 25th year.

Mary, b. April, 1817; m. Jos. F. Morse, and now resides in East Poultney.

Norman, b. in 1821; he now resides in Florida.

Calvin, b. in 1825; d. in Troy some years ago.

Sarah, b. in 1833; m. F. A. Morse, and resides in W. Rutland.

BUCKLAND, WILLIAM—Was one of the early settlers of Poultney. He removed from Hartford, Conn., to this town in the year 1783, and settled on the farm now occupied by Augustus Buckland, his grandson. The Bucklands were an old family in Connecticut, evidently, as Augustus has deeds of lands in Connecticut in his possession, given to members of the family about two hundred years ago, though he has little of the family history back of his grandfather William. William bought his farm in Poultney of Elkanah Ashley. It is situated three miles north of Poultney village, and mainly on the east side of the railroad. When he bought it, there was a log house, which had been occupied by the former owner or occupant, about eight rods west of where the dwelling house on the farm now stands. William Buckland was a soldier of the Revolutionary War. He was married in Hartford, Conn., and had seven children, all born in Hartford. Their names were William, Samuel, Roswell, Eben, Margaret, Nancy and Hannah. William, senior, died March 11, 1795, at the age of 68 years. His widow died in 1810, being over 70 years of age.

The oldest son, William succeeded in the homestead. He married Anna Hamlin, and had six children; the two oldest died in infancy, and the four others were Polly, Fanny, Stephen and Augustus. Polly married John Lewis, and died in 1827, leaving three children. Fanny was never married; she died in 1849, at the age of 51 years. Stephen married Eveline Wat-

kins, and died in Cold Water, Mich., about five years ago. His wife died before he did; he left four children. Augustus lives on the homestead, as before appears. He is seventy years old, and has no children.

The second son of William, senior, Samuel, married Phebe Sanford, and settled on the Fuller Place, where he lived some years; he then moved to the State of Ohio, where he died about six years ago, at the age of 90 years. He had six children, and those living are supposed to be still in the State of Ohio.

Roswell, the third son of William, senior, was married, and had three children. Roswell died in Poultney, December 2d, 1804, at the age of 37 years. Eben died, and was buried the 22d day of July, 1811, the day of the great flood. Margaret married a Mr. Mallary, and died in Poultney many years ago. Nancy married James Mallary, and died in Jay, N. Y. Hannah died March 19, 1792, at the age of 18 years.

Mr. Augustus Buckland said to the writer, that his mother informed him that her grandfather, John Barrett, came from his former home in Connecticut to live with his daughter in Poultney, some years before 1796; that he was a soldier in the French and Indian War, and often related his trials and hardships. In an expedition to Canada, he was out forty days and nights in the winter time, with no covering but a blanket. He died in the house now occupied by Mr. Buckland, June 9, 1796, at the age of 93 years. Philo Hosford, who was then a boy of 13 years, has said that he saw Mr. Barrett three days before his death, hoeing corn with others, and he kept up with them. Those at work with him urged him to hoe a hill and skip a hill; this he resented, and it was supposed this day's work killed him.

BUEL, EZEKIEL—Settled in Poultney quite early. He was a hatter, and settled in the east village. He built the house now occupied by Rufus H. Green. He married a sister of Judge Amos Thompson, and had several children: Maria, Julian, Charlotte, Julio, Alexander and Gustavus. Mr. Buel was a man of good natural ability, and raised a family of considerable

talent. Maria married Dr. William McLeod, and died at Castleton a short time since. Julian was a lawyer, and died West. Charlotte is dead. Julio now lives in Whitehall. Alexander was a lawyer, and was for awhile a member of Congress from the State of Michigan. Gustavus resides at Castleton.

Ezekiel Buel moved to Castleton about the time of the War of 1812. He lost his wife after he moved to Castleton, and married a second time, the sister of Theodore Woodward, and by her had several children.

BULL, ROBERT—Was born in Hartford, N. Y., Nov. 18, 1795. He married a Rutland lady, whose name was Cook. He purchased a farm of Demmon Giddings, about a mile north of Poultney village, and moved here about fourteen years ago. On this farm he lived until he died, Sept. 26, 1866. He had nine children: Henry, Edward, Charles, Clarence, Jennie, Loraine, Elizabeth, Helen and Alice. Henry and Charles live in Kansas; Edward in Columbus, Ohio, and Clarence and Jennie in Wisconsin. Elizabeth married Julius J. Stowe, and removed to Martinsburg, Missouri. Mr. Stowe is dead; his widow still resides at that place, with several children. Helen married Dr. Reed, and lives in New York. Loraine married a Mr. Holden, of New York, and now lives in Bridgeport, Conn. Alice married George H. Wells, and died April 21, 1874.

CAMPBELL, HORACE—Was the third son of Abel and Rhoda Campbell. He was born in Pittsfield, Vt., May 6, 1810, and lived most of the time of his minority with his parents in that town. At the age of 19 he experienced religion, and united with the M. E. Church in Pittsfield his native town. In 1831, when he was of age, he left home and went to Pittsford, in Rutland county, where he resided two years and a half. In August, 1834, he came to Poultney, and attended school one quarter, and taught school in the winter of 1834-5. In the spring of 1835 he went to Weybridge, where he received license and was appointed by Cyrus Prindle to preach on that circuit for that year. In 1836 he was appointed to Warren Circuit by

John M. Weaver, presiding elder. On January 26, 1836, he was married to Miss Jane Hall, third daughter of Elias and Sarah Hall, of Chittenden. In September, 1836, he joined the Vermont and New Hampshire Conference, and was appointed to Wilmington Circuit. At the session of the conference in 1837, his health being poor, he did not take an appointment, but left Wilmington and went to Hoosic Falls, N. Y., working through the winter at his trade, for Hon. L. C. Ball. In the spring of 1838 he removed to Bennington, Vt., where he worked at joiner work and painting. November, 11, 1839, their first child, Helen Jane was born, who died of canker rash, in Poultney, September 4, 1845. Their second child, Jerome M., was also born in Bennington, July 26, 1841; and in November, 1841, Mr. Campbell left Bennington with his family, and came to Poultney, where he has since resided. August 19th their third child, Ada S. was born; and on October 13th, 1846, Mary Jane, their fourth and last child, was born. Their three surviving children received academic education at the Troy Conference Academy. In April, 1864, Ada was married to Jonas Clark, of Poultney. July 10, 1866, Jerome M. was married to Susanna R. Potter, of Easton, N. Y. On October 19, 1875, Mary J. was married to Thomas Dunlop, of Patterson, N. J. Mr. Campbell was an earnest advocate for the abolition of slavery, and for total abstinence from all intoxicating drinks. In 1844 he left the M. E. Church because slavery was tolerated in her communion, and united with the Wesleyan Methodist Church. He is an earnest and thoroughly conscientious worker in the temperance cause, and says he is looking forward to no very distant time when the means of intemperance will be banished from the land.

CANFIELD.—Ebenezer Canfield, Esq., came to Poultney soon after the close of the Revolutionary War, built a gambrel roofed house (which was the aristocratic style in those days), south of the highway on the height of land east of the old burying-ground in East Poultney. He was a leading man in town for several years; moved to Ohio and died. He had

three daughters, that remained in town. Sybil married David Ransom; raised a family of nine children: Sophia, Rachel, Harriet, Harry, Sarah, George, Laura, Nelson and Caroline. Submission married Jonathan Morgan, and Anna married George Morgan (who was drowned in the big flood of 1811), and subsequently married Samuel Cleveland.

CHANDLER, HIRAM—Was born in Sudbury, Vt., December 25, 1799. In March, 1824, he married Azubah Williams, of Sudbury, who died in March, 1855. He came to Poultney on the 1st day of May, 1835, and has resided here ever since. He has had but one descendant, William L., born in Sudbury, March 9, 1827. He moved to Poultney with his father, and received a thorough academic education at Troy Conference Academy, completing his studies at Mr. Fowler's Law School, Ballston Spa, where he fitted himself for the practice of law. He was admitted to the bar in Albany, N. Y., and commenced his professional vocation in the city of New York. Shortly after entering upon his professional duties, he was stricken down by sickness, and died August 4th, 1855. Mr. Hiram Chandler is the oldest male member of the Methodist Episcopal Church in this place, his membership extending over a period of forty years.

CLARK, WARREN—Was born in East Haddam, Conn., and removed from Bethlehem, Litchfield County, Conn., to Poultney in the year 1805, with his wife and one child, and all their goods in a double wagon. He raised a family of eleven children, eight sons and three daughters, and all lived to grow up men and women. Their names were Lyman, Reuben Everet, Clarinda, Clementina, Joseph Warren, Frederick Bacchus, Theodore Champin, Samuel Ogden, Charles Deming, Laura Ann, and Albert Bacchus. All were born in Poultney, except Lyman. Mr. Clark first settled on what was known as the Doolittle farm, where John Porter now lives. He lived there one summer, and then moved on to the farm that John Daily now owns. At this place he lived until 1842, when he moved to Morse Hollow, where William Hanley now lives. Warren Clark died Dec. 31, 1863, at the age of 85 years; his wife died

about five years before his death. The last year of his life he lived with son Albert B., on the farm he first settled on when he came to Poultney. He was a very industrious, hard-working man, and enjoyed good health. His last sickness was of but a few days duration. He took a severe cold, which was the immediate cause of his death.

Of the children of Warren Clark, Lyman married Lois White, and removed to New Haven, Oswego County, N. Y., when he was a young man, and still resides there; he is about 72 years old. Reuben E. married Sarah Baker, of Hartford, N. Y., and has now four children living: Warren E., Sarah A., Mary E., and Theodore. Reuben E. resides south of East Poultney, about a mile. His wife died Nov. 27, 1870. Warren E. lives with his father. Sarah A. married A. Y. Gray, and lives at Middletown. Mary E. married R. R. Thrall, and lives in Poultney. Clarinda married Eleazer Ranney, moved to Westport, N. Y., and died January 22, 1864, at the age of 45 years, Clementina never married; she died Sept. 14, 1862, at the age of 62 years. Joseph W. married for his first wife Mary E. Green, of Castleton; she died Jan. 3, 1853, aged 33 years. He married Emily Morgan, March 4, 1853, with whom he still lives on the Amos Frisbie farm. He has no children. Frederick B. married Caroline Inman, and lives in Wisconsin. Theodore C. married Anstys Kellogg, and died in April, 1854; his widow and only child, a son, now reside in Quasqueton, Iowa. Samuel O. is supposed to be living; but his friends do not know where. Charles D. was killed on the cars, Nov. 6, 1847, at the age of 26 years. Laura Ann married Rodney Smith, April 6, 1843; Mr. Smith died suddenly of heart disease, June 18, 1875, leaving one son and two daughters. Albert B. has been twice married; his first wife was Jane Clift, of Middletown; his second Martha Streeter, with whom he now lives in Mendon, Vt.

CLARK, ANDREW—Removed from Cheshire county, Conn., to Wells, in the year 1790. He settled in the west part of that town, on what was called West street. His wife's name was Mary Robinson. They had ten children. Two of these chil-

daen, Free love and Andrew, Jr., moved to Poultney. Free love married Samuel Hyde, about the year 1794; and Andrew, Jr., married Sophia Goodspeed, of Wells, about the year 1832, and had eight children: Sylvestèr, Ira M., Rufus H., Andrew, Henry, Herman R., Mary and Judson. Andrew 2d died at Poultney in May, 1840, at the age of 48 years. His widow is still living, at the age of 85. Sylvester died in Wells, about three years ago. Ira M. married Mandana, the widow of Nelson Hyde, in October, 1842, and now resides in Poultney. He held the office of Constable and Collector of the town of Poultney for five succeeding years, commencing with 1852; has been several years an acting Justice of the Peace, Selectman, and is Overseer of the Poor of the town. The latter office he has held since 1862, with the exception of two years in the time. Rufus H. Clark married Prudence Rice, and now resides in Hampton, N. Y. He has three children: Junius, Annette and Hattie. Junius married Harvey Hotchkiss's daughter, and resides in Hampton; Annette married a Mr. Langworthy, and resides in Middlebury; Hattie married Roswell Warren, and now resides in Poultney. Andrew Clark resides in Poultney, and has followed the business of carriage making since he has been in the business. He has been twice married. His first wife was Lucy Potter, of Wells. She died July 9, 1866. By her he had two children: Albert A. and Boyd. Albert A. married Catherine Ray, and now resides in Middletown. Andrew married for his second wife, Sarah Knapp, and by her he has one child. Henry married Eliza Thompson, and now resides in Wells. Hermon R. resides in Poultney, and has carried on the blacksmithing business. He married Lucia Thompson, and has two children. Mary married Edward J. Williams, and resides here. She has four children, three daughters and one son. Judson married some years since, and went to the State of Illinois.

CLARK, MERRITT.—We allude with pleasure to the life and business career of one of our townsmen, whose name and fame has not been confined alone to our own town, and to whose ef-

forts much of the business prosperity, and much of the educational advantages the people of Poultney enjoy is due.

Hon. Merritt Clark was born in Middletown, Vt., February 11, 1803, and is consequently now in his seventy-third year. His father was Jonas Clark, familiarly known as General Clark, who came to Middletown from Connecticut when 16 years of age, with his father, Jonas Clark, Sen. General Clark was a lawyer of great ability, and well known throughout the State as a successful practitioner. He was in the main a self-taught man, and obtained his legal learning while working at his trade, that of stone and brick mason. He was State's Attorney for Rutland county for sixteen successive years; represented the town of Middletown in the State Legislature for eighteen years, and held many other offices for long periods of time. He was a man of great energy, of tireless industry and perseverance, and these traits of character seem to have descended in no small degree to his son, Merritt. General Clark died at Middletown, February 21, 1854, at the age of 79 years.

The mother of Merritt Clark was Betsey Stoddard, also a native of Connecticut, to whom General Clark was married in 1797. She died December 20, 1872, in the 90th year of her age. There were three children by this marriage: Merritt, Horace and Charles. Charles died in infancy.

Horace Clark was for many years connected with his brother Merritt in business, and at his decease, in 1852, was well known as a successful railroad manager, and held, at the time of his death, the office of Superintendent and Treasurer of the Rutland and Washington Railroad. Horace Clark left two sons, who are still living—Charles Clark, now in business at Rutland, and Jonas Clark, of Poultney. Merritt and Horace were co-workers in the enterprise of building the Rutland and Washington Railroad, in 1848, and in most business enterprizes the brothers seemed to be partners. In this they were brothers indeed.

Merritt Clark received the usual common school education of his day, and then prepared himself for college at the Rutland County Grammar School, at Castleton, Vt.; and here it may not be amiss to add that Mr. Clark is now the oldest living

trustee of that school, having received his appointment as trustee forty-one years ago. After his preparatory course, he entered Middlebury College, from which he graduated with honor in 1823. Soon after leaving college, Mr. Clark, with his brother Horace, embarked in the mercantile business at Middletown, in which they continued, doing a successful business, until 1841.

In 1841, the Poultney Bank was organized and established. In its organization, Merritt and Horace Clark were prime movers and controlling forces, and it is probable that its organization at that time was due to their united efforts. Merritt was then elected cashier of this bank, which office he has ever since held.

In 1847, the Rutland and Washington Railroad was incorporated; from 1848 to 1852, the road was built. But for the complete history of this subject, the difficulties experienced in getting an act of incorporation, and of building the road, the protracted and bitter strife of rival corporations, we refer the reader to the chapter upon this subject. Merritt Clark was the President of this road from its organization, in 1847, until the road was completed to Albany, during which time he performed almost unparalleled labors, and, with the firm co-operation of his indefatigable brother, triumphed over the most formidable difficulties. The estimation in which Merritt Clark was held by his fellow-laborers in this scheme, and the appreciation they had for his eminent services in this behalf, is, perhaps, best shown from the report of a "Presentation of Plate to Hon. Merritt Clark," contained in the Albany Evening Journal of August 30, 1852, and which we here insert almost entire:

Presentation of Plate to Hon. Merritt Clark.

On the 26th instant the citizens residing upon the line of the Rutland and Washington, Troy and Rutland, and Albany and Northern Railroads, assembled at the Bardwell House at Rutland, Vt., for the purpose of presenting a Service of Plate to the Hon. Merritt Clark, of West Poultney, Vt., the President of the Rutland and Washington Railroad Company, as a testimonial of their appreciation of his services. After partaking of a bountiful feast, the president of the evening, Hon. Caleb

B. Harrington, of Rutland, announced that the presentation would be made by John H. McFarland, Esq., of Salem, N. Y., who spoke as follows:

"SIR:—I have the honor of presenting to you, on behalf of the citizens residing along the line of, and interested in the Rutland and Washington, Troy and Rutland, and Albany Northern Railroads, a service of plate, as a slight testimonial of their appreciation of your services and sacrifices in these enterprises. They *feel* that you have been the master-spirit, the life-blood, the vital energy of these great works; that to your prudence, patience and perseverance, they are indebted for the construction of a magnificent channel of communication, whereon the iron horse, that tireless and uncomplaining steed, will, at their whim and bidding, and at the bidding and whim of those who shall come after them, execute their every command of business and of pleasure, as long as fire and water shall be capable of generating the element which is the sustenance of that monster steed. They *feel* it was fortunate for them that circumstances forced you into the pioneer position you have occupied in relation to these works; and they *know* that had you possessed less of energy, less of firmness, less of zeal, less of integrity, they would not to-day be in the enjoyment of comforts and facilities, social and moral, pecuniary and physical, which to them are priceless.

"They *know* that almost 'solitary and alone you set the ball in motion,' that you have unremittingly devoted the last five years of your life to the noble purpose of connecting by an Iron River the valleys of Otter Creek and Lake Champlain with the Hudson—that during the period, and while success was still doubtful, you have withstood temptations—have suffered privations—performed unnumbered journeys by night and by day, in summer's heat and winter's cold—been assailed by malice—been subjected to annoyance—been hampered by the want of funds for the construction of your great project—and by the want of friends to believe in the practicability, and in ways manifold and numberless have voluntarily made sacrifices, personal and pecuniary, at the bare mention of which, nine hundred and ninety-nine out of every thousand you have benefited by your labors, would shrink from in dismay. But in spite of all opposition, in the face of all these difficulties and discouragements, by the force of your intellect, by the unswerving and sleepless energy of your will, you have conducted a great project from doubt through difficulty, to a glorious consummation.

"And while they are aware that you have had able and faithful coadjutors, deserving great credit, still they believe they are doing injustice to no one, and are but expressing the universal and unanimous opinion of all, in anywise conversant

with your labors and services, that but for you, neither the Rutland and Washington, Troy and Rutland or Albany and Northern Railroads, would to-day have had a local habitation or a name.

"Thus feeling and believing, they have commissioned me, in their name and on their behalf, to present you with this Service of Plate, as a token of their admiration of your ability and services, and as a memorial of their esteem."

Mr. Clark responded as follows:

"SIR—The gift is accepted. My grateful acknowledgments are due to all who have contributed to it, and to you personally for the flattering terms of its presentation. This assemblage of personal friends, who have joined in this testimonial—this occasion, when gentlemen from abroad have left their ordinary avocations, and come here to testify in a public manner to the services of an humble individual, and the associations connected with a distinction so marked and yet so undeserved, produce emotions which cannot be expressed. That pleasure is of a high order which arises from the approval of a discriminating public.

"You have said truly, this work was not accomplished by me alone. Others are equally and more deserving. Hon. Henry Stanley was the first projector of the Rutland and Washington Railroad, and superintended its preliminary survey. John Bradley, Esq., at an early day was identified with the enterprise, and without his aid our railroad could not and would not have been built, and to him we owe a debt of lasting gratitude. There are many others of whom I could make honorable mention, but I ought not to discriminate. In this connection, however, may I be pardoned for naming a brother who lies

Cold in the dust,
But living in our heart,

who participated in every trial and in every council?

"Together we planned—together we labored—together we staked our fortune, limited, indeed, but the proceeds of more than twenty year's successful business—together we devoted the ripest years of our lives, and though the work has been wrought by the impaired energies of the one and the sacrifice of the other, yet it is accomplished, thank God, and accomplished successfully.

"Our great object is attained, if in the construction of this work we have won a victory—not a victory of one over another—but a victory, to use the language of another, 'of practical science and art over the obstructions of Nature.' A victory if we have planted happy homes where there were none. A victory, if, in fine, we have added to the amount of human happiness and human improvement.

“Allow me again to tender to you, and to all interested in this bestowal, my sincere thanks. This hour and its incidents cannot be forgotten. The remembrance of it will last while life lasts.”

There were present upon this occasion, and who took part in the exercises of the evening, Thurlow Weed, Esq., of Albany; Hon. I. W. Thompson, of Granville, N. Y.; E. L. Ormsbee, of Rutland; Martin I. Townsend, of Troy; Rev. John Newman, of Poultney; and Wm. A. Russell, Esq., of Salem, N. Y.

One of the important acts in the life of Mr. Clark, and one which does him great credit, was the restoration of Troy Conference Academy to the Conference in 1848. The Academy property had become heavily mortgaged at that time, and was encumbered to the amount of about \$25,000, and the credit of the corporation was greatly impaired. Mr. Clark advanced the money, and bought in the said indebtedness for some \$5,000, and could undoubtedly, had he been so disposed, have secured a perfect title to the property to himself for that sum. For this same property, he was afterwards offered by other parties \$25,000, and could undoubtedly have sold it for a much larger sum. In 1849 or 1850, Mr. Clark attended a session of the Conference held at Sandy Hill, N. Y., and proposed to the Conference to restore to them the Academy property, free from debt, for what it had cost him, which proposition was accepted. His efforts in that respect, without doubt, saved the benefits of this school to the people of Poultney.

Some ten years ago, or more, when Mr. Clark saw that Poultney was somewhat behind the times in the matter of a burial ground, he generously gave five acres of his land to the Cemetery Association, formed at about that time.

Merriitt Clark has never been known as a politician. It is not in his nature to be such. In the good old days of the Democratic party, he was a Democrat, and as such frequently received the nominations of the party for office; and on account of his experience as a financier, and his acknowledged executive ability, it was not strange that he should be looked to as a natural leader. He represented the town of Middletown in the

State Legislature in the years 1832-3-9, and represented the town of Poultney in 1865-6. He was a Senator for Rutland County in the State Legislature in the years of 1863-4, and 1868-9. In 1850, he was the Democratic candidate for Congress in this district. He was a member of the last Constitutional Convention in this State. He has twice been the Democratic candidate for Governor of this State, and at the first nomination Mr. Clark declined to serve, and John Robinson (Democrat) was elected in his stead. He was United States agent for the payment of pensions, for four years, under the administration of President Polk; was postmaster for some years at Middletown, and for many years past has held the same office at Poultney. For some time he was a member of the Vermont Board of Education. He has been a justice of the peace for forty-four successive years, with the exception of one year. For forty years he was agent of the Vermont Mutual Fire Insurance Company, and for many years a director of the same company. In 1852, he was a delegate to the National Democratic Convention, at Baltimore, when President Pierce was nominated. He has been Treasurer of the town of Poultney since 1861, and as such has made himself very useful to the town by his financial skill. He introduced important changes in the system of town accounting, and during the war his management was such as to greatly improve the credit of the town, and at the close of the war, to leave the town comparatively free from debt.

Mr. Clark married, in 1828, Miss Laura L. Langdon, a daughter of Ebenezer Langdon, of Castleton. She died November 20, 1869, at the age of 65 years.

Mr. Clark has had three children: Henry Clark, now one of the editors of the Rutland Globe; Edward Clark, now teller in the National Bank of Poultney; and a daughter, who died in infancy.

Dr. Theophilus Clark, now living at Timmouth, at the age of 94 years, is a cousin of the late General Clark.

As to the character of Mr. Clark, as a man, we cannot do better than to copy from a sketch of his character given in a number of the National Magazine, published in 1856:

"A clear, far-reaching, comprehensive, vigorous intellect, and a bold, decisive, tenacious will may command our respect; but the qualities of the heart only can secure our love. The highest tribute is justly due to his sensibilities. It is occasionally our blessing to meet a man with a soul—a soul that extends its influence out so far as to light up the eye with kindness, imprint on the face a cheering smile, and give significance to the friendly and warm-hearted grasp. One of such men is Mr. Clark.

The success of his mercantile enterprises, the prosperity of the Bank of Poultney, and the triumphant success of all his plans for getting a railroad from Rutland to Albany, are the very best exponent of his financial skill and managing ability. In his own town he is a noble citizen. There is no enterprise of public spirit demanded by the interests of the community in which he is not ready to take an active part. In a cheerful and happy old age, may he reap the rewards of useful and virtuous living."

We have found the following fragment of poetry from the pen of Mr. Clark, and although never meant for publication, as a beautiful expression of sentiment, we deem it well worthy a place here:

An Incident.

A gentle hand was laid on mine,
A voice of music met mine ear:
"Will you," she said, "write me a line
Of poetry?" I thought it queer.

Said I: "I never wrote a rhyme
Fit to read! I'll try and gather
Into verse, and meter, and line
Some beautiful thoughts of another."

The Thoughts.

No! *never* can a diamond ring!
Nor can the favor of a king
Cause me to sin be driven!
'Twould blight the day; 'twould blight the night,
'Twould blight the sense of wrong and right;
'Twould blight my hopes of Heaven!

But love, true love is thousand-fold,
More precious than the burnished gold,
Or brilliant diamonds, even!
But love's a crime, if trifled o'er,
Remembrance tortures evermore—
'Twill make a Hell of Heaven!

CLEVELAND, SOLOMON—Came to Poultney soon after the close of the Revolutionary War, and settled on what is still known as the Cleveland Farm, located on the east side of Finel Hollow road, about half a mile from the road leading from East Poultney to Middletown. He had three children; two sons and a daughter. The sons were Samuel and Fassett. Samuel married the widow of George Morgan. He removed from Poultney to Hydeville and lived there many years. Fassett removed from Poultney many years ago; and it is not known that either the sons are now living, or if living where they are, or their descendants, if they have any. Solomon Cleveland was a good citizen, and much respected.

COX, JAMES H.—Was born at Fort Miller, Washington Co., N. Y. He was a son of Levi and Lovina (Smith) Cox. His mother was raised in Middletown, and was a daughter of James Smith, an early settler of that town. The father left about the time James was born, and the mother was left with two children, with no means but her hands to care for them. She moved to Middletown with her children when James was about two months old, and remained there until he was about 13 years old. James went to Wells and worked for John Gray, in a woolen factory. He worked in the factory about two years, during which time his mother married Nathaniel Grover, of Wells, and moved there, when he went to live with Mr. Grover and lived with him six years. He then worked out by the month four or five years. He was married to Electa E., daughter of Rufus Perkins, of Pawlet, February 4, 1839. She died May 11, 1845. At the time of her death he lived in Tinmouth—moved to Tinmouth in 1842; he removed to Wells in 1850. For his second wife he married Betsey L., daughter of Whit-

ing Grover, September 25, 1851. He has one child, Carrie E., born March 18, 1860. He moved to Poultney in 1868, and now resides here. In Mr. Cox we find a good example of industry and economy. From a poor boy, without a father to help him, he has gained a competence. He was a member of the Legislature, from the town of Wells, in the years 1858-9.

CODMAN.—Dr. William Codman was born October 24th, 1786, and was married to Hester Sackett, of Hampton, N. Y., October 25th, 1810. She was born June 24th, 1789. They had four children:

William A., b. at Salisbury, Vt., Oct. 21, 1811; m. Lucy Atline Wilkinson, of West Haven, Vt., May 15, 1837. He is now a resident of Poultney, and owns the farm known as the Guernsey farm, about one mile east of East Poultney village. They have one daughter, Mary B., who m. Thomas Bryan, and resides in East Poultney village.

Gustavus, b. July 24, 1813. He learned the cabinetmaker's trade of James Richardson, of Poultney. He m. Betsey Howe, of Brownville, N. Y., where he now resides.

Christina, b. April 11, 1816; m. Henry Martin, of Poultney, Feb. 3, 1839. They now reside at Hampton, N. Y.

Delia M., b. Aug. 15, 1818; m. Aaron C. Broughton, July 11, 1843, and they now reside in Hampton, N. Y.

Dr. William Codman died at Ft. Edward, N. Y., July 15th, 1820. His widow was married to Amos Frisbie, of Poultney, June 23, 1822. She and her family then became residents of Poultney. After the death of Amos Frisbie, which occurred March 13, 1826, his widow was married, Jan. 16, 1838, to Miles Hotchkiss, of Poultney, with whom she lived to the time of his death, which occurred Sept. 2, 1850, leaving her a widow for the third time, since which time she has lived with her daughter, Mrs. Aaron C. Broughton; she is now in her eighty-seventh year. She had three children by Amos Frisbie, Mary, James S., and Emma, whose history may be found under the name of Frisbie.

CRITTENDEN.—Seymour and Timothy Crittenden settled here soon after the Revolutionary War. Their descendants inform us that they moved here from Massachusetts. Seymour settled on the place recently occupied by N. P. Beach, near the State line, which divides the towns of Poultney and Hampton, N. Y. He married Sybil Kinney, and had ten children; the names of all we have not been able to obtain. His son Samuel married Olive Martin and moved to Michigan; of his descendants nothing is now known here. Sybil and Seymour, Jr., were twins; Sybil died young. Seymour Crittenden, Sen., was a worthy and useful man. He often held town offices and positions of trust. He was a deacon of the Congregational Church, which position he held for many years, as will appear in the history of that church. In politics, he was a Democrat, and the only one in the Congregational Church in his time. But he was honest and conscientious in all his relations; he died, July 17, 1828. Seymour, junior succeeded to the homestead, where he lived until his death. He married Abigail Ruggles, a daughter of Dennison Ruggles, of Hampton.

He died, July 25, 1846, leaving three children: James, Harriet and Henry H. James married Lucy Jennison, of Swanton, Vt., and removed to Iowa, where he now lives; he has several children. Harriet married Lorrison E. Thompson, lives in Poultney, and has two children. Henry H. married Lucy Hosford, lives in Poultney, and has five children.

Timothy Crittenden settled on the Troy Conference Academy grounds. He early built a house where the front fence now is. It was a two story square roofed house, and, as elsewhere appears, the Conference school was first opened in this building. He sold to Dr. James Witherell, about 1810, and removed west—we cannot say where, nor what descendants, if any are living. Both Seymour and Timothy Crittenden owned good farms, and were thriving and prosperous in their business, and among the most valuable citizens of Poultney in their time. Timothy Crittenden represented the town in the Vermont Legislature in the years 1802 and 1803.

CULVER, DANIEL—Was born in Wells, Vt., and was a son of Samuel Culver, one of the old and prominent citizens of that town. Some years ago, Daniel moved from Wells to Middletown, in 1850, and carried on a woollen manufactory there for a year and a half, or thereabouts, and then went to California. He returned from the latter place to Wells in the fall of 1853. He moved to Poultney in the year 1856, and set up in the grocery business in the building now occupied by E. C. Richardson. This business he followed until about the time he commenced the slate business. He now owns and works a slate quarry, the location of which is given elsewhere, and he is also a practical slate roofer. He is now doing quite an extensive business at roofing, obtaining his slate from his quarry. He married Lucy Clemons, of Wells. He has no children.

DANA.—Stephen Winchester Dana, son of Rev. Nathan and Beulah Winchester Dana, was born in Newton, Mass., Nov. 7, 1786. His parents removed to Hubbardton, Vt., while he was a child, and he resided at that place until 1810. In September, 1810, he married Esther Rumsey, and removed to Poultney. She was a sister of Philo Rumsey, who formerly lived in Poultney, and was a tanner. Mr. Dana was a mechanic (a shop joiner); when he came to Poultney, he bought the place in the east village now occupied by Jacob Dewey, of Dr. Walker, an early settler of the town. In 1816, he became a merchant, and was successful in the change from mechanical to mercantile pursuits. He built a part of what is known as the Bailey block, and traded there. He was not only successful as a merchant, but was universally known as a man of integrity, and a fair and upright dealer. He dealt largely in farm produce; bought all the farmers had to sell, and thus contributed to their prosperity. He was a liberal man, and had in view the public interests as well as his own. He was a member of the Congregational Society, though not of any church at the time, and contributed of his means for its support. He lead the singing in the Congregational Church for several years, and through his efforts an organ was procured for that church, which was the first one

used in this vicinity. He was the leading man in getting the post office established at East Poultney. In 1827, Mr. Dana removed to Troy; after he left Poultney, he connected himself with the Sixth Street Presbyterian Church, and not long after was elected a ruling elder. He died August 7, 1846. At the time of his death, he was President of the Troy and Greenbush Railroad, and of the Troy Commercial Bank. Mr. Dana had three children: J. Jay, James S., and Esther. J. Jay Dana is a prominent clergyman, and resides in Becket, Mass.

The widow of Stephen W. Dana died recently in Troy. She lived to a great age, and was much respected. She was especially interested in missionary work, and for many years labored earnestly for the Troy Orphan Asylum.

DERBY, HIRAM—Was born in Pawlet, in the year 1799. He was a son of Benjamin Derby, who was born in Ellington, Conn., and served as a soldier in the War of the Revolution for seven years; he was with Arnold in his Canada campaign. After his discharge from the service, he married Constance Hamilton, and moved to Hebron, N. Y., and probably soon after from thence to Pawlet, Vt. He had nine children, of whom Hiram was one. One daughter married Jacob Lawrence; he died in Poultney in 1873, and his widow now resides with Warren E. Clark, in Poultney, who married her daughter. One daughter married Nehemiah Haskins, and now resides in this village. Benjamin Derby died in Pawlet, about 1830. His widow lived until 1846, and died while living with her son Hiram, in Hampton, at the age of 87 years. She drew a pension several years, as the widow of a deceased soldier. Hiram Derby married Nancy Monroe, and moved from Pawlet to Hampton; he moved from thence to Poultney in 1850, and died here in 1866, at the age of 67 years. He had nine children; five are now living: William H., Lovisa, John C., Hannah and Horace.

William H. married, and now resides in Iowa.

Lovisa married Alanson Rice, and is now his widow.

John C. Derby was born in Hampton, April 7, 1827, and learned the harness maker's trade of his brother, in that

place. He went to East Poultney in 1852, and opened a shop in that village, where he carried on the business until he removed to the west village, in 1867. He married Emma E. Kelsey, of Whiting, June 10, 1856; they have had four children, three of whom are living—two sons and a daughter. He was Postmaster at East Poultney eight years, commencing with 1853. In 1871, he bought the old brick school-house, in the west village, and erected a fine brick building in its place, two stories high, and 47 feet by 64 feet, on the ground. The lower story is occupied by him as a shoe store and work room, and by Dr. Hibbard, who deals in fancy goods, books, stationery, etc.; the upper story is occupied by F. M. Rood's photograph rooms, and the insurance office of A. E. Cushman. Mr. Derby has given us a good example of industry.

Hannah married Gilbert Nichols, and lives in Auburn, N. Y.

Horace Derby has been twice married; his second wife was Alida Kelsey, with whom he now resides in this town.

DEAN, SIMEON P.—Now owns and resides on the farm recently occupied by Robert Bull. He is a thriving and industrious farmer. Seth Dean owns and resides on a farm south of the village. Both are unassuming, industrious, thriving men in their business.

DEWEY FAMILY.—Among the names signed to the charter of Poultney, as original proprietors, may be found the names of Abner and Stephen Dewey. These men were relatives; one perhaps the ancestor of Major Zebudiah Dewey, the first man of the name who settled in Poultney. He was born in Barrington, Mass., in 1726, and died in Poultney, October 28, 1804, aged 78 years. His first wife was the widow of Solomon Jackson, by whom he had one son—Thomas. The widow had one daughter, who was married to one Jacob Catlin. After the decease of his first wife, Mr. Dewey married Beulah Stearns, of Mendon, Mass. They resided with his mother, Abigail Dewey, in Tyngham, Mass., until most of their nine children were born. In 1772 or '73, they moved to Poultney, and are said to

have located on the site now occupied by Beaman's hotel. But here, as he said, "the neighbors became too near and too numerous," and so he sold out and *retired* to the head of "Hampshire Hollow," on the farm now occupied by his grandson, B. F. Dewey. At that time, as the clearing extended only to "town hill," to reach his log house it was necessary to follow "blazed trees." At this time he was 47 years of age, and his wife ten years younger. He was a bold, resolute lover of the chase and hunt. The region round about him at this time afforded him ample opportunity for pursuing his favorite pleasure, and many a bear, and wolf, and deer had gone down before his unerring rifle. In appearance, he was about five feet ten inches in height, slim but very muscular, small, keen black eyes, dark hair; inclining to stoop at the shoulders; of a strong, sanguine temperament; a man of good mind, good judgment, and sound common sense; and hence, just the man to be selected, as he was, to represent the town in those then troublous times, in the General Association of Delegates, for the defence of their liberties. Quite a large part of his farm he purchased by the payment of unpaid taxes, at about one cent per acre. But the chief attractions to this land, were the hard wood, and good opportunity for hunting. "But for this," his youngest daughter said, "we might have been 'village belles' instead of 'wood nymphs.'" Tradition calls him the first captain of the militia of Poultney. He, with his brother-in-law, Ichabod Marshall, with others from Poultney, were in the Battle of Hubbardton. It was there he obtained the title of Major. At the dispersion of the American troops, he, with the rest, sought their home, only to find their families gone. He drove his young cattle into the woods, hastily yoked his oxen to the cart, and started in pursuit of the fleeing families—overtaking them at Pawlet, where they had stopped for the night. This family was somewhat "Tory," and so when Mrs. Dewey asked for bread for the crying children, the landlady said she had none in the house; but when she left the room, Mrs. Marshall opened a cupboard, and found plenty of bread; when the landlady returned, she found the children busily engaged in eating bread. In the morning they paid their

bills and departed, "and no questions asked." They made their way as hastily as possible toward their old home in Berkshire County, Mass. Stopping one night at Pownal, where Mrs. Dewey acted as Captain of a company of women, with one gun and no ammunition, and won the field. Major Dewey and L. Marshall, tradition says, came back in the Berkshire Militia, and were in the Battle of Bennington. Late that fall, or in mid-winter, they returned to Poultney with their families, the war being over, so far as the New Hampshire Grants were concerned. Major Dewey thereafter gave himself up to the cultivation of his farm. We still see the Major's love of hunting cropping out in some of his grand and great-grand-children.

His wife, Beulah Stearns, was born in Mendon, Mass., in 1737, and died in Poultney, Dec. 31, 1820, aged 83 years. She was a sister of Mrs. Lydia Stearns Marshall, wife of Ichabod Marshall, of Poultney. Mrs. Dewey was a resolute, "strong-minded" woman of the stronger sort, capable and well calculated to bring up a large family in the wilds of Vermont. She was generous, kind and self-reliant. For many years she was the midwife of this region, and many of the older inhabitants still living remember her as she rode on her little gray pony about town, on her errands of mercy. Her old side-saddle is still in good repair, and ready to receive and carry her successor in office. It may be seen at the house of Mrs. Augusta King Thayer, Rutland, Vt., the old lady's great-grand-daughter. After the death of Major Dewey, she continued to reside with her son Azariah, at the old homestead. Sometime in the early part of the century, Mrs. Dewey and Mrs. Marshall, being widows, were called upon by one Thomas Ashley, a widower, with the question: "Mrs. Marshall, do you wish to change your condition?" "No, sir," she replied, with emphasis; "but my sister does." To the same question, Mrs. Dewey said "yes," and they were accordingly married. Mr. Ashley lived but a very few years after this. After his death, Mrs. Ashley returned to live at the old Dewey homestead with her son Azariah.

Major Dewey's family consisted of ten children, five sons and five daughters.

Thomas, the oldest son, married an Ashley, and, as one of the first settlers, moved into Milton, Vt., February 15, 1782. He died at Milton, January, 1813. He had two sons and three daughters, one of whom, Mrs. J. S. Webster, still resides at Winooski, Vt. Zebudiah, the second son, married a Moseley, and also became an early settler of Milton. He had one son and three daughters, and died in April of the same year and of the same disease with his brother Thomas, 1813. Beulah, the oldest daughter, married Elisha Ashley, and they settled early in Milton. They had twelve children, all of whom reached years of maturity. Mrs. Lucy Lyon, the oldest child, is still living in Milton, at the advanced age of 91 years.

Mrs. Beulah Dewey Ashley died in Milton, in 1849.

Charlotte, the oldest daughter, married Nathaniel Moseley. They resided in Pawlet and Rutland, Vt., and died in St. Lawrence county, N. Y.

Anna, the third daughter, married Samuel Murdock, and resided in Milton until his death. She afterwards married a man named Richmond. She also died, in 1813.

Artemesia, the fourth daughter, married Ebenezer Jennings, and removed to Western New York. She and her son died in 1832, of cholera.

Azariah, the third son, was born in Tyringham, Mass., in 1765; was 7 or 8 years old when the family came to Poultney, and 12 or 13 when the family was driven off by the Tories and Indians. His first wife was Amelia Smith, by whom he had two sons and one daughter, viz.: Solomon Jackson, Archibald, and Abigail. Solomon J. married Charlotte Finel, and died in ——. His children are, Edwin S. Oscar, Albert and Solomon. Archibald married Zelima Pond, and now resides in Ft. Ann, N. Y. His children are, Asahel P., Lycurgus, Henry and Pauline. Abigail married Eli Anderson, and they reside in Michigan. After the death of his first wife, he married Louise Darby, by whom he had five sons and one daughter: B. Franklin, still residing at the old homestead; Milton, residing in Rutland; J. Randolph, still residing near the old homestead; Henry and Eliza, dead, and James M., residing in Fairhaven, Vt.

Mr. Azariah Dewey resided a few years in Milton, but came back at the death of his father, to care for and settle his father's estate. In 1798 he was commissioned a Captain of the militia company of Poultney, by Gov. Tichenor, and was discharged at his own request the same year. He died, March 31, 1832, aged 67. His widow died.

Jonathan, fourth son, married a Miss Newton, by whom he had four sons and two daughters, namely: Nelson, Zebudiah, William and Daniel; Perley and Julia, all of whom are dead, excepting Zebudiah, who married Esther Mears. They now reside in Rutland, Vt. Jonathan resided a few years in Poultney, then moved to Mendon, N. Y., where he died.

Keziah, the fifth and youngest daughter of Major Dewey, was born August 28th, 1782, and married Warren Hill, April 4, 1802. After residing a year or two in Poultney, they removed to Milton, Vt. They had three sons: Roderick and Rodney (twins), and Warren Bristol; and two daughters: Lucretia, wife of Dr. H. P. Cobb, of Milton, and mother of Dr. Lucretius Cobb, of Detroit, Mich., and Lucia, wife of Lyman Burgess, of Milton, Vt., and mother of Mrs. Lucretia B. Witters, also of Milton, Vt. Mrs. Keziah Dewey Hill died at Detroit, Mich., in February, 1842.

David, the youngest son of Major Zebudiah Dewey, was born March 1, 1778, the spring after the settlers of Poultney and other towns in Western Vermont, made such a hasty exodus to escape the marauding stragglers of the British army. He was the second child born in town after the war—William Ward being the first, who was born Feb. 28, 1778 both were born the same night), for which notable instance of "early rising," tradition says, he received a grant of land. The boyhood and youth of David were passed with the privations incident to all boys of that early day. His first leather shoes he had after he was twelve years of age; his mother made him cloth moccasins, and so he was accustomed to come from home down to school-house on the road, some 60 rods east from the present "red school house," often going barefoot through snow and sleet. He worked on his father's farm until of age. Soon after this,

at the suggestion of his mother, he began the study of medicine in the office of Dr. Selah Gridley, of Castleton, Vt. After passing the required term of study, he was licensed to practice by the Rutland County Medical Association. On March 1st, 1802, he married Anna Morse. They resided at the old homestead until the death of his father, when his older brother Azariah took his place. About this time he purchased and moved on a farm on the south side of the road leading from East Poultney to Middletown, and three-quarters of a mile from East Poultney. The old log-house was on the south side of the river.

From 1805 to 1809 his mind was turned to inventing some useful and labor-saving machines. The result of his investigations and experiments was the invention of the shearing machine—the first implement for shearing cloth by machinery ever patented in this country—for which invention letters patent were granted him, signed by James Madison, President, and C. A. Rodney, Attorney General, dated, June 27, 1809. This machine consisted of a twisted shear blade, a shearing board and rollers, over which the cloth is stretched as it passes between the shear blade and the shear board. It was a vast improvement on the old way of shearing by hand, every way. In order to have the machine most valuable and durable, it was necessary to have a cutting edge to the shears, of steel. At that time there were no smiths hereabouts who could weld steel upon iron, and so he went to Connecticut, learned the art, came back and taught it to his blacksmith. This shearing machine was the foundation of all the present highly improved machines for shearing cloth. In 1807 he built the first framed dwelling house on his home farm, and two years after he built a dam, a trip-hammer shop, and other shops necessary for the manufacture of the shearing machines, all of which were carried off by the flood of 1811. About that time, becoming dissatisfied with the practice of medicine, owing to its great labor and small remuneration, he gave it up and engaged largely in the manufacture of shearing machines, which proved a very lucrative business. From this time businesses of

various kinds seemed to multiply on his active mind. He purchased other farms and engaged more extensively in farming. His mind was not idle as regards improvements on the shearing machine, for again, in 1814, he received letters patent for the invention of a "Vibrating Shearing Machine," an improvement by which a vibratory motion was given to the shear blade. These letters were signed by James Madison, President, James Monroe, Secretary of State, and Richard Rush, Attorney General. In 1816, near the site of the trip-hammer shop, he built a cotton factory, having rebuilt the dam some time before. He now engaged very extensively, for those times, in the manufacture of cotton cloth. The next year he built and moved into his last place of residence. He also moved down the old school house of district No. 3, and made it an appendix to his factory. He continued his factory until it ceased to be profitable. In 1818 he again received letters patent for a second improvement on the shearing machine, and continued their manufacture. About this time he went into the mercantile business with William Wheeler, in the north half of the house now occupied by Mrs. P. M. Ross, East Poultney. Also about this time he built and carried on one of the ten distilleries which have been run in this town; but becoming convinced that the business was a wicked crime against society, he stopped it and let the distillery rot down. At the decline of the price of cotton goods, he changed his factory into a clothier's works, and put into one part of his factory a carding machine, built in the building by John Colby, Esq., of Hartland, Vt.; he worked a whole year in the building thereof.

Dr. Dewey at one time owned a share of the printing office and fixtures of the Northern Spectator, a paper printed formerly at East Poultney. These various branches of business were carried on by him until they ceased to be as lucrative as he desired, and then his restless and inventive mind sought and produced others. During all these years he kept up his farming interests, which so increased on him, that he at one time was owner of and carrying on no less than six farms in this and adjoining towns. His home farm was purchased of Titus Watson,

and with the farm he took "Capt Bill Watson," a doughty hero of the Revolution, to board, as a sort of dependency.

In 1837, Dr. Dewey received letters patent for the invention of the "Spring-Tooth Horse Rake," an implement which at once materially shortened the season and reduced the labor of haying, and of which the present improved spring-tooth wheel-rakes are but the outgrowth. Farmers of the present day can hardly realize the vast amount of labor saved by the agricultural machinery invented during these later years for their use and benefit.

Dr. Dewey was one of those wiry, nervous men, who never know when they are tired, and possess the power of inspiring all about them with activity and energy. Such was his vigor and activity that quite often after his sixtieth year he was known to walk to Whitehall, N. Y., rather than care for and make use of a horse. Although shrewd in the acquisition of wealth, he was generous to the poor and liberal in the support of public institutions. His political bias may be known by his being elected the first Secretary of the "Washington Benevolent Society," a society brought out in the interest of the "Federalists," in 1808. He became a professor of religion after the death of his youngest daughter, united with the Congregational Church in Poultney, and remained an active and consistent member until his death.

Dr. David and Anna Dewey were the parents of twelve children, five of whom d. in infancy; the rest grew up, and have families, mostly residing in Poultney, Vt. They are:

Charlotte Moseley, m. to Paul M. Ross; their only child, Lucretius Dewey Ross, is a physician and surgeon, who served in the War of the Rebellion as Assistant Surgeon to the 14th Regt. Vt. Vols.

Esther m. Isaac Leffingwell; one son, Charles Carroll Leffingwell, a merchant, now residing in Poultney.

Jacob Catlin, m. to Moriah Brownson. Children: David Brownson Dewey, a physician and surgeon, who served in the War of the Rebellion as Assistant Surgeon to the 14th Regt. N. Y. Vols.; Esther M. and Henry.

Zebudiah, m. to Charlotte Rann. Children: Lucia, Elizabeth, Catherine and Caroline. He married for his second wife, Emily Gatten. No children.

Thomas David, m. to Lucy B. Morse. One child, Arthur T., deceased, who married Mrs. Caroline Potter; no children. He also married Mrs. Lucy L. Bliss; no children.

Laura Augusta, m. to William Young. Children: Edwin Forest, Anna, Pauline and Sarah. Since m. to Jas. W. King. No children.

Harriet, m. to Jas. W. King. Children: Lucretia and Augusta.

Dr. David Dewey d. Oct. 2, 1841, in the 64th year of his age.

Mrs. Anna Morse Dewey still resides with her daughter, at Poultney, in her 97th year.

DYE, JOSHUA—Was born in Kent, Conn.; married Saloma Morgan; moved to Poultney soon after the Revolutionary War, and settled in what was called Ames' Hollow, and where Patrick Kennedy now lives. He was drowned in Poultney River, in 1826, near where Harlow Hosford lived at the time of his death. He went to a rock, as is supposed, by the side of a deep hole in the river, to wash his feet, and accidentally slipped into the water. He left a widow, who died about twelve years ago, at the age of 92 years, 6 months and 21 days. They had ten children.

Daniel, the oldest son, is still living, and the only one now living in the town of Poultney; he is 81 years old.

Charlotte m. Riley Ensign, whom she survived, and now lives in Albion, Michigan.

Daniel m. Betsey Ensign, a sister of Riley; she has been dead about twenty years. They had four children: George R., Rollin O., Elvira and Adoline E. Elvira d. 11 years ago. Adoline E. m. Carlisle Smith, and now resides in Hampton, and has four children.

George R. and Rollin O. reside in Poultney—the former having one child, and the latter one.

Daniel Dye, the son of Joshua who still survives, relates some interesting incidents in connection with the hardships and trials

of his father and family during the early years of their residence in Poultney. He says his father first built a log-house, about 16 feet square, the body of it about 7 feet high, and covered it with poles and bark. The cracks between the logs were filled with clay. The roof would occasionally blow off, when a new one would have to be supplied with poles and bark. But we suppose Mr. Dye's house did not differ materially from the houses of other early settlers. Mr. Dye says that his father was very unfortunate in losing sheep and cattle, that were killed by bears and wolves. It is quite likely these animals were more troublesome in the locality in which Mr. Dye settled, than in the western and central parts of the town, and especially after the settlement had progressed. Mr. Daniel Dye says he was 22 years old the year of the cold summer (1816). He says there was a frost every few days during the summer, though there was now and then an excessively hot day; that he knew of three horses "melting down" in one day, on the road to Rutland. Very little grain got ripe that year, except winter rye; corn was white, frost-bitten and poor, and though scarcely fit to eat, was sold for eleven shillings a bushel; that which got ripe enough for seed, was sold for \$1.50 a peck.

EDDY, CHARLES F.—Was born in Bloomsburg, New Jersey, June 22, 1850, and is a son of Hon. Charles B. Eddy, of Rockingham, Vt. Charles F. studied law with his father, at Bel lows Falls, and was admitted to the bar at the April term of Windham County Court, 1872. He married Helen S. Townsend, daughter of Seneca D. Townsend, of Wallingford, June 13, 1872, and removed to Poultney in November, 1872, and has been in the practice of his profession in Poultney since that time.

EDDY, ZACHARIAH—Was born in Belcher, Mass., and removed to Royalton, Vt. in an early day. He removed from Royalton to Poultney in 1812, and settled where Simeon Dean now lives, a mile north of this village. He lived there about three years, and then moved to Hampton, and afterwards moved to Western New York, and died there. He had two sons, John and

Curtis C., and three daughters, Samantha, Eunice, m. William Preston, died, and Lucy. Curtis C. Eddy was born in 1800, and lived many years in Poultney. He worked for Daniel Sprague and others, when a young man, and for several years owned and carried on the farm now owned by A. M. Knapp. Mr. Curtis C. Eddy has had three children: Laura E, Fanny M. and Jay P. Laura m. Lorenzo Brown, and lives in Hubbardton; Fanny M. m. Chauncey C. Ward, and lives in Poultney. Jay P. m. Jennie Morse, and resides in Martinsburg, Missouri. Mr. Eddy, for about two years, has made his home with his daughter, in Hubbardton.

EDGERTON, CHAUNCEY—Born at Moriah, N. Y., April 11, 1817. Came to Poultney in 1832. Married Frances M. Witherell, March, 1839, who d. April 11, 1840, leaving one son, Francis M. who next m. Emma Frisbie, April 10, 1845, with whom he now lives.

Francis M., b. April 11, 1840; he entered Middlebury College in 1860, and in May, 1861, entered the service as Sergeant, Co. B, 2d Regt., Vt. Vols; promoted 2d Lieutenant, Co. F, in Oct. 1861; was transferred at once to Staff duty, as Provost Marshal of Brigade, and the next April, to Provost Marshal on Gen. W. F. Smith's Staff. In Aug., 1862, he was made Adjutant of his regiment, and in November, was appointed Aid-de-camp to Brig. Gen. A. P. Howe, commanding 2d Div. 6th Corps, in which capacity he served until June, 1864, when he was mustered out of service. He now resides in Brooklyn, L. I.

EVERTS, DON A.—Was born in Pawlet, Oct. 22, 1806; his mother died when he was quite young, and his father died when he was 16 years old. He was one of five children. His father had feeble health, was poor, and their children were "put out." Don A. did not live at home much after his mother died, and when 17 years old, he was "bound out" to Aaron Lewis, of this town, until he should arrive at 21 years of age. He served his time, and by the agreement, received a yoke of steers and fifty dollars in money; this was equivalent to one hundred dollars,

the usual price agreed upon in those times. This was all the property he had to begin life with. After his time was completed with Mr. Lewis he went to work by the month, and worked several years in Granville, N. Y., and a year or so in Dorchester, Mass. He married Sophia Hosford, a daughter of Alfred, November 4, 1835, and purchased what was known as the Gifford farm, in Poultney, in 1836, and has lived in Poultney since, except about two and a half years of the time in Wells. He now resides in Poultney, on Beaman street, in a house erected by Jas. H. Lansley. He bought this house and moved into it in the spring of 1873. He has had one child, Edna Annette, who married M. J. Horton, and now resides in Massachusetts. She has one child.

FARNUM, BAZALEEL—Was born in the State of Connecticut, and came from Salisbury, in that State, to Poultney in the spring of 1784. He purchased his land before he left Connecticut; his deed bears date, January 24, 1775, and describes "Lot No. 40, First Division, and the original right of Isaac Davis, and containing sixty acres of land." After spending the summer of 1784 in Poultney, he returned to Connecticut, and the next spring, May 19, 1785, he married Hannah Lee, returned to Poultney, and settled on the land he had purchased. He built his house on the opposite side of the road from the house now occupied by his grandson, William L. Farnum. Bazaleel Farnum was a revolutionary soldier, and after coming to Poultney, identified himself with the Congregational Church, and was a leader of their singing for many years. He was three times married. The children of his first wife, Hannah Lee, were: Myra, William Lee, Sophia, Phebe, Harry, Electa and Caroline. Myra m. Riley Richmond; Sophia m. Israel Morse; Phebe m. Truman Wilcox, and Caroline m. Worcester Morse. None of the children of Bazaleel, by his first wife, are now living. For his second wife, he married Fanny Walton, of Connecticut, who did not live long after marriage. For his third wife, he married Louisa Nichols, a widow, and by her had one child, Peter Farnum, who m. Amelia J. Johnson, of Bridport, and now re-

sides in Addison, Vt. Bazaleel Farnum died April 9, 1831, at the age of 72 years. his first wife d. Nov. 16, 1809, in the 42d year of her age.

Farnum, William Lee—The oldest son of Bazaleel and Hannah Lee Farnum, was born in Poultney, Feb. 26, 1788, on the same farm on which he spent his life, and in a house but a few rods from the one in which he died. He had only a common school education, such as the times afforded; but the advantages he had were well improved. When a young man, he taught school several terms, with success. Sept. 12, 1812, he married Polly, a daughter of Ebenezer Frisbie, who was one of the early settlers of the town. He became a member of the Congregational Church in 1816, and was elected a deacon of the same church, May 19, 1835, which office he held until his decease. He represented the town in the Vermont Legislature in the years 1832-3, '37 and '54, and often held town offices. He was made President of the Rutland County Agricultural Society at its organization, some thirty years ago, and held that position for several years. He was a farmer all his life, and one of the best. Deacon Farnum was a quiet, unassuming man; never sought to make himself conspicuous, yet always active and an effective worker, not only in the church of which he was long a member, but in all benevolent or other enterprizes, which had for their object the promotion of the cause of Christianity, or the interests of the people. He was not distinguished for great learning or ability, though he had a full average talent; but for equanimity, steadiness of purpose, purity of motive, and faithfulness in good works, the town of Poultney never had a better example than that left by Dea. William Lee Farnum. His health was generally good up to a short time before his death. On the 2d day of March, 1873, which was on the Sabbath, he attended services at the Congregational Church in the forenoon, as usual, and took part in the exercises. In the afternoon he attended at the Baptist Church, in East Poultney, and during the exercises there, he was called on, and addressed the audience at some length in his usual earnest Christian manner. The next day (March 3) was a cold, windy day, and in doing his chores, he

took cold, was seized with chills, became sick, and died March 10, 1873, at the age of 85 years. Thus passed away an old man, whose whole life was spent in the town, and whose labors and influences rendered him a useful man, and one long to be remembered. His wife died Nov. 15, 1872; with her he lived 60 years.

William L. Farnum had six children. The names, dates of births and deaths, of those that have died, are as follows:

William Henry, b. June, 1815; d. Dec., 1816.

Mary, b. Feb. 6, 1818; d. Jan. 19, 1842.

Fanny, b. Jan. 27, 1820.

Henry Lee, b. Feb. 20, 1822.

James Frisbie, b. Aug. 8, 1824; d. Oct. 18, 1843.

William Lee, b. June 3, 1828.

Farnum, Henry Lee—Married Elizabeth Culver, and resides in Mechanicsville, N. Y. The following are the names of his children:

William Henry, b. July 31, 1859.

George Albert, b. Nov., 1860; d. March, 1861.

Charles Edward, b. Jan. 4, 1863.

Nettie Arabella, b. May 1, 1865.

Farnum, William Lee, 2d—Married Harriet Lovine Kilbourn, and resides on his father's homestead. His surviving sister, Fanny, resides with him. He has had eight children. The following is the record:

John Kilbourn, b. Nov. 17, 1854.

George W., b. Feb. 4, 1856.

Kate Asenath, b. Oct. 13, 1857.

Harry W., b. Aug. 7, 1859.

Mary Adaline, b. April 26, 1861.

Harriet Lovina, b. March 1, 1863.

James Frisbie, b. Dec. 20, 1864.

William Lee, b. Oct. 16, 1867.

FARWELL.—Those of the name of Farwell who have lived in Poultney trace their ancestry back to Henry Farwell, who lived in Concord, Mass., during the 17th century. Joseph, a grand-

son of Henry, lived in Groton, Mass., and had seven children; the sixth child, Daniel, was b. May 20, 1717. Daniel had eight children; the youngest, Benjamin, born in Groton, Mass., July 2, 1756. From him came the Farwells of Poultney. Benjamin Farwell was a soldier of the Revolution, and was in the battle of Bunker Hill; a private under Col. Prescott. He was then a little short of 19 years old. He married Lucy Collier of Weybridge, Mass., and had five children, all born in Groton, Mass. Their names were: Benjamin, John G., Solomon, Lucy and Elizabeth. He removed from Groton in the fall of 1798, and lived in Mt. Holly, Vt., the following winter. In the spring of 1799 he moved to Poultney, and settled on Pond Hill, where he lived until his decease.

His son Benjamin was accidentally drowned, at Glen's Falls

John Gould, the second son, was born in Groton, November 12, 1783. He married Lucy Laraway March 9, —, and had six children: Benjamin F., b. Oct. 1, 1816; Dan Pond, b. April 29, 1822; Charlotte, b. Sept. 26, 1827; Lucy, b. Oct. 4, 1829; Fonrose b. Dec. 25, 1831, and Laura, b. Sept. 29, 1834; all born in Poultney. Benjamin F. m. Eliza Ward, a daughter of the late William Ward of Poultney, and now resides in Granville, N. Y. He has had seven children; four are now living. Dan P., the second son, and Laura, the youngest child, died young. Charlotte married Hiram Lewis, and lives in Poultney; she has four children. Lucy m. Dennis Smith, and lives in Poultney; she has had two children; both are dead. Fonrose m. Ida Dyer of Hampton, and lives in that town; he has no children.

John G. Farwell d. March 24, 1872, at the age of 89. He was a man who was correct in his habits, and lived a long life, respected by all who knew him. His wife died July 22, 1863.

His brother Solomon died at Castleton. He had eight children; four are now living.

The Farwell families from the first maintained a good position in society, and have all, we believe, left a good record.

FENTON, NOAH C.—came from Wells to Poultney some forty years ago, lived awhile on the farm now owned by Simeon Dean; then in west village, and kept a livery stable, and finally settled on the farm first occupied by Capt. Dan Manning, where he now resides. He has been twice married. His first wife was a Stanley; his second wife was the daughter of Chester Howe, a former resident of Poultney, and a brother of Stephen Howe, late of Poultney, an industrious and worthy citizen.

FIFIELD, SAMUEL—Was born in Kingston, N. H., April 14, 1770. His father and mother emigrated from England. His father d. in New Hampshire, his mother in Poultney. Samuel came to Poultney when a young man of twenty-one or two, and went to work for William Newton by the month. He m. Charlotte Hamlin and settled on Pond Hill. His first two children d. in infancy; their names are not given. The names and dates of births of six are given as follows:

Rhoda, b. July 23, 1802.

Hiram, b. January 30, 1805.

Betsey, b. May 25, 1807.

William, b. December 27, 1809.

Perez H., b. May 6, 1813.

Charlotte, b. February 6, 1816; d. January 11, 1821.

Samuel Fifield died March 31, 1847; his wife died October 10, 1861. Rhoda m. John Lewis. Hiram m. Paulina Lewis, and has three children. Betsey m. Hiram Kilbourn, is now his widow, and resides with her son Albert, in Poultney. William m. Laura Ransom, and resides in Iowa; he was for several years constable and collector of taxes in Poultney. Perez H. has been twice married; he now resides in Hampton, N. Y.; he has had six children, five by his first and one by his second wife. His oldest son, Edson H., held a commission in a Vermont regiment in the war of 1861.

FINEL, EDWARD—Came to Poultney soon after the close of the Revolutionary War. He served in that war, and was a Sergeant Major. He settled in Finel Hollow, near where Na-

thaniel Carlton now lives, and that locality took its name from him. He raised a large family of children, and the following are the names as given to the writer: The sons were Harvey, Luther, Calvin, Almon, Edward; the daughters were Sally, Betsey, Lydia, Polly, Emarrilla. The Finel family became numerous in the town, and for many years occupied considerable space in the society and business affairs in Poultney. Harvey m. the eldest daughter of Solomon Whitney. The widow of Solom J. Dewey is a daughter of his. Rev. A. J. Finel, a prominent Congregational clergyman, of Glen's Falls, N. Y., is a son of Calvin. Several descendants of the Finel family are now living in Poultney, but none are now here who bear the name of Finel, and here we may be reminded of the changes to which the race is subject.

FRISBIE, JOEL—Was the first of the name who settled in Poultney. Tradition says he came with Rev. Ithamer Hibbard, in 1780, and this is quite probable, as he married a sister of Mr. Hibbard, and it is positively known that he was here in 1781, as his name is on the grand list of that year. He did not reside long in Poultney; he moved to Middletown in 1786, and settled on Coy Hill in that town, where he lived until his death, which occurred in 1811. He left a family of several children, and some of their descendants now reside in Baldwinsville, N. Y. One of his sons, Barker, d. in Middletown in 1821; he was town clerk at the time of his death, and a lawyer of some note.

FRISBIE, JAMES—Was one of four brothers who settled in Poultney; all did not come the same year. They emigrated from Bethlehem, Litchfield county, Connecticut. James was the oldest of the four brothers, who with his brother Ebenezer, was here as early as 1783. James settled in the east part of the town on the road leading from Poultney to Middletown. He d. March 24, 1797, when quite a young man. He left four children: Sylvia, Hannah, Samuel and James. Sylvia m. Stephen Smith, and d. in 1854. Hannah m. Samuel Watkins, and has been dead many years. Samuel d. at Middletown with the prevailing epidemic of 1813. James settled in Timmouth, and has been dead over thirty years.

Frisbie, Ebenezer—Was born May 29, 1757. Aug. 26, 1781, he married Eunice Moseley, and settled where Abner Lewis now lives. He had eight children:

Thomas Moseley, b. March, 1784.

Sally, b. Aug. 13, 1786; m. Dexter King, of Benson; she was the mother of Moseley F. King, of that place, and of James King, recently of Rutland.

Amos, b. Dec. 13, 1788; d. May 4, 1790.

Eunice, b. April 12, 1791; m. Stephen Morse, and subsequently Reuben Preston.

Polly, b. Jan. 5, 1793; m. William L. Farnum.

Ellen, b. Oct. 26, 1794; d. Dec. 19, 1795.

Betsey, b. Jan. 2, 1797; m. Joseph Morse.

Julia, b. Dec. 31, 1798—was the 1st wife of Reuben Preston.

Ebenezer Frisbie d. June 22, 1830, at the age of 74 years.

Frisbie, Amos—Was born in Bethlehem, Litchfield County, Ct., Dec. 9, 1769. He removed to Poultney about Nov. 30, 1792, and purchased the farm now occupied by Joseph W. Clark, and lived there until his death, which occurred March 13, 1826, aged 57 years. He was one of the substantial men of the town, and contributed largely to the general welfare. He identified himself with the Congregational Society, and was one, with others, who contributed to make up the fund of that society; he also held offices of trust in town at various times. He first married Lucy Roberts, who died Sept. 22, 1821, aged 56 years, leaving no children. He next married the daughter of William Lockett, and widow of Dr. William Codman, June 25, 1822, who bore him three children: Mary, James S. and Emma, and still survives him, being in her 85th year; she is now living with her daughter, Mrs. A. C. Broughton, at Hampton, N. Y.

Mary Frisbie m. James P. Harris, Oct. 28, 1845, who d. July 7, 1859.

James S. m. Harriet Fuller, who d. Oct. 28, 1860.

Emma m. Chauncey Edgerton, April 10, 1845.

Frisbie, Calvin—it is supposed, came to Poultney about the time his brother Amos did, which was some years after James

and Ebenezer settled here. He died when quite young, and, to our knowledge, none of his descendants are now living in the State of Vermont. All we have been able to learn of his family is that he left one son, Amos, who graduated at the Castleton Medical College about the year 1830, m. Abigail Bigelow, of Middletown, and settled in the State of Ohio. His wife d. and he m. the widow of Orson Clark, and now resides with her in Hancock County, Ohio. Report says that he was not long in the practice of his profession, but up to the present time has been extensively engaged in mercantile and other business.

A daughter of Calvin Frisbie m. Philip D. Bigelow, of Middletown, and resides in the State of Ohio; her husband is dead.

In the Frisbie families who first settled in Poultney, as well as those of their cotemporaries living elsewhere, there was a remarkable uniformity of character. They were not aspiring, but of the middling class—sensible, thrifty, and well-to-do—and in their religious preferences, almost without exception, were Congregationalists.

FULLER.—Elder Isaac Fuller moved his family from Litchfield County, Conn., to Poultney in the spring of 1820, and on the 3d of June, of the same year, with his wife Polly, united with the Baptist Church, of which they remained worthy and active members until their decease. Elder Fuller d. in Aug. 1843, aged 73 years. His wife d. in 1859, aged 85 years; they were buried in the old grave-yard in East Poultney. Their children were one son and seven daughters. Rhoda m. a Mr. Nettleton before the family came to Poultney, and never lived in this town. Joseph, soon after he came to Poultney, m. Minerva Wheeler, of New Haven, Vt.; she has been dead several years. He yet lives on the old homestead, two and a half miles north of the west village. He had five children, namely: Cornelia and William, unmarried, and reside with their father; Mary, m. a Mr. Bush, and moved to Illinois, where she still lives; Sarah, m. Rev. Thomas Cull—d. in Stillwater, N. Y., and was buried in the cemetery in this town—and one d. in in-

fancy. Esther, next younger than Joseph, m. Monson Pond, moved to Ohio, where both died, leaving several children. Mehitabel m. David Hurlburt and moved West. Lucinda m. a Mr. Nettleton; they live in Western New York. Mary m. Rev. Mr. Brayton; they have long been, and still are, faithful missionaries in Burmah. Lydia has been twice m.; her first husband was D. C. Kendrick, son of Dr. Adin; her second marriage was with John Clark, from Granville. Sarah, the youngest, m. Rev. Mr. Savage; they moved to Illinois, where she was left a widow, and is now living in Joliet, same State. Mary and Sarah were both eminent for their abilities, and for their fidelity to the Christian religion which dwelt in their grandfather, Isaac, and their grandmother, Polly.

GIBSON.—Thomas Gibson, the father of Jonas Gibson, lived in Fitchburg, Mass., married Lucy Martin and had eleven children; three died young. Of those who passed the age of childhood were Stephen, Thomas, Betsey, Lucy, John, Roxana, Levi and Jonas. Four of these children moved to Poultney early in the present century. Betsey married Luke Beaman, (brother of Joel) who was a comb maker. He bought the Ephraim Herrick place; carried on his business there for a while, then removed to Fairhaven. Roxana married Timothy Packard, a hatter, worked awhile in Poultney, became deranged, was taken to Brattleboro and died there. Lucy, a widow, came to Poultney about 1820, and lived with her sisters. Jonas came to Poultney in 1822, and worked at making combs with his brother-in-law, Luke Beaman, and afterwards went into partnership with him — bought the place where he now lives in 1827. In February, 1828, he married Anna Wells, a daughter of Noah Wells; she had two children, and died in 1831; her children both died young. Mr. Gibson's mother was left a widow, came to live with him and remained in his family until she died in 1850. She was a worthy and devoted member of the Baptist church.

Jonas has been three times married. After the death of his first wife, he married a widow Chase, of Hoosac Falls, whose maiden name was Susan Potter, and by her had five children;

three died young, two yet live, George W. and Edmund H. His third wife was widow Tuttle, a daughter of Hon. Samuel Moulton, late of Castleton.

George W. Gibson married Hellen Wells in 1861; had two children. She died in May 1870. He married Carrie W— in October 1873, and by her has one child. He lives in Schenectady, and is in railroad service. Edmund H. married Susan Sheldon, a daughter of the late Joseph Sheldon of Fairhaven. He lives in Greenwich, N. Y.; is a lawyer of some note, and is in company with Judge Lowry. He is an active member of the Baptist church. He will be remembered as a very successful teacher before he entered the law profession. He was for awhile principal of an academy in Union Village.

GIDDINGS.—Benjamin Giddings was one of the early inhabitants of Poultney, and came here probably as early as 1800. He was a farmer, and owned and lived upon the farm now belonging to the estate of his son, the late Benjamin Giddings. He married Martha Seeley, Dec. 29, 1774. Their children were:

Phœbe, b. June 17, 1776; m. Luther Hyde, and lived in Highgate, Vt.; d. April 4, 1807.

Eunice, b. Nov. 27, 1782; m. B— Butler, and lived in Canada; d. March 18, 1818.

Lyman, b. Oct. 10, 1785; m. Beulah Emerson, of Woodstock, Vt., and resided in Ellisburg, N. Y.; d. March 11, 1822. He had two children, both of whom are dead—Martha Seeley Giddings and Lyman Monroe Giddings.

Joseph, b. March. 10, 1788; d. June, 1868, aged 79 years.

Patty, b. July 30, 1790.

Cyntha, b. June 14, 1792; m. Demos Adams, of Poultney; d. Dec. 1, 1812, in the 21st year of her age. She had one son—Demos, Jr.—now deceased.

Demmon, b. July 7, 1796; d. Nov. 27, 1867.

Amanda, b. June 21, 1798; d. Nov. 11, 1816.

Benjamin, b. May 25, 1802; m. Alma Goodrich, of Wells, who survives him; d. Sept. 7, 1873. There were no children by this marriage.

Benjamin Giddings, Sen., d. April 5, 1815, in the 64th year of his age. His wife, Martha, d. Sept. 11, 1842, aged 84 years.

Giddings, Joseph—Married Almira Andrus, of Ellisburg, N. Y. He and Lyman carried on the clothier and carding business for a time at Ellisburg. At his death he left three children—Henry, Joseph LeGrand, and Benjamin—who are now living at Ellisburg. He had one other son, John J., who died.

Giddings, Demmon—Married Sophia Ransom, daughter of David Ransom, of Poultney, June 7, 1826. She is still living in Poultney. He was a farmer, and lived all his life in Poultney. He had six children: Franklin, b. July 7, 1827, d. Sept. 15, 1849; George, b. Oct. 18, 1831, d. March 6, 1832; Amanda, b. March 4, 1834, d. June 22, 1849; Laura, b. Aug. 21, 1836—m. Carlos Loomis and now lives in Poultney; Ellen, b. July 27, 1839, d. September 18, 1849; Demmon, Jr., b. Aug. 30, 1844, d. October, 1845.

Another numerous branch of the Giddings family in Poultney has sprung from Solomon Giddings. He was a nephew of Benjamin Giddings, senior; was born in Connecticut in March, 1775, and came to Poultney at about the same time as his uncle. He d. in June, 1840, in the 66th year of his age. He married, in 1809, Miss Martha Paine, of New Milford, Conn., who is still living, in the ninety-fifth year of her age.

Solomon Giddings left seven children:

Laura, b. September, 1802; m. Harvey Parks, of Wells, and had four children: Henry, now a physician at Great Barrington, Mass., James, of Wells, Fanny and Laura, all living. She d. some fifteen years ago.

Orpha, b. Dec. 15, 1803; m. Daniel Hooker, of Poultney, and is now living. The names of Mrs. Hooker's children may be found elsewhere in the notice of the Hooker family.

Armenia m. Wm. P. Merriam.

Daniel Noble, lives at West Rutland, and has two children,

Solomon P., and a daughter, who is the wife of Norman Clark, formerly of Rutland.

Solomon P., is a Congregational clergyman, and for some time past, on account of failing health, has been in business at Washington, D. C. He has two children living: Mary, who m. George Stickney, of Washington, and Emily, who now lives with him. He has had two sons, now deceased: Leonard Bacon, aged 18 years; and one who d. in infancy.

William Baldwin, d. in the army, in the war of 1861. He left one daughter—Abby—who is married and living at Fort Edward, N. Y.

Mary Louise, is the wife of H. O. Perkins, Esq., of Rutland, and has eight children.

GOODRICH, FRANKLIN—Was born in Benson, Vt., March 1st, 1805. His parents were poor and when eleven years old he was “put out” to live with Amos Frisbie, of Poultney, and lived with him until Mr. Frisbie died, when he completed his time with the widow and took his hundred dollars. He was then indebted ten dollars, this he paid and had ninety dollars to begin with. He continued to work and manage the farm for the widow as a hired man for six years thereafter, when he bought a farm in Middletown and removed there. He added more to it, and in a few years became a large land-holder. He rented his farm and moved to East Poultney in 1861. He married Catharine Scribner in December 1831, and had one child, Mrs. Henry Potter, who now resides in the East village. Mr. Goodrich died January 18th, 1873, in the sixty-eighth year of his age.

GORHAM.—James, Seth and Jared Gorham settled in Poultney very soon after the close of the Revolutionary war; James in that locality called Gorhamtown, Seth on Pond Hill, and Jared south of Ames Hollow. They were three of seven brothers raised in the town of Kent, Conn., and four of those brothers, John, James, Seth and Wakeman, with their father, served in the Revolutionary war. One of the seven settled in Castleton, Vt., another in Clittenden, another in Addison county; it is not known where one settled.

Gorham, James—The oldest of the brothers who settled in Poultney, was twice married. He had two children, Thomas and Anna, by his first wife, and two, Moses and Annis, by his second wife. Thomas married and had two children who went West, and are now there, if living. Thomas died of cancer about fifty years ago. Anna married Levi Gillis and has been dead some years. Moses was twice married. He had four children by his first wife. One daughter was the first wife of Perry Boomer, and Harry Gorham who lives in Poultney between the east and west villages, is a son of Moses Gorham: Harry is married and has several children.

Gorham, Seth—Married Betsey Thompson of Connecticut, and had nine children, Sidna, Chester, Buel, Edmund, Minerva, Horace, Allen, Jackson, and Harriet. Sidna married Solomon Farwell and died many years ago. Chester died at the age of 25, unmarried. Buel married Joanna Smith, and had five children. Edmund married, and died in Castleton, leaving one son who now resides in that town. Minerva married Eli Ames; she died in Castleton. Horace Gorham, now residing in the east village, is the only one of Seth Gorham's family now living. He married Louisa Buckland, who died June 29, 1868, at the age of 68. He has had six children; four died under ten years of age; Jane E., the widow of Prof. John Nichols, and Merritt W., are the two living, and reside with their father in East Poultney. Allen married Julia Daniels, settled in Michigan and died leaving two sons. Jackson died when six or seven years old, and Harriet when about four years old.

Gorham, Jared—The third of the three brothers who first settled in Poultney, married Asenath Morgan, and had several children. He died many years ago, and his children are all dead. Some descendants of this branch are left, but the writer is not informed as to where they are.

GRANT.—John and Josiah Grant were among the early settlers. John built the house now occupied by Mrs. Paul M. Ross. There is an old "Field Book," over one hundred years old, now in the possession of J. Jeslin, in which the signature of "Test.

John Grant, Proprietor's clerk," is attached to surveys, etc. He and Josiah left the town quite early in its history, and it is not known what became of them or their descendants, if they left any.

GREEN, RUFUS H.—Came to Poultney about forty years ago. The Poultney Band, as before appears, was instructed and organized under his direction. He has a rare musical talent and plays on almost every musical instrument known, and on each with about the same ease and skill. For several years after he came to Poultney, he was mainly engaged in teaching bands in this section, and has extensively taught instrumental music in all departments. He has, to some extent, been engaged in the manufacture of musical instruments; some of his own invention. He still lives in East Poultney, and though advanced in years, can play the fiddle, clarionet, bass viol or piano, and tell a story, apparently as well as ever. He married Anna a daughter of Harvey C. Pond for his third wife, and has two children; one married Edward Clark, the other Irving G. Bliss.

GREEN, AMASA — Has been many years a resident of Poultney, and now lives on Furnace street. He lost several children, and now has three living; of the three one married Barrett Gardner of Middletown, who now lives on Furnace street in Poultney; another married Warren Earl and lives in Middletown; the other is a daughter and resides with her father.

HARRIS, JAMES S.—Was born in Canaan, N. H., January 27, 1788. He studied law with Richard Skinner in Manchester, in the county of Bennington, and was admitted to the bar in that county at the June term, 1812. What time he came to Poultney we are not informed, but our supposition is that it was not long after his admission to the bar. Mr. Harris was a well read lawyer, and in the early part of his practice, had a good deal of business. He was, for a time, engaged to some extent in mechanical and manufacturing business. He invented and manufactured, for a while, a corn sheller, which, in its time, was a good implement. Mr. Harris married Elizabeth Patterson; she

was a sister of the wife of Dea. Wm. P. Noyes. He had two children, James P. and Elisabeth. Mr. Harris died March 11, 1866, at the age of 78, his wife died Dec. 24, 1852, at the age of 64.

James P. Harris, the son of James S., married Mary A. daughter of Amos Frisbie, and died July 7, 1859. He was engaged in the mercantile business for some years before his death, and was a very worthy young man. He left three children, Esther E., Charles F. and Jeannette P.

Esther E. married Buel S. Whitney Dec. 29, 1869, and now resides in Kirkville, Onandaga county, N. Y. Charles F. and Jeannette reside with their mother in East Poultney.

Elisabeth, the daughter of James S. Harris, died Oct. 28, 1865.

HARRIS, JESSE—A brother of James S. was born in Canaan, N. H. When he left the place of his nativity he first went to Tinmouth, remained there a short time, then went to Rupert, and from thence came to Poultney in 1815. He went into the mercantile business at East Poultney soon after he came to P., and added to this other business. He carried on a distillery for several years, and dealt extensively in hogs, which he drove on foot to Whitehall, and thence shipped to Montreal. He was some time in quite an extensive tin business, and had his shop in East Poultney. Mr. Harris had an extensive business for many years. He was three times married and had seven children, all by his first wife, three only are now living. George in Detaluma, California, Freeman in San Francisco, and Norman C. in Poultney. Those in California are in active business there, and Norman C. is a machinist and a mechanic of more than ordinary skill. He was engaged by William Wheeler when he commenced the manufacture of candlesticks in Poultney and invented and perfected the machinery for their manufacture. He invented and perfected a machine for making slate pencils, the only one ever used for that purpose, and with which the Castleton manufacturers sometimes made a thousand pencils a day. Norman Harris has been twice married, and had six children, all by his first wife.

One of the sons of Jesse Harris, Eldridge, was drowned about twenty years ago, at the time of a flood. He undertook to save a boy in the water and both perished.

Jesse Harris is still living with his friends in Castleton.

HASKINS, NEHEMIAH—Was born in Salem, N. Y., and came to Poultney from that place in 1826. November 3, of the same year, he married Polly Derby. He has been in Poultney most of the time since he came here. He has had eight children; two died young. The names of six were James, Hiram, John P., Mary Jane, Harriet and Phebe Elmira.

Hiram died in Middletown fourteen years ago. James is married, has a family and lives in Poultney.

HAWES, ELIJAH—Was born in Randolph, Vt., April 18, 1811. His parents were born in Brookfield, Vt. His mother died when he was but five years old, and Elijah was "put out" to a Mr. Lyman, in Randolph, with whom he lived until he was fourteen years old. He then went to live with a Mr. Griswold, in the same town, with whom he lived until he was twenty-one years of age. He then went to Montpelier, and learned the moulder's trade; from thence he came to Poultney, June, 1833. After coming here, he worked at his trade for about 16 years, in the Stanley Furnace, first for Mr. Stanley, and then for Mr. Ruggles.

He married Eliza Horr, November 12, 1837. After his marriage he commenced keeping house on the corner of Grove and Furnace streets, recently known as the Daniel Mallary house. April 1st, 1840, he bought the farm on which he has since resided, between Poultney and Hampton. Mr. Hawes has had two children, Lucius A. and Martha. Martha d. Jan. 28, 1852, when about two years and a half old. Mr. Hawes held the office of justice of the peace for several years, was a selectman five years, and has held other town offices.

Hawes, Lucius A.—A son of Elijah, m. Hattie H. Starks, in May, 1867. He has two children. In 1868, he opened a jewelry store in Poultney, and has since continued the jewelry business.

HALL, HORACE—Dr. Hall removed from Pittsford to Poultney about the year 1841. He was in the practice of his profession from the time he came here until the time of his death, which occurred April 7, 1874; his wife died April 5th, of the same year, and both were interred the same day and in the same grave, an instance which rarely occurs, and it is supposed never but once before in the history of the town. Mr. and Mrs. Hall were exemplary members of the M. E. Church, and were worthy and useful citizens. They left one daughter who, m. Frederick Steele, and now resides in Gloversville, N. Y.

HERRICK, EPHRIAM—Was one of the early settlers of the town, and as elsewhere appears was a tanner, and erected a dwelling house which was first used as a railroad depot. He set out the buttonwood trees now standing in front of the depot, also a row of the Lombardy poplar from the depot premises to the corner on which Dr. Perry's house now stands. Those trees grew up, the last one of which disappeared about the time the railroad was built.

Mr. Herrick died in 1814. He was shovelling gravel from a wagon on the highway; the horses started suddenly, and he fell out of the wagon on to the ground; he got up and said he felt faint, and bathed his arm, as that appeared to be some hurt; he went home and died in a few minutes. He left a widow but no children.

HERRICK, ARCHIBALD B.—Married Sophia Pember, owned and lived on the farm now occupied by Harvey Marshall. He had four children, Edgar, Alonzo, Frederick and Wallace. Mr. Herrick died Nov. 6, 1862, at the age of 46. His widow afterwards married Dea. Julius Spaulding, then and now of Poultney.

Edgar the oldest son of Mr. Herrick, was a soldier in the war of 1861, and died in the service.

Alonzo married a daughter of Marcus Bliss, and lives on a farm in the south part of Poultney. Frederick is in California. Wallace married a daughter of Dea. Spaulding, and is dead.

HIBBARD—Dr. W. W. Hibbard was born in Orwell, Vt., and graduated at the Castleton Medical College in 1848. After he

received his diploma he was about fifteen years in Hebron, N. Y. and in Wells, Vt. Removed to Poultney in 1861, and opened a drug store, which was the first one opened in Poultney. To him must be given the credit of building up the drug business here. He sold his drug business to W. W. Burdick in 1870, and now occupies a part of Derby's block, and deals in books and stationery. Dr. Hibbard opened the first book store in Poultney in 1870. He married Hannah E. Rice, who was born in Bridport. She was a graduate of the Mt. Holyoke Female Institution at South Hadley, Mass., and spent several years in teaching.

HICKOK.—Thaddeus and Simeon Hickok were born in Washington, Litchfield County, Conn., and emigrated to Poultney quite early, and not long after the close of the War of the Revolution. Thaddeus was a soldier of the Revolution. He settled where L. C. Spaulding now lives, and Simeon where Rodney Rowel lives. Thaddeus was twice married. Keeler Hickok, his son by his first wife, m. Fanny Mears.

Simeon had four children: Simeon, Sally, Sheldon P. and Russel. Sheldon P. m. a Miss Sophia Nichols, went West and died. Col. Russel m. Rhodu Mears, and had several children. He was actively engaged in the foundry business at East Poultney for about ten years, commencing about the year 1832. Simeon Mears became a partner with him after the business was started. Col. Hickok was an active, enterprising business man, and Poultney met with a loss when he left. He has for some years resided in Fort Edward, N. Y.

HOOKEK.—The Hookers of this country are the descendants of Thomas Hooker, who was born in Mayerfield, Leicestershire, England, July 9, 1586; he emigrated to America, and arrived at Boston, September 4, 1633, and was one of the first proprietors of the town of Cambridge, Mass. Within five weeks from the time of his arrival, he was made pastor of a Congregational Church in Cambridge, the eighth church of that denomination organized in Massachusetts Bay. He afterwards moved to Hartford, Conn.; organized a church there, and died there July 7th, 1647. It cannot be expected that the purpose of this work

will permit of more than an allusion to this common ancestor of the Hookers, or of his descendants, except those who became inhabitants of the town of Poultney. The biographer of Thos. Hooker says that not less than forty of his male descendants became ministers of the Gospel, and that his female descendants were the mothers of as many more. Among those coming from the female line of descent, were Jonathan Edwards, Timothy Dwight, so long President of Yale College, Thomas H. Gallaudet, the founder, and long the principal of the institution for the instruction of the deaf and dumb, and Theodore D. Woolsey, late a President of Yale College. Many of his descendants, coming from both the male and female line, have occupied prominent positions, among whom may be named Hon. Samuel Hooker, the first Mayor of New York city; Hon. Pierpoint Edwards, Hon. George Ashman and Aaron Burr. The biographer has about a hundred names in this list of distinguished descendants, and, with the exception of Burr, we recognize in them persons distinguished, not only for talent and attainment, but for great moral worth.

Hooker, James—was the fifth in the line of descent from Thomas Hooker, who first settled in Cambridge. James was born in Connecticut, January 13, 1719. He married Dorothy Parmale, April 1, 1754. He moved to Poultney about the year 1779, and settled in Finel Hollow. He died June 8, 1798, in the 80th year of his age; his wife died April 25th, 1814, at the age of 83 years. James Hooker had eight children, all born in Connecticut. Two died young, and six, Thomas, James, Samuel, Sarah, David and Josiah became inhabitants of Poultney. But Samuel, Sarah, David and Josiah were not long residents. Samuel moved to Hampton, and lived there on the farm now owned by his son, Martin P. Hooker, until his death, which occurred June 7, 1835. Sarah m. and went to Cornwall, and from thence to some place West, where she died. David went to Western New York. Josiah m. and went to Middletown, where he lived a few years, then moved to Castleton, and from thence moved to the State of Ohio.

Hooker Thomas—The oldest son of James, came to Poultney

some four or five years previous to the time his father came, and first settled on the Hooker farm, in the north part of the town; soon moved to Finel Hollow, resided there about sixteen years, and then returned to the farm on which he settled. He was three times married; the name of his first wife was Ruth Parmalee. By her he had one child, Thomas Gould, who became a physician, went to Western New York, and from there to the State of Michigan, where he died. For his second wife, he married Ruth Hickok, and by her had one child, Ruth; she married Sylvester Perkins, moved to Western New York, and has been dead many years. For his third wife he married Mary Coleman, and by her had eight children: Myron, Philomela, Betsy, Truman, Daniel, Chesterfield, David and Alma. Thomas Hooker d. Aug. 31, 1838, in the 84th year of his age; his wife d. Nov. 2, 1858, at the age of 96 years, 9 months and 11 days. Myron, a few years after his marriage, moved to Western New York, and d. there; Philomela m. George Snyder, moved to Western New York, and has been dead many years; Betsey m. John Preston—she and her husband are still living in Middletown; Truman m. Betsey Griswold, of Castleton, and d. in that town; he had six children, all born in Poultney. Of his children, Newell T. is a farmer, and resides in Castleton; David is a prominent lawyer in Milwaukee, and was recently City Attorney; Edward P., a clergyman, is settled over the Congregational Church of Middlebury.

Hooker Daniel—Was born in Poultney, August 2, 1795; m. Orpha Giddings, February 28, 1828; he d. Oct. 9, 1867. His widow now lives in Poultney village. They had six children:

Solomon Egbert, b. April 7, 1829

Laura Ann, b. Jan. 28, 1833; m. Castle Spencer, and resides in Wyandotte, Kansas.

Orpha Loretta, b. April 8, 1835; m. A. B. Shafer, and resides in Passaic, N. J.

Cornelia A., b. Oct. 24, 1836, lives in this town; unmarried.

Frances L., b. Jan. 19, 1844; m. Samuel Patterson, and resides in New Bedford, Mass.

Emily M., b. July 15, 1848; m. Albert S. Hunter, and resides in the State of Illinois.

Solomon E. m. Harriet Johnson, Dec. 3, 1862, and has three children: Elpledor, b. April 9, 1865; Egbert J. and Daniel J. (twins), b. April 6, 1874. Solomon E. is one of the pioneers in the slate business, as appears in the chapter on that subject, and moved to the village in the fall of 1874.

Hooker James 2d—Known as "Colonel," was twice married; Lucina Christy was his first wife. For his second he married a widow, whose maiden name was Chloe Hickok. He had seven children: Vesta, James, Marcus, Stoddard, Ada C., Herman F., Emily, Maria—all children by his first wife. Vesta m. Merritt Ransom, and d. about 50 years ago. James and Stoddard d. when young men. Marcus d. when about 40 years old. Asa m. Bethia Bliss, and d. August 5, 1848, at the age of 53 years; he had six children, all of whom, except Emily E., are d. Emily E. m. William H. Gandy. Col. James and Thomas Hooker both served in the Revolutionary War.

Hermon Hooker, D. D., was born in Poultney in 1806. Dr. Hooker was a graduate of Middlebury College, became a clergyman of the Episcopal denomination, and gained a national reputation. He was the author of several well known and popular works, among which are the "Portion of the Soul," "The Philosophy of Unbelief in Morals and Religion," and a volume of "Maxims." He died at Philadelphia, July 25, 1865.

Emily m. Stephen Ransom; she is still living. Maria m. William Goodspeed, and now resides in the north part of the town, near the so-called Hooker Farm. Mr. Goodspeed, whose name was casually omitted in its proper place, is a farmer, and for about forty years has been one of the substantial citizens of the town.

Hooker Samuel—Married Elizabeth Martin, and had ten children, viz : Laura, Sarah, Mary, Betsey, Samuel P., Olive, James P., Louisa, Martin P. and Cortis P.

Samuel P. was twice married. His first wife was Mary Martin; she d. about 1832. For his second wife he m. Mary Ann Rice. He had two children by his first wife, Marion and Lucius, and

six by his second wife. Marion was educated at the Troy Conference Academy, and m. Prof. A. D. Roe. She was distinguished as a scholar, and for rare excellence of character. She died August 18, 1863, much lamented by all who knew her. Lucius became a physician, and d. in Leroy, N. Y. Samuel P. Hooker moved from Poultney to Leroy about seven years ago, where he now resides.

Martin P. Hooker still resides in Hampton, on the homestead of his father. He has been twice married; he first m. Caroline Downs, and by her had two children; she d. in 1843. He m. Jane H. Parker for his second wife, and by her had one child.

HOSFORD.—Reuben, Aaron and Isaac Hosford, three brothers, were among the early settlers of the town. The names of Aaron and Isaac appear on the Grand List of 1781. Reuben settled on the farm now owned by Hiel Angevine. Aaron and Isaac settled on the farm now owned by Alanson Adams, and died there. Isaac was never married. Aaron and Isaac were put into the list as joint owners of the same property. Reuben married Miss Anna Thomas, of Connecticut, whose father was an officer in the Revolutionary War. Reuben d. at 40 years of age, some time before the year 1800; his widow d. at about 77 years of age, in 1838. The children of Reuben and Anna were:

Philo, b. April 1, 1784.

Alfred.

Perly, b. 1795.

Philo is now living in Poultney, in the 92d year of his age. He married; his wife is dead.

Alfred Hosford is now deceased; the date of his death we have not the means of determining. Miss Perly Hosford d. in 1814, aged 19 years. Philo had five children:

Reuben, b. Aug. 18, 1806; Anna, b. Nov. 9, 1807; Maria, b. May 29, 1811; Polly, b. Nov. 28, 1817; Henry Hobart, b. Feb. 15, 1821.

Reuben, son of Philo Hosford, d. some twenty-five years since. He m. Oct. 20, 1831, Mary Webster, a daughter of Dea. Webster of this town. His widow is still living in the old

"Webster house," in Poultney. They had four children: Mary, Ellen, William and Ann. Mary m. Henry Crittenden, of Poultney. Ellen never married and is now living with her mother. William m. a daughter of the late Charles P. Ward, of Poultney, and has two children. Anna d. Sept. 23, 1834, in Detroit, Mich. She m. in 1829, Danforth Petty, of Fairhaven, Vt. She left two sons: Courtland J., now living in Chicago, and George, now living in Pontiac, Mich. Maria m. Olcott Sherman, Jan. 27, 1830, and has lived in Poultney ever since. They had three children—one son and two daughters: Solon, Henrietta, and Ann Maria. Solon is now living in Poultney. Henrietta m. Henry Clark, and is now living in Rutland, Vt. Ann Maria is dead. Polly m. Charles H. Dustin, of Shrewsbury, Vt., and d. soon after her marriage, leaving no children.

Henry Hobart m. Clarissa Perris, of Wells, and had three children: William, who d. in the service in the War of 1861; Mary, and one other, whose name we have not been able to learn. Henry Hobart was also in the service in the late war; he d. Sept. 19, 1863.

Alfred, the son of Reuben Hosford (1st), succeeded his father in the occupancy of the old homestead in Poultney, and raised a family of three children, one son and two daughters: Mrs. D. A. Everts, of Poultney; Mrs. Eastus Barber, and Isaac W., deceased.

HOTCHKISS, MILES—Was born in Connecticut and emigrated to Poultney when young. He lived in the south part of the town and died in 1850, at the age of 77 years. He left several children. His son Horace moved from Poultney a few years since to Rochester, N. Y., where he now resides. His daughter Eunice married and now resides in Erie, Penn. One daughter is the widow of Russell Broughton, and lives in East Poultney. Another, Laura, married Moses Brown, and has been dead many years.

HOWE, JOHN—Supposed to be a descendant of a relative of Lord Howe of Warwickshire, England, was m. in Sudbury, Mass.,

1638; took the freeman's oath 1640. He was surnamed The Just by the Indians, near whom he lived and by whom he was usually chosen umpire for the decision of their numerous quarrels. He was the first white settler in Marlborough, Mass., the father of twelve children, one of whom, named John, born Aug. 24, 1640, married 1662, killed by Indians 1675, leaving a son John b. 1671—leaving son Peter b. 1695, who was the father of Nchemiah Howe, who moved to New Marlborough, in western Massachusetts, where he married and where his children were all born. He came to Poultney about the year 1772, and died April 1777. His children were:

Abner, b. Nov. 17, 1747.

Olive, b. Jan. 5, 1750.

Phebe, b. Jan. 31, 1752, d. Nov. 26, 1758.

Beulah, b. May 31, 1754.

Peter, b. Aug. 1, 1756.

Candis, b. May 7, 1758.

Phebe, b. Feb. 19, 1761.

John, b. May 2, 1763.

Joel, b. April 7, 1765.

Abner settled in Wells and d. there leaving a son, Benajah, who was brought up by John Howe, went to Canada where he m. and afterwards went to Indiana. Olive first m. Isaac Ashley, and after his decease in 1777, m. Joseph Rann. Beulah m. Mr. Holmes. Peter moved to Ohio, was the father of two boys and nine girls, four of whom are now living in that state; Sophronia, aged 84; Sylvanus, aged 79; Cyrenus, aged 82; Orinda, aged 76. Candis m. John Tilden. Phebe m. Wm. Ashley. John Howe lived and died in Poultney, leaving two sons, Zimri Howe who settled in Castleton, Vt., and d. there, leaving one son John, now residing at Pensacola, Florida, and one daughter Caroline, the wife of Rev. James A. Paige now residing at Rushville, Ill.

Alonzo, b. July 11, 1798, d. April 15, 1866, leaving four children: Eusebia Ann, b. Sept. 30, 1731; John Alonzo, b. Oct. 1, 1834; Eunice Courance, b. May 8, 1837; Harrison, b. Feb. 3, 1850. Eusebia Ann now resides in East Foultney. Eunice C.

m Edwin S. Dewey, resides in East Poultney; has two children, Howe and Lottie May. John A. resides at Albany; has five children, John A., Mary E., Edwin D., Daniel R. and Lillian E. Harrison resides at East Poultney; has three children, Harrison, Gracie and Benjamin Horr.

Joel Howe moved to Ohio and d. at Barlow, leaving a large family now living in Ohio, Wisconsin, Iowa, Michigan and Illinois.

There were other Howe families among the early settlers beside the one of which the foregoing is a sketch.

Howe, Dea. Silas—Came to Poultney before the Revolutionary war, as we find his wife Susan with those that were driven off in '77, settled in East Poultney, kept the village tavern where Frederick Ruggles now lives, owned a large tract of land lying north of the east and west road.

Howe, Jacob—Brother of Silas, settled about a mile and a half north of the west village, built a gambrel-roof house on the old road about sixty rods east of Sim. Deane's, but when the turnpike was built, in 1812, he erected the house now owned by John Angevine on the south part of his farm, renting the north part where he had formerly lived to his nephew, Stephen Howe junior, with all the stock and farming tools, teams, etc., for one-half the produce. At his (Jacob's) decease the whole was to be Stephen's by the terms of the agreement, at the same time he willed the south part to the Congregational society. He d. April 3, 1813, and Stephen junior came in possession of the north part, and the Cong. society of the south part which the latter sold to Stephen Howe senior, brother of Silas and Jacob, for \$2,700, which he occupied until his death. It was then sold to O. L. Angevine. Stephen Howe junior occupied the north part; he married Chloe Norton, had several children, most of them died young. James, the oldest, only survives. He m. Harriet Angevine and now lives in Martinsburg, Missouri.

HULL, H. T.—Was born in Amsterdam, N. Y., Dec. 5, 1830; was the son of Aaron W. Hull, M. D., who was a member of the N. Y., Legislature in the years 1854 and 1855. H. T. moved to

this town March 1853, and has resided in town since, excepting four or five years. Married Jan. 1854, for his first wife Laura A. daughter of H. M. Hotchkiss of Poultney. She d. Dec. 20, 1855. By her had one daughter, Mary L., b. Sept. 18, 1855, d. May 13, 1874. Married July 3, 1867, for his second wife Luthera C. daughter of John W. Austin. They have no children. Mr. Hull was elected Town Clerk March, 1873, and has held the office since.

HUMPHREY, R. J.—Was born in Wales, May 10, 1833, and with his parents came to this country while quite young. His father, J. W., and mother still live in M. Granville, N. Y. He m. Delia, the daughter of Julius and Sally Drake, of Castleton, Vt., in 1854. He moved to Poultney Aug. 1866, was in the employ of J. J. Joslin two years. In December, 1873, he purchased the Bulletin printing office, and in connection with B. Frisbie, as editor, from its remains, started the Poultney Journal, which has been successfully published since. He is the father of nine children—six boys and three girls. The boys are all living, but the girls died in infancy:

William F., b. April 16, 1856.

Eva E., b. June 9, 1858.

John C., b. Oct. 21, 1860.

Ada, b. Aug. 1, 1862.

George H., b. July 2; 1863.

Flora, b. Feb. 19, 1866.

Louis H., b. Sept. 12, 1867.

Charles W., b. Jan. 1, 1870.

Albert D., b. June 15, 1871.

HYDE.—Soon after the year 1771, Timothy, James, Lemuel and Ebenezer Hyde moved into town from Connecticut. They are supposed to have been brothers, or at least members of the same family. But little is known to us of Timothy, James and Lemuel, but the Hydies in adjoining towns are probably their direct descendants.

Ebenezer Hyde was the ancestor of the Hydies now living in Poultney. He was married ————, and had a family of

four children: Samuel, Thatcher, Ebenezer and Fay. Thatcher and Ebenezer moved to Angelica, N. Y., where they married, and each left children. Thatcher was by occupation a farmer; Ebenezer was a physician; Fay remained in Poultney and lived on the farm now owned by Friend G. Martin. He m. Lydia Manning of Poultney, and d. here some sixty years ago.

The children of Fay Hyde were: Chauncey, Julius, Eliza, Lydia and Polly. Chauncey left Poultney at an early age, nothing was heard of him after that time. Julius m. a daughter of Eliakim Doolittle, of Poultney, and removed to Michigan. Eliza m. Clark Lamb, of Wells, Vt., and died about the year 1860. William Lamb, now living in Poultney, is a son by this marriage. Lydia m. and lives in Hebron, N. Y. Polly is m. and living in Granville, N. Y.

Samuel Hyde, son of the first Ebenezer Hyde, was b. Oct. 24, 1771, and died in town April 11, 1820. He was a farmer and for many years kept a "Public House" on the farm now owned by Pomeroy Wells. He was m. Feb. 27, 1794, to Freelope Clark, who was born in Connecticut ———, and died in Poultney May 28, 1874, in the 97th year of her age. She was m. a second time to Jonathan Alexander of Williston, Vt., who died about 1850. At the time of her death she was said to have been the oldest person that had ever lived in Poultney, except one other, and for a person of her years retained the faculties of mind to a remarkable degree. Samuel and Freelope had twelve children, as follows:

Charlotte, b. Oct. 23, 1795; m. Samuel Wood of Tinmouth, Vt., and d. June 1, 1870, leaving one child, Loraine.

Arunah, b. Oct. 10, 1797; m. Sept. 1, 1819, to Paulina Warner, of Poultney; d. March 4, 1829, leaving one daughter Lucy, who is married and lives somewhere in the West.

John Robertson, b. Aug. 14, 1799; m. Aug. 17, 1826, to Almira Fletcher; d. March 18, 1873, leaving three children, two daughters and a son, John, all of whom are now living in some of the western states.

Lemuel, b. July 19, 1801; m. a daughter of Prince Potter, of Granville, N. Y., and is still living in Hamburg, N. Y.

Mary, b. July 1, 1803; m. Asahel Bunnel, of Lima, N. Y., and is still living at that place. She has two sons, Nelson and Martin, and two daughters, Mary and Emily.

Martin, b. May 11, 1805; has been twice m. First in 1831, to Calista, a daughter of Noah Dodge, of Fairhaven, Vt. His children by this marriage were, Martha, Mandana and Maria, all of whom are deceased. Martha m. Hannibal Woodruff, of Rutland. Martin's first wife d. His second marriage was to Aline Crossman, of Castleton, Vt. She died.

Nelson, b. April 11, 1807; m. Mandana, daughter of Noah Dodge, of Fairhaven, Vt., who now survives him and is the wife of Ira M. Clark, of Poultney. Their children were, Nelson C. and Ellen. Ellen m. George Sabin, of New York city. Nelson C. m. Ann Cook, of Wallingford, Vt. Their children, living, are, Nelson C., Fred, Mandana, the wife of George G. Parker, of Poultney, Florence, who m. Truman Bascom, and is living in Boston, Mass., and Nellie. They have lost by death one son, George, who d. some ten or twelve years ago.

Annis, b. April 5, 1809; m. Alanson Rice, of Poultney, and at her death, which occurred twenty-five or thirty years since, left four children: Benjamin G., now in business at Poultney, Louisa, who m. William H. Poor and d. in 1875, Mary who d. unmarried about five years ago, and Charlotte M., m. J. W. Chappell, d. Nov. 18, 1870.

Lydia, b. March 29, 1811; m. Chester Ames of Hamburg, N. Y., and is now living at that place, and has children whose names are unknown to us.

Free love, b. June 14, 1813; m. first to Jesse Wakefield, of Williston, Vt.; second, to Samuel Burpee. There were no children by either of these marriages. She is now living in Poultney, with her brother Martin.

Sally, b. April 13, 1815; m. Eli Murray, of Pawlet, Vt., and resides in Massachusetts. They have three children, Asahel, George and Pamela.

Louisa, b. Dec. 21, 1818; m. Daniel P. Fales, of Poultney, both of whom are now living in town. They have six children: Ledro, Charles, Samuel, Duna, Helen and Elizabeth, all living.

JENKS, NORMAN—Was born in Danby, Vt.; he came to Poultney in 1852, and has been here since, except some four years following the year 1864, when he lived in Rutland. His business has been that of merchant tailor. He married Salina Spaulding, of Middletown, in 1844; she d. in 1861. He married Hannah A. Teller, in 1863, and has two children.

JONES, JOHN—with his wife, whose maiden name was Barbara Davis, were both from Montgomeryshire, Wales, from whence they emigrated in the last year of the 18th. century, bringing with them their sons, John and Richard, who were born in Liverpool, England. On their arrival in this country, they settled in Johnsburg, Warren County, N. Y. Mr. Jones was, by trade, a woollen manufacturer, and sought employment in that business; but at that early day there were but few efforts made to establish that industry in this country, and he undertook to clear up and cultivate a farm, with very little success, however, not having but little of the training or skill requisite to make a successful farmer. A few years dragged along under privations and hardships incident to new settlers, until hearing that a woollen manufactory existed at Poultney, when he made his way hither, and obtained employment of Thomas Todd, who had a small mill a mile east of East Poultney. He worked with Mr. Todd awhile, until Reuben Wheeler had built a mill half a mile further east, at what was afterwards known as the Guernsey place. Mr. Wheeler offered Mr. Jones the position of superintendent, which was accepted. He discharged the duties of this position until 1812, when, on account of the war, manufactured goods became high, and greatly stimulated enterprises of this kind. The second year of the war (1813), Mr. Jones, in company with Chauncey Guernsey, bought out Mr. Wheeler at war prices—the factory and some three hundred acres of land. After the close of the war, prices fell; but by an indomitable resolution, they carried themselves through, and paid for the property. Mr. Jones had born unto him after his arrival in this country, in addition to his sons born in England (John and Richard), Thomas, Edward and George, and two daughters;

Mary and Elizabeth; the latter died at the age of five years. In the year 1823, John Jones, Sr., removed to the State of Ohio, and died in Granville, in that State, about two years after; his wife survived him but five weeks. The character of Mr. Jones was one of unusual energy, activity and enterprize; he was inflexibly honest, and devotedly religious—was long a deacon of the Baptist Church in Poultney.

Jones, John, Jr.—United with the Baptist Church in 1818, and succeeded his father in the office of deacon, and led the singing in that church for many years. He also succeeded his father in the manufacturing business, which he continued some years after his father left Poultney, when he removed to Rochester, N. Y., and engaged there in the same business. After a few years, he gave up that business, and established an express line from Buffalo to Lockport; in this business he was engaged until his decease.

Jones, Richard—Married Laura Webster, and moved to the State of Ohio. We have learned but little of the other members of the family, except George, who has made himself extensively known.

Jones, George—Left Poultney when about 18 years old, and the next two or three years was a clerk in a dry goods house in Troy, N. Y.; afterwards in Rochester, about the same period of time. He went to New York in 1834, and in 1841, was with Henry J. Raymond a few months in the Tribune establishment, and there formed an intimate acquaintance with him. The same year he went to Albany, and engaged there in the book and news business; this he followed for some years. Closing up this business, he renewed his acquaintance with Mr. Raymond, who was then Speaker of the Assembly. During the winter, while both were at Albany, they revived a long talked of project of starting a daily paper in New York. This resulted in the establishment of the New York Times, published daily, weekly and semi-weekly—the first number appearing on the 18th of September, 1851. Thus came into existence one of the ablest journals in the country, and one of the best. Mr. Jones has had the superintendence of the financial affairs of the con-

cern from the first. In that he has been successful. The original capital was \$100,000, divided into one hundred shares, of which Mr. Jones now owns a majority. His last purchase was about two years ago, when he paid \$96,000 for eight shares, or \$12,000 per share. There has been but one sale since Mr. Jones' purchase, and that was one share about a year ago, at the same price. The moral tone of the New York Times is well known; it has been consistent, independent, fearless, and is now, as it has ever been, a terror to rings, plunderers and all evil doers; and in its character, we recognize that of George Jones and his worthy parents.

JOSLIN.—Lindsey Josselyn (as he spelled his name) was born August 12, 1749, in the Eastern part of Massachusetts (town not remembered). At the age of five years, his parents, with their children (Samuel, Jabez, Lindsey, Sarah and Joseph) moved to Sheffield, Berkshire County, Mass. The Joslins were mostly iron mongers. Samuel and Lindsey were Bloomers, and soon after the close of the War of the Revolution, came to Poultney, and erected a forge about a half mile east of the village of East Poultney, commonly called the "Todd place." Jabez, who was a tailor, and Joseph, who was a blacksmith, soon followed. Jabez established himself near the present residence of L. E. Thompson. Joseph remained single for several years; finally he married, and settled in Western New York, where some of his descendants remain in and around Batavia, blacksmiths, machinists, gunsmiths, etc.

Lindsey Joslin married for his first wife Susan Welsh, in the year 1773, by whom he had six children: Jabez, Abi, Sarah, Lindsey, Alvin and Sasan. I think the first three were born in Sheffield, Mass., and the last three in Poultney. He was frequently called out during the Revolution in the defence of his country, and assisted in the capture of Burguoyne. At the close of the war, as before stated, he came with his family to Poultney, where he continued to reside until his death, which occurred August 12, 1826, aged 77 years. His first wife, Susan, died in 1794, leaving an infant daughter named Susan.

Jabez, the eldest son, m. a Miss Waldo, of Middletown, where he resided for several years; for a time was proprietor of the Valley Hotel (as it is now called); was town clerk, and held various town offices until about the year 1815, when he removed to Clarendon, Orleans County, N. Y., where he remained until his death, in March, 1873, aged 95 years.

Abi m. Rufus Branch, of Castleton, where they lived a few years—moved to Ohio and d.

Sarah m. Abel Hawkins (son of Moses H., of Castleton), was left a widow in middle life, with a large family, remained a short time in Castleton, then went to the State of Maine to live with one of her children.

Lindsey m. Polly Wait of Granville, N. Y., about the year 1814, went to Cayuga county, N. Y., then very thinly settled, engaged extensively in business, accumulated a handsome property, but by becoming surety for other parties, lost a large amount, was broken up in his business, went to McHenry Co., Ill., where he was a leading man in church and state for several years and died in Elgin, Ill., aged 75. He left several sons who have made their mark not only as business men, but in the learned professions—one clergyman, three lawyers and one physician. Alvin, the third son, left the paternal home in his minority, went to Pennsylvania with one Abyram Pierce, remained there a few years, took to himself a wife and removed to western New York.

Susan, the youngest daughter, went to visit her brother Lindsey, (in Cayuga county,) where she m. Frederick Croul, a well-to-do Dutchman. They both d. in middle life leaving two daughters of whom we have good reports.

Lindsey Joslin senior remained a widower until 1797, when he m. the widow of Daniel Richards, by whom he had two children, Joseph and Lucy. Joseph was b. Dec. 12, 1799; m. Caroline C. Ruggles Oct, 13, 1825. They have had six children:

Jenks, b. Dec. 24, 1827, and d. Jan. 24, 1833.

John Jay, b. May 11, 1829; m. Mary E. Andrus. Their children are, Hattie, Edna and Frank, all living. John Jay engaged

ed in the mercantile business, and is now trading in Denver, Colorado.

Frank, b. March 18, 1832, d. June 10, 1833

Jervis, b. Sept. 29, 1835; m. Sept. 5, 1867, to Marion, daughter of James Hastings, Brandon. They have two children, Nell and Ralph. Jervis is doing a jewelry business in Cheyenne, Wyoming Territory.

William Jenks, b. Nov. 5, 1838, d. Jan. 18, 1841.

Carrie, b. Sept. 18, 1848, m. H. M. Bacon, Oct. 13, 1868, and is now living in Northfield, Minn.

The 13th of Oct., 1874, was the 50th anniversary of the marriage of Dea. Joseph Joslin and wife. On returning from his office a few minutes after 8 o'clock in the evening, he was surprised to find his house filled with his neighbors and friends, who had come to pay their respects, in words and deeds suitable to the occasion.

JOHNSON, JOHN—Was a Dane. He was a soldier in an European army, and lost one arm while in service. He lived in Troy, N. Y. for a time after he emigrated to this country, and moved from thence to Poultney in 1835, or '36, and purchased the premises on which the depot now stands, known as the Ephraim Herrick place. He died April 9, 1867, at the age of 81 years; his wife died December 29, 1847. They had three children: William, John and Elizabeth. The two sons are clergymen of the Episcopal denomination, and of marked ability. Elizabeth was formerly a teacher of some note. The present residence of the children cannot be given.

JOHNSON, WILLIAM—Was an old resident, and lived in the south-east part of the town. He has been dead several years. Several of his sons still reside in that part of the town.

KENDRICK.—Rev. Clark Kendrick, of whom honorable mention is made in the history of the Baptist Church, married Esther, the sister of Judge Thompson, soon after he settled in Poultney, by whom he had eight children. Adolphus was clerk

several years in Joel Beaman's store; was a successful merchant in Georgia; he was never married. Asahel was a student at Hamilton, soon after the organization of that institution; he acquired eminence as a linguist and literary man, and has been for many years engaged in the Baptist Institution at Rochester, N. Y.; he has been twice married. Three daughters of Clark K., Lucia, Marina and Hannah, died unmarried.

Stillman and Judson went South, settled in Georgia, and engaged in the mercantile business. J. R. Kendrick was educated in Hamilton, studied for the ministry, settled in Charleston, S. C., and in time of the Rebellion left the South, settled in New York city, and is now preaching in Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

All the male children of Elder Kendrick have acquired a good degree of eminence in their several professions, whether literary, scientific or business enterprizes.

KENDRICK, ADIN—Was a physician; was born in New Hampshire, and educated at Hanover, in that State. He came to Poultney soon after the year 1800—the exact date cannot be given. He was a cousin of Rev. Clark Kendrick. He married Ruth Marshall, and by her had five children: Mary, Betsey, Carlos, Samuel and Albert. Mary and Carlos are dead; the others are still living. Betsey m. Dr. Ebenezer Porter, who d. in 1869, and she is now his widow. Samuel resides in Troy, N. Y., and Albert resides in Wankeshaw, Wisconsin; he is a physician of note.

Dr. Kendrick was married a second time, but had no children by his second wife. He married for his third wife Adelia Pease, and by her had one child, Eliza, who died young. He died March 29, 1853, at the age of 72 years. Dr. Kendrick had a good standing in his profession, and a large practice for many years. As a citizen he was highly respected. He represented Poultney in the Legislature of 1845-6.

KILBURN, HIRAM—Was b. in Poultney, July 7, 1799. He was one of eleven children—eight sons and three daughters. The father, Abraham Kilburn, was b. Nov. 15, 1759, in Litchfield, Conn., and removed to Vermont in early life, and d. in Poult-

ney in 1806. Hiram m. Mary Brown, and by her had three children:

Mary Jane, b. Jan. 20, 1829.

Harriet L., b. June 11, 1831, m. Wm. L. Farnam.

John Randolph, b. Oct. 2, 1833, m. and lives in Addison, Vt.

Mr. Kilburn's first wife d. Sept. 15, 1840. Jan. 28, 1841, he m. Betsey Fifield and by her had three children:

Samuel F., b. Nov. 29, 1841, m. Harriet Haskins, and now lives in Rutland.

Frank C., Jan. b. 6, 1844, enlisted and d. April 13, 1863 in hospital at Washington.

Albert, b. Nov. 30, 1846, m. Ella Philips, lives in Poultney.

Hiram Kilburn was accidentally killed by the cars Oct. 21, 1867. He was at the time agent at the Hosford station in Poultney. For many years he was an active member of the Congregational church and for many years held the office of deacon.

KINNE—Early in the present century, Peabody Kinnie bought the farm now owned by M. W. Bliss, and moved on to it with his family, which consisted of seven children—four daughters and three sons (the oldest daughter having m. a Mr. York before the removal), Sabra, Theodosa, Esther and Susan; the sons, Levi, William and Chester, all of whom died unmarried, except William and Susan (she m. Charles Rolfe, but never lived with him). William m. Tryphena Richards, the youngest daughter of Daniel Richards; they have had eight children—five yet live. Ezra and Elisha have families, and live West; Morton is m. and lives in Hydeville; Luman is a Baptist clergyman, first settled in Weston, Vt., afterwards in Ira, but gave up his charge in consequence of poor health. Mary Ann is unmarried, and lives with her parents in Fairhaven, near Hydeville.

[William Kinney and Tryphena Richards were married in Poultney, by Rev. Clark Kendrick, July 3, 1817. They celebrated their Golden Wedding, at their residence in Fairhaven, July 3, 1867. Among the exercises of the very pleasant occasion, was the reading of the following poem, written for the occasion by their son.]

To-morrow, a Nation will lift its glad voice,
 That the Birthday of Freedom has come;
 And thro' our broad land, Freedom's sons will rejoice
 That Columbia is Liberty's home.

We wait not the morrow, but gather to-day;
 As our family birthday we greet;
 While our thoughts wander back o'er the past, far away;
 Fifty years, with its bitter and sweet.

A Nation is glad that our sires broke away,
 And the fetters that bound her did sever;
 We joy that the cord which was "knotted" that day,
 Bound our Father and Mother together.

I see two in a bark, as if they would share
 Life's voyage together, its calms and its gales;
 'Tis all fancy, I know, since we were not there,
 But fancy must lead us where memory fails.

Said one, "Must I walk life's rough pathway alone?
 It looks dreary, I cannot deny it;
 The wise man has said, 'Two are better than one,'
 Is not this a good time to try it?"

"I'll Try-phena," he said. "Will you walk, by my side,
 Life's path, be it pleasant or ill?"
 I do not recall, or with blush or with sigh,
 But I think she said, "William, I will."

Then they looked down the pathway again, and it seemed
 More pleasant than ever before;
 Each step was enlightened by hope, till they dreamed
 That no shade would come over them more.

Then came a glad day, and the greeting of friends,
 When the man of God slowly said o'er,
 "No more twain, but one flesh," as they stood with joined
 hands,
 For their hearts were united before.

As they entered the path, a moment they stand,
 While friends wish them well on their way;
 With heart knit to heart, and with hand clasped in hand,
 And thus they have walked till to-day.

The pathway was rough, and sometimes seemed steep;
 But hope pointed always above;
 So each helped the other their courage to keep,
 Even toil was sweetened by love.

And sunshine there was, and beautiful bowers,
 Where they sat at the noon of the day;
 And heaven kindly dropped in their lap some sweet flowers,
 To cheer them the rest of the way.

But darkness came o'er them; the beautiful rose
 They had cherished,* was withered and pale;
 And the first-born was laid where the violet grows,
 By the side of the way, in a vale.

On still in the path; but changed are the flowers
 To burdens, demanding their care,
 Yet they cling to them still, thro' the long weary hours,
 And are happy such burdens to bear.

Through sunshine and cloud, now rough and now plain,
 They follow the pathway along;
 With heart bound to heart, and with hand joined in hand,
 Love cheers the rough places with song.

A cloud slowly gathers, and they see it draw nigh,
 Till at last its dark shadow comes o'er them;
 And another loved one† is in silence laid by,
 Who has finished her journey before them.

Once again, and a thunder-peal bursts o'er their head:‡
 Sudden darkness envelops their way,
 Son, husband and father, is laid with the dead,
 Leaving hearts bowed with sorrow that day.

I see they grow weary, the journey is long;
 The sun has sunk low in the west;
 Their step is less firm; their strength nearly gone;
 They would lay down their burdens and rest.

And now for awhile on a summit they stand,
 Looking back o'er the wearisome way;
 And think of the loving, invisible Hand
 That has led them through all the long day.

If they toiled where the pathway was rugged and steep,
 One able to aid them was near;
 Does darkness come o'er them? Be it ever so deep,
 His voice in the darkness will cheer.

And now for His presence, so constantly given,
 One grateful thanksgiving they raise;
 For the love that has led them thus far towards heaven,
 They render fresh tribute of praise.

The journey will end, and the toil soon be o'er,
 And then will the Pilgrims be blest;
 How sweet will it be on the glorified shore,
 From labors and sorrows to rest.

In the mansions of rest some are waiting to greet,
 And those who yet linger will come;
 With our journeyings over, at last may we meet,
 A family gathered at home.

L. K.

*Abigail d. young.

†Lucy d. with consumption, aged 16 years.

†Carlos, killed instantly while at work in a mill, at Hydeville.

KNAPP.—The history of the Knapp family in this country dates back as early as 1630, at which time Nicholas Knapp came from England to Connecticut, and settled in that part of Greenwich subsequently set off to New York, and which is now the town of Rye, Westchester County. He moved to Stamford, Conn., in 1648 or 1649. His children by his first wife, Eleanor, who d. Aug. 16, 1658, were:

Jonathan, b. Dec. 27, 1631.

Sarah, b. Jan. 5, 1639.

Timothy, b. Dec. 14, 1632.

Ruth b. Jan. 6, 1641.

Joshua, b. June 5, 1635.

Hannah March 6, 1642.

Caleb, b. Jan. 20, 1637.

For his second wife, Nicholas m. Unity, widow of Peter Brown, and by her his children were Moses and Lydia. He d. April 16, 1670.

Joshua, third son of Nicholas, m. Hannah Close, Jan. 9, 1657.

Their children were:

Hannah, b. March 26, 1660.

Timothy, b. 1668.

Joshua, b. in Stamford, Conn., 1662.

Benjamin b. 1673.

Joseph, b. 1664.

Caleb, b. 1677.

Ruth b. 1663.

John, b. 1679.

Joshua, Jr., m. Miss Close, about 1682. They had one son, John, b. March 1, 1708.

John, son of Joshua, Jr., had two sons: John, Jr., b. in 1731, and Justus, b. Jan. 19, 1735.

Justus, son of John, m. Sarah Reynolds in 1755. His children were.

1. Justus, Jr., b. Oct. 11, 1756.
2. William, b. Jan. 5, 1759.
3. John E., b. 1761; d. 1834.
4. Henry, b. 1763.
5. Benjamin, b. Sept. 16, 1765; m. Rachael Mead.
6. Obadiah, b. Sept. 20, 1766; m. Betsey Dean; d. Apr. 1, 1850.
7. Sarah, b. Jan. 6, 1768; d. Aug., 1828.
8. James, b. Dec. 17, 1770.
9. Hannah, b. Meh. 22, 1773.
10. Gilbert, b. March 21, 1775.
11. Mary, b. Jan. 2, 1778; m. Noel Whitman.
12. Samuel, b. Dec. 5, 1781.

Justus, father of the above family, at the close of the Revolutionary War, bought soldiers' land rights in Georgia, where he lived and became immensely rich. He d. about 1816.

Henry, third son of Justus and Sarah Knapp, was m. to his wife *Jemima*, about 1784. Their children were:

1. Elnathan, b. at Saratoga, N. Y., Feb. 7, 1786.
2. Pardon, b. 1778.
3. Mary, b. 1789.
4. Jemima, b. 1791.
5. Lucy, b. 1793.
6. Henry, b. 1795.
7. Justus, b. 1797; d. 1872.

Elnathan, son of Henry and Jemima Knapp, m. Polly Eaton in 1807, who was b. in Barnard, Vt. Their children were:

Ceneth, b. in Chester, N. Y., in 1808; m. Jessie Pray.

Albert Eaton, b. in Chester, N. Y., Feb. 8, 1810.

Justus L., b. in Queensbury, N. Y., Dec. 12, 1812; m. Myra Ann Dible.

Lyman, b. in Wells, Vt., January 30, 1816; d. in Benson, Vt.

Oliver Perry, b. in Wells, in 1815; m. Mary Soper.

John, b. in Wells, April 1, 1817; m. Orelia Cole. He is a Methodist minister.

Elnathan, b. in 1820; d. in 1824.

Emily, b. 1822; m. Isaac Wheaton.

Celia, b. 1824; m. Elisha Sprague.

Elnathan, father of the above family, d. in Monroe County, N. Y., Aug. 10, 1850. Polly, his wife, d. in Poultney, Sept. 20, 1870.

Albert Eaton, son of Elnathan and Polly Knapp, m. July 3, 1837, Freelove, widow of John Stone, and daughter of John and

Charlotte Broughton. She was b. in Granville, N. Y., Jan. 20, 1811. Their children were:

Charles Wilber, b. June 7, 1839.

Caroline Josephine, b. July 15, 1850; d. May 15, 1855.

Albert E. Knapp and his wife, Free love, are still living in Poultney. He came to this town in 1834 from Benson, Vt. He taught school for a time in Jamesville, N. Y., then known as the Downs District. He then went into the business of manufacturing and selling grave stones in Poultney. In 1857 he sold out this business to Amos Clark and then commenced dealing in produce for the Boston market, and claims to have sent the first ear load of potatoes ever sent over this railroad to Boston. He then purchased an interest with P. S. Ryan in the tin business, which they carried on in the store now occupied by L. E. Thompson, until the year 1856, when he built the store he now occupies. Here for a time he continued to carry on the tin and stove business. He then sold to Jairus Lewis, and commenced dealing in general merchandise. Mr. Knapp has been known as an extensive manufacturer and dealer in roofing slate, and has done much towards developing the slate interests in this section. He is the inventor of a Genealogical Family Record, connected with a popular Family Bible, which, as a system of continuing a correct genealogical record from generation to generation is unsurpassed, and cannot fail of commending itself to every family.

Charles Wilber, son of Albert Eaton and Free love Knapp, m. Julia Hyde Sprague, Feb. 1, 1865. She was a daughter of Geo. W. and Mary Ann Sprague, and was b. in Poultney, Oct. 19, 1841. They are now living in Poultney. Their children are: Eva Anna, b. Dec. 17, 1866; George Albert, b. July 2, 1869; Carrie Grace, b. Jan. 14, 1875. -

KNAPP, ALONZO M.—Of Poultney, was a son of Bradford Knapp, whose father was Obadiah Knapp; and Obadiah Knapp was a son of Justus Knapp, Justus Knapp was the great grandfather of Albert Eaton Knapp, as shown above. Alonzo M. Knapp was b. in Schroon, N. Y., and came from Crown Point to

Hampton, and from thence to Poultney. He has five children: John, who is m. and lives in Granville, N. Y.; Melvin, who lives with his father; Agnes, m. and living in Granville, N. Y.; Louisa and Emina, both living with their father in Poultney.

LAMB, CLARK — Was born in Wells, and was many years a resident of Poultney. He m. a daughter of Lemuel Hyde, and lived in the south part of the town. He enlisted in the war of 1861, when about sixty years old, and d. William Lamb, a son, also served his country in the late war, and was severely wounded. He now resides in this town.

KELLOGG, FREDERICK—Moved from Middletown to Poultney in 1840, and kept the Eagle Hotel in East Poultney for some years. He died in Quasqueton, Iowa, not long since, where he had lived a few years with his daughter. He left three children: Anstys, who married Theodore Clark, and now lives a widow in Quasqueton; Hymenius, a lawyer in Cherokee, Iowa, and Lawson F., who lives in Poultney, and is in the business of manufacturing melodeons.

LAMSON, EDMUND—Was born in the town of Townsend, Mass., in 1765; served a regular apprenticeship of seven years at the blacksmithing business, in Suffield, Conn., and in 1786 came to this town, and worked at his trade for Dea. Silas Howe for \$8 per month; the next year he went into the business on his own account, his shop standing on the ground now occupied by the Congregational church. The year following he bought a lot opposite the burying ground, bounded on the north and east by the "East village meeting-house ground," (the meeting-house then standing nearly opposite the east entrance to the burying ground,) and built the house now standing on the lot on the same foundation he placed it 88 years ago. In the year 1788 he was m. to Lucy, daughter of Dea. Silas Howe, by Ithamer Hibbard, pastor of the Congregational society, occupying this house about 12 years, when he sold it to Thos. Wilmot who carried on the business of silversmithing and clock making in a small building contiguous to it. Subsequently he (Lamson)

bought the land, and in 1800 he built the house which he occupied until his death in May, 1853. He raised a family of four sons and four daughters; the two surviving sons, Jacob and Edmund, and one daughter, Lucy, now reside in Michigan, and the other surviving daughter, Susan H., resides on the old homestead.

LAWRENCE, ALANSON—Was b. in Hampton, N. Y., July 18, 1803, and was a son of Joseph Lawrence, who was a Revolutionary patriot. He lived in Grand Isle, Vt. before the war, and joined the army with all his sons who were old enough to bear arms, at the time of Burgoyne's invasion in 1777. His family then fled from their home in Grand Isle; first took refuge in the fort at Castleton, and from thence went to Bennington; on their way they buried their iron ware in Pawlet. After the battle of Bennington the family returned to Grand Isle. From thence they removed to Whitehall, and from there to Hampton, Alanson Lawrence was a mechanic, and when about 22 years of age was engaged by John Stanley and son in the manufacture of the Dewey shearing machines, and had a connection with Henry Stanley when he started the foundry, and was the first man who melted iron in that furnace, and claims to be the first man in the State who melted iron with anthracite coal. Soon after he bought the farm now owned by F. W. Moseley and lived there until April 1, 1866, when he removed to Camden, Kent county, Delaware, where he now resides. Alanson Lawrence was twice m. His first wife was Martha, a daughter of Demison Ruggles of Hampton, who d. at Camden, Oct. 19, 1870.

Albert A. Lawrence, a son of Alanson, was b. in Poultney Sept. 14, 1834, and has been twice m.; first to Helen E., a daughter of Henry Martin, of Hampton; second to Julia A., a daughter of Henry G. Neal. He now resides in Camden, Del.

LEWIS, JOSIAH—Emigrated from Connecticut, and was the first of the name of Lewis who settled in the town, and his descendants are of the opinion that he came here the first year of the settlement (1771). He was a soldier in the Revolutionary war; was in the battle of Hubbardton, and at the taking of Ti-

conderoga, and was for a time an aid of Col. Brookins. He m. Molly Cole in Connecticut, and she was one of the women who fled with her eldest son, and then only child, on Burgoyne's invasion. She rendered service for the patriots in carrying news, etc., and was paid the same as the soldiers were. She received for her services 160 acres of land, which it is said was located near where Franklin Thompson now lives, some two miles north of East Poultney on the road to Castleton. They went to their old home in Connecticut where they remained for a time and then returned to Poultney. Mr. Lewis first settled on the east part of the farm now owned by Hiram Lewis, and on the "old military road." This is one of the very few farms of the town which have remained in the same family from the first settlement. He had two children, John and Benjamin; John was b. in Connecticut, and both lived and d. on the same farm on which their father first settled. Josiah Lewis died before the year 1800.

John—m. Anna Cleveland and had eleven children: Polly, Eliada, Azuba, Albert, John junior, Anna, Arila, Ezra, Josiah, Hannah, Harry. John Lewis d. in 1827, at the age of 64. Polly m. Reuben Sanford and moved to Jay, N. Y. Eliada m. a Miss Thayer, moved to the state of Ohio; supposed to be still living. Azuba m. Alfred Hosford. Albert moved to Jay, N. Y. John junior was twice m. For his first wife he m. Polly Buckland, and for his second, Rhoda Fifield. He had nine children: Helen, Fanny B., Carlisle, Hiram, Mark, Julius, Charlotte, Martha and Mary. Helen m. Bingham Williams and d. in Charlotte, Jan. 8, 1851. Fanny B. m. Nelson Ransom. Carlisle is m. and lives in Charlotte. Hiram is m. and lives on the old homestead. Mark is m. and lives on a part of the original Lewis farm. Julius was in the service of the Union in the rebellion, and was killed at Charleson, Va., Aug. 21, 1864, in a skirmish, at the age of 27. He was a sergeant in Co. I, 5th Vt., and a worthy young man. Charlotte m. Rollin Marshall. Martha m. Henry Pond and lives in Castleton. Mary d. at the age of six or seven. John Lewis junior represented the town

of Poultney in the Legislature in the year 1851, and often held town offices. He d. Nov. 15, 1865.

Anna, the sixth child of John Lewis senior, m. William Buckland. Arila m. Lois Smith, and d. a short time after his marriage. Josiah m. Harriet Ransom. They owned and lived on a farm, (known as the Lusk farm,) and d. in March 1875, leaving two children: Eveline and Henry R. They continue to reside on the old homestead. Hannah m. Hiram Angevine and d. in Ohio. Harry d. unmarried.

Benjamin,—The brother of John senior, m. Patty Durant in 1804, had three children: Laura, Clark and Pauline. Laura m. Samuel Ruggles and now resides in Gaines, in the western part of New York. Clark is in Gilmantown, N. H.; is m. but has no children. Benjamin Lewis d. Nov. 26, 1811, when quite a young man. His widow was twice m. after the death of Mr. Lewis. She is still living with her daughter, Mrs. Fifield.

LEWIS, WILLIAM—Was born in Rhode Island, July 10, 1756; he died November 8, 1841, aged 85 years. His wife's name was Experience Rice. They had ten children, whose names were as follows: William, Jr., Philip, Abner, Lydia, Gideon, Roswell, Samuel, Waitte, James and Betsey, all of whom lived to have families, and four are living at the present time, viz.: Abner, Samuel, Waitte and Betsey.

Abner, born February 27, 1787, in Westfield, Mass.; moved to Poultney (with his father) when he was five years old, where he has lived ever since, with the exception of five years he lived in Tinmouth. Abner Lewis has been twice married; he married Betsey Nicholson, December 15, 1814; she died August 5, 1835. There were four children, viz.:

Emily K., b. May 5, 1818.

Betsey J., b. Nov. 13, 1820.

Henry G., b. July 4, 1823.

Abner, Jr., b. Nov. 19, 1825.

These four children are all now living in Poultney, with the exception of Abner, Jr., who lives in Michigan.

For his second wife he married Amelia S. Ensign, Nov., 3 1835. She was born in Rhode Island, March 29, 1801. They had two children, viz.:

Samuel C., b. Oct. 5, 1836.

Judson A., b. March 19, 1840.

Samuel C. died in Ann Arbor (Michigan University) Law School, of Typhoid Fever, November 24, 1862, aged 26 years. He was in the Senior Class, and about ready to graduate. His remains were sent to Poultney (all expenses being paid by his Class), and interred in the Cemetery at East Poultney, where a family monument now marks his resting place.

Judson A. entered the United States service, August 11, 1862, a private in Company C, 11th Vt. Regt. He served till the close of the war, in 1865, making three years, lacking a month; was mustered out as captain, having received four non-commissioned officers warrants and three commissions. He is now living in the city of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Roswell Lewis died May 2, 1842, at the age of 42 years. He left a family of children; one son died from disease contracted in the War of 1861; another lives in Fairhaven, and has been the constable of that town.

LEWIS, AARON—Was born in Wells, February 1, 1789. He married Polly Wilcox, of Wells, and removed to Poultney about sixty years ago, and to the place where he resided until his death, two or two and a half miles south of the village. He was an industrious and thrifty farmer, a member of the Episcopal Church, to which he was much attached, and a quiet, inoffensive and valuable citizen. He died in March, 1869; his widow died in September, 1871. She left, by will, \$500 to the Baptist Church in East Poultney.

Aaron and Polly Lewis had four children—

David, b. March 5, 1812.

Aaron, b. Oct. 17, 1815.

Mary, b. Nov. 25, 1817; d. June 20, 1875.

Chauncy, b. July 16, 1825; d. when about 9 months old.

Lewis, David—Married Maria L. Noble, and now resides in Poultney village. They have had two children—

Egbert, b. June 20, 1849; d. June 7, 1869.

Albert, b. Feb. 21, 1856; d. when 5 years old.

Aaron has for some years resided in Granville. He has several children.

LEWIS, JAIRUS—Was born in Wells; he is a son of Ethelbert Lewis, an old resident of Wells, but now a resident of Poultney. Jairus was a soldier in the War of 1861, and at the close of that war moved to Poultney. He first engaged in the tin business here, but is now in a prosperous grocery and saloon business. Mr. Lewis was constable and collector of taxes in 1868. He married Nancy Reynolds, of Albion, N. Y.

LEFFINGWELL, ISAAC—Was born in Middletown, and was a son of Jeremiah Leffingwell, an old resident of that town. He married Esther Dewey, of Poultney, a daughter of Dr. David Dewey, October 12, 1829, and then went to Alburgh, Vt. He came to Poultney in Sept., 1834, and went into company with Henry Stanley, in the mercantile business. After two or three years he bought the place where his widow now resides, built a store near it, and went into business by himself, which he continued until his decease, which occurred January 20, 1842. Mr. Leffingwell, while here, was an active and prominent member of the Methodist Church; he was a friend of education, and aided in the establishment of the Troy Conference Academy. At the time of his death, he was President of the corporation, which position he had held for several years. He had three children; two died in infancy, one survives, Charles C., who now, with his mother, resides in the same house his father owned. He is in the mercantile business (dry goods), and occupies the store built by his father. He married Elizabeth A. Russell, and has one child.

MALLARY.—Daniel Mallary was born in 1758, and removed from Cheshire, Conn., to Poultney in 1794. After he came to Poultney, he first lived on the Webster place, about two miles

south of East Poultney, on the road to Wells; he afterwards moved into the house now occupied by Jonas Gibson, in the village. He owned and lived on the farm which A. M. Knapp now owns, for some twenty years. The latter part of his life he lived in the village, where Andrew Clark now lives. He had had seven children, viz.:

Rollin C., b. May 27, 1784.

Horace, b. Sept. 15, 1788; d. in Hanover, Ohio, in 1840.

Daniel, b. Feb. 23, 1791.

Martha, b. March 3, 1795; d. in Aug., 1796.

Henry, b. in 1798; d. in 1804.

Charles D., b. Jan. 23, 1801.

Phebe, b. Nov. 14, 1807.

Hon. Rollin C. Mallary graduated at Middlebury College in 1805; studied law with Horatio Seymour, at Middlebury, and Robert Temple, in Rutland, and was admitted to the Rutland County Bar in March, 1807. He soon became a leading lawyer in the county, and was State's Attorney in the years 1811-12-13, and 1815-16. In the year 1819, he was a candidate for Congress against O. C. Merrill, of Bennington. Mr. Merrill was declared elected, but, at the ensuing session, Mr. Mallary claimed the seat, and the House, after a hearing, decided in his favor, and gave him his seat, January 13, 1820. This controversy developed Mr. Mallary's powers, and brought him into notice. He had several successive re-elections, and remained a member continuously until his death. He gained a prominent position in Congress, second, perhaps, to no other member of the House from New England in his time, and particularly distinguished himself as a friend and advocate of the protective system. At the commencement of the Twentieth Congress, he was made chairman of the Committee on Manufactures, and reported the tariff of 1828, and his efficient efforts doubtless contributed largely to secure its passage. Mr. Mallary died at Baltimore, Md., while on his return from Washington, in 1831. His remains were brought home, and interred in the old cemetery at East Poultney, and a marble monument was erected by the Rutland County Bar.

Rollin C. Mallary married Ruth Stanley, the eldest daughter of John Stanley. Their children were: Carolos R., who married Minerva, eldest daughter of Joel Beaman, Esq. He died in Poultney, of consumption. George H. m. a Miss Bishop; was in the mercantile business awhile in Pontney, with Henry Stanley, under the firm of Stanley & Mallary. He now resides in New York city. Sarah m. S. S. Stocking, the first Principal of Troy Conference Academy.

Daniel Mallary, the second son of Daniel, Sr., was twice married. His first wife was Sarah, another daughter of John Stanley; she died in a few years, and left no children. He married Fanny Adams for his second wife. By her he had several children; one only, Lucretia, survives. Daniel, Jr., was in the mercantile business in Poultney during all of his active life. He left Poultney about 1870, and now resides with his daughter, Lucretia, in Delevan, Wisconsin. She is married.

Charles D., the youngest son of Daniel senior, graduated at Middlebury college in 1821; removed to Columbia, South Carolina, in 1822, where he was ordained a Baptist clergyman and preached six years. He afterwards became engaged in the work of education and literature. He was the principal founder of Mercer University, and published several works of which he was the author. As a man of ability, he was perhaps equal to his brother Rollin C. He died in 1864.

Phebe, the youngest child of Daniel senior, m. Henry J. Ruggles; she and her son Henry, who is unmarried, live on the old homestead in the west village.

MALLARY, CALVIN—A brother of Daniel, Sen., came to Pontney in 1786, and settled about two miles south of East Poultney. He had three sons and several daughters. One daughter m. Dea. Webster, one Elisha Scott, one Salvator Rann, one Stearns Marshall, one Cogswold Williams, one Luther Marshall, and one Ichabod Marshall. Calvin was an active member of the Baptist Church, and contributed largely of his means to build the church edifice in the east village.

Calvin, Jr., lived and died on the homestead of his father. His son, Elisha, now occupies the homestead.

MANNING, DANIEL — Capt. Dan. Manning, as he was familiarly called, was b. in Windham, Conn., Sept. 29, 1753, and was of Scotch and Welsh descent. He m. Lydia Peters of Coventry, Conn., March 2, 1775. He followed the war that "tried men's souls;" was in the battle of Bunker Hill, the battles on Long Island, Trenton, Princeton, Monmouth and Yorktown. He was in service nearly, or quite, the entire time of the war, and while he lived was fond of relating incidents which came under his observation. After peace was declared and he had obtained his discharge, in 1783, he traveled from Windham, Conn., to Poultney, and bought a place of one James Smith, a mile or so north of East Poultney, and settled on it. He gave Smith a horse, saddle and bridle as part payment, (no inconsiderable amount in those days,) and after some improvements lost the whole by a failure of title in Smith. He then bought the place where Noah Fenton now lives, where he lived until his death. This he bought of Dea. Silas Howe; four years time was given him for payments which were to be made in barrels, to be delivered at the whipping post on Poultney Green, a certain number each year (Mr. Manning was a cooper). He made his payments, cleared up and improved his farm, and raised a family of ten children. One, Esther, was b. in Connecticut, the others in Poultney. Capt. Dan. lived to be an old man; the date of his death cannot be given.

MARANVILLE.—Louis De Maranville was a Frenchman of noble birth, and came from Paris at the early age of 19, and settled in Dartmouth, Mass. He m. an English lady by the name of Susan Crapo, kin of ex-Gov. Crapo of Michigan, now deceased. Stephen De Maranville was his youngest son, and was b. in Dartmouth, Mass., Aug. 15, 1750; m. Delia Barden in 1770; removed from Dartmouth to Pawlet, Vt., and from thence came to Poultney in 1782. He lived and d. where Abraham Gates now lives, then called "Maranville Hill." During the Revolutionary war he served his country as a "minute man," and rendered important aid as a bearer of despatches from one point to another in Mass. He was a confirmed invalid for 27 years from

inflammatory rheumatism, and d. Sept. 26, 1828. He was the father of thirteen children: Elizabeth, Thankful, Louis, Polly, Patty, Stephen, Gifford, Delia, Irene, James, Eber, and two d. in infancy. Ten of these children, with their father and mother, were buried in Poultney. Louis, the eldest son, d. in Fairhaven, and Gifford d. in Pennsylvania. Stephen the 2d was b. in Dartmouth, Mass., July 8, 1779, and m. Esther Manning Jan. 15, 1801. He d. Feb. 5, 1867; his wife d. May 30, 1865; they lived together over sixty years. Their children were: Charlotte, Fanny M., Harvey M., Merritt S., Bloomy, Galusha J. and Robert E., besides three who d. in childhood. Stephen lived in Moriah, N. Y., at the time of the battle of Plattsburg, and was a volunteer from that town. Three of their children, Charlotte, Fanny and George, lie in the cemetery at East Poultney; Harvey resides in Akron, Ohio, and has been a surveyor of public lands, teacher and superintendent of public schools, and is now a government inspector. Merritt now lives in Wisconsin. He had four sons in the war of 1861, Rollin E., Albert E., Pulaski and Egbert. Rollin E. was an officer in Harris' Light Cavalry, and fell while leading a charge. The only daughter of Stephen now living, is the wife of A. J. Brown, of Castleton. Galusha J. now lives in Rutland, and was the inventor of a celebrated calendar clock. Robert E. is a graduate of Middlebury College, and has had considerable experience as a teacher; he has been a teacher of languages in Castleton Seminary the last year.

MARSHALL—Ichabod and Joseph Marshall, brothers, were among the earliest settlers of the town. Both raised large families, and that part of their history connected with the early settlement of the town, is one of much interest. Some portion of that history before appears in this work, and, necessarily, some portion that would be of interest must be omitted for want of space.

Ichabod Marshall was born in New Marlboro, Mass., in Aug. 1741. Of his ancestors but little is known, except that they were of English descent, and came to this country in the early

part of its history. He married Lydia Stearns, Nov. 1760. She was born in Mendon, Mass., Feb. 20, 1744. She was of English descent; the coat of arms of her family was presented to her grandson Ichabod Marshall, who recently died in the State of Wisconsin. From the date of old deeds that have been preserved, it is evident that Ichabod Marshall arrived in Poultney with his family in December, 1772. Mr. Marshall was then 31 years old—his wife 28. They had six children when they came. The journey was through an almost unbroken wilderness for 60 or 70 miles; it was made with one horse, which brought upon its back, Lydia, a feather bed, two infant children, and all the furniture the family had for keeping house. Ichabod made the journey on foot, as did four children, aged respectively, ten, eight, six and four years. They drove a cow, and thus they came to Poultney. They settled where Horatio Marshall now resides, and this farm has to this day been in the ownership and possession of members of the Marshall family.

Ichabod and Lydia Marshall had fourteen children; all lived to grow up—all but one married. The following are their names, dates of birth, and names of persons whom they married:

Jonathan, b. Dec. 23, 1762; m. Rhoda Ashley.

Paul, b. Aug. 23, 1764; unmarried.

Silas, b. Sept. 28, 1766; m. Miss Howe.

Polly, b. Aug. 17, 1768; m. Solomon Whitney.

Timothy, b. May 12, 1770; m. Lucy Rogers.

Lydia, b. Sept. 7, 1771; m. — Palmer.

Buelah, b. Jan. 26, 1773; m. John Hollenbeck.

Charlotte, b. Oct. 13, 1775; m. Seth Mehurun.

Abijah, b. April 20, 1777; m. Miss Duaks.

Martha, b. June 17, 1779; m. Peter Martin.

Lucy, b. June 12, 1781; m. — Dewey.

Ruth, b. Oct. 10, 1783; m. Dr. Adin Kendrick.

Stearns, b. Oct. 14, 1785; m. Mabel Mallary.

James, b. Feb. 24, 1788; m. Polly Shumway.

Ichabod Marshall died in November, 1792, while yet in the full strength of vigor and manhood. On the 5th of November, of that year, while returning from Troy with a load of mer-

chandize for his son-in-law, Hollenbeck, who kept a store at the "dug way," where Charles Beals recently lived, he fell from his wagon, the wheels passed over him, and gave him his death wound. His wife hearing the sad news arrived at his bed side in time to listen to his expiring groans and close his eyes in death. She remained his widow until Oct. 1836, when she died. A year or two before her death, there were together at her house five persons representing five generations of regular descent; they were herself, Mrs. Whitney, Mrs. Harvey Finel, Mrs. Charlotte Dewey, with her son Edwin S. Dewey, sitting in the lap of his oldest grandmother.

The descendants of Ichabod and Lydia Marshall have been numerous, and it is impossible, with our limits, to trace them all out; so far as we are able to do this, we shall confine ourselves mainly to those who have lived in Poultney.

Paul, the second son of Ichabod, was killed Feb. 25, 1788, by a loaded sled running over his body. Rollin, who until recently resided in Poultney (now resides in Hampton), was a son of Timothy Marshall. Ichabod, 2d, who died recently at Winona, Wisconsin, was a brother of Rollin; he was much engaged in teaching in his early life, and a man of intelligence. Stearns Marshall succeeded to the homestead, where he lived until his death. He had a family of ten children; their names, dates of birth, and the names of whom they married, are as follows:

Lydia, b. July 22, 1811; m. Stephen Scott; d. Aug. 11, 1853.

Harvey, b. Jan. 22, 1814; m. Angeline Brown, Sept. 14, 1837.

Amanda, b. May 23, 1816; m. S. H. Marshall, Sept. 19, 1838.

James, b. March 20, 1819; m. Calista Austin, Sept. 19, 1838.

Mary Ann, b. March 3, 1822; m. L. S. Clark, May 17, 1842.

Linus, b. April 13, 1825; m. F. E. Whiddon, Nov. 16, 1854.

Paul, J., b. Jan. 28, 1828; m. Martha Brown, Oct. 9, 1855.

Adin K., b. Oct. 13, 1831; m. Mary Gilman, Dec. 31, 1856.

Rollin, b. Sept. 21, 1833; m. Charlotte Lewis, Sept. 8, 1858; d. Sept. 30, 1874, leaving two children.

John, b. Nov. 29, 1835; m. Sarah A. Clark, Sept. 8, 1858.

Harvey Marshall now resides on the Arch Herrick place, and one of his sons occupies the old Marshall homestead. Paul J.

is in the mercantile business in the east village; he was for some years in trade in Peshtigo, Wis., where he was one of the sufferers by the terrible fires that swept over a portion of that State. Adin K. resides in Poultney.

Stearns Marshall d. Jan. 22, 1868; his wife d. Marh 16, 1868.

Marshall, Joseph—The brother of Ichabod, 1st, came to Poultney, as is supposed, in 1772, at or about the time his brother did. He settled about a mile north of the Hopson place, on a road that formerly ran in that direction from the main road between the two villages. He had nine children: Moses, Aaron, Clara, John, Luther, Lucy, Ichabod, Asa and Ezra. None are now living, except Asa, who resides a mile south of the village, and is now about 80 years old. Joseph Marshall was a miller, and for many years had charge of a grist mill at the Candlestick Factory place. He died January 10, 1835.

MARTIN, SAMUEL—Was born in Scotland in 1767, and came to Orwell, Vt., with his father, about the year 1774. From Orwell he went to Hampton about 1795, and moved from thence to Poultney in 1806. He held the office of selectman several years and was constable and collector of taxes here for ten years. He had ten children: Sarah, Martha, Polly, George C., Hiram, Nancy, Lucinda, William, Henry and James. Sarah m. a Mr. Morse, and has been dead about nine years. Martha m. Asa Marshall, and now lives about two miles south of the village. Polly died over thirty years ago, unmarried. George C. d. in Hampton, June 9, 1874, of cancer. Hiram d. in Poultney about seventeen years ago. Nancy m. William Evarts, and d. about forty years ago. Lucinda d. when about 16 years of age; this was the first death in the family. William is still living at the West; and Henry resides in Hampton, and was for several years postmaster of that town. James married, and died about eleven years ago.

Samuel Martin, the father of this family, d. January 14, 1831; the mother d. Sept. 22, 1848.

There have been other families here of the name of Martin. Andrew Martin was a son of John Martin; m. Huldah Thompson, a daughter of Jesse Thompson. He led the singing in the

Baptist Church for several years; and now resides in Malone, N. Y. His father was a brother of Samuel Martin.

Reuben and William N. Martin were for some years inhabitants of the town; both have been dead many years. Reuben, d. Nov. 17, 1849, and left a family. His widow and daughter, Sarah, now live in East Poultney. Sarah has been engaged in teaching for several years.

McLeod.—William McLeod, M. D., was born in Charlestown, Mass., Aug. 12, 1798. His father was William S. McLeod, who emigrated to Boston, Mass., from Scotland. William S. married Mary Davidson, the mother of William, the subject of this sketch. William McLeod had two sisters: Mary and Catherine; and six brothers: David, John, Charles, Ebenezer, Frank and Thomas Henry. David is now living in Westport, N. Y.; Thomas Henry is a lawyer, living at Middlebury, Vt.; all the other children are deceased.

Doctor McLeod was the oldest of the children. He was twice married. He married for his second wife Olive Monroe, daughter of Califf Monroe, of Poultney; he studied medicine with Dr. Theodore Woodward, and received his diploma from Middlebury, in 1823; he first practiced his profession at Hebron, N. Y., and subsequently at Whitehall, N. Y.; he then removed to Poultney, where he has since resided; he was Postmaster at East Poultney for four years. In 1829 he was appointed Surgeon of the 154th regiment of infantry of the State of New York. Oct. 7, 1828, he was admitted as a member of the medical society of the county of Washington, New York. Dec. 24, 1839, he was elected a member of the "Board of Fellows" of the Vermont Academy of Medicine at Castleton, Vt. Dr. McLeod is supposed to have had charge of the first case of Asiatic Cholera which ever appeared in the United States. The children of Dr. McLeod have been:

William Buell, b. January 12, 1835. He graduated at the University of Michigan (Ann Arbor), March 3, 1853, studied law with J. B. Beaman, of Poultney, and was admitted to the Bar in Rutland County at the March Term, 1857; he then com-

menced the study of Theology at Alexandria Seminary, Va. Failing health obliged him to abandon his studies soon after, and he died Sept. 11, 1859.

Henry T., b. Nov. 24, 1851, now living in Poultney.

Martha A., b. Aug. 7, 1860.

MEARS, JOHN—Was one of the early settlers of the town; he settled here not long after 1790. He was the father of several children; of these we have obtained the names of Roswell, Simeon and Joseph—there were others. Roswell became a Baptist clergyman of some note, and did not long reside here. Simeon m. Polly Hosford, a daughter of Aaron Hosford, and sister of the late Harlow Hosford, Esq. Laura, daughter of Simeon, Sen., married Reuben Scribner; the second daughter married a son of Dennison Ruggles, of Hampton; Fanny married Curtis C. Eddy. Simeon, the only son of Simeon, Sen., was born after his father's death. Simeon, Jr., was a man of considerable business capacity; he was in the mercantile business here several years, and a partner of Col. Hickok in the foundry. He has for several years been a resident of Chicago, and has been in extensive business there; he has a family. One son, E. Ashley Mears, is also a prominent business man in that city.

The widow of Simeon, Sen., married Joseph Mears, the brother of her first husband. The fruits of this marriage were, Truman, who married the daughter of Joseph Morse. Keeler Hickok, son of Thaddeus, m. Fanny Mears; and Gen. Russel Hickok, son of Simeon, m. Rhoda, sister of Fanny; they were the daughters of Joseph Mears, by his first wife. Truman died June 10, 1851; he had four children; one died young. His widow and three children are now living, Mary, Joseph and Elizabeth. Mary m. Asa F. Morse, and resides in Missouri; Joseph and Elizabeth were twins; they both reside in Poultney.

MONROE, CALIFF—Was born in Pawlet, and lived in Wells several years in the early part of his life. He represented that town in 1832, and was defeated in 1833, by the Anti-Masons.

He married Aimira Hopson. He moved to Manchester in 1839, and from thence to Poultney in 1841. He owned the Rant farm, and lived on it several years. He has two children, Ossian C. and Olive A. Ossian C. is married, resides in the village, and has a family. Olive A. married Dr. William McLeod.

MORSE, JOSEPH—Was born in Litchfield, Conn., and moved to Poultney in the year 1780, and settled in the east part of the town, in the locality since known as Morse Hollow. He married Anna Coleman, and had eight children:

Sally, b. Sept. 13, 1782; m. Phineas Derby; d. Nov. 29, 1809.

Anna, b. Jan. 16, 1784; m. Dr. David Dewey, and is still living at the age of 91 years.

Stephen, b. Sept. 6, 1786; d. Aug. 10, 1842.

Rachel, b. Jan. 11, 179—; m. a Mr. Lowell; d. in 1870.

Joseph, b. July 16, 1792.

Alvah, b. July 22, 1794—not living.

Worcester, b. Nov. 5, 1797; d. in Iowa about five years ago.

Harris, b. April 30, 1801; d. in Dec., 1873.

Joseph Morse, Sen., d. Sept. 28, 1833; his wife d. in 1856.

Stephen, the eldest son of Joseph, Sen., married Eunice Frisbie, Oct. 23, 1809. They had nine children:

Caroline b. Sept. 1, 1811, and d. young.

Joseph F., b. Sept. 28, 1812.

Eben, b. Nov. 7, 1815; d. July 19, 1842.

Lucy B., b. July 25, 1818; d. April 18, 1852.

Eliza, b. May 28, 1821; d. Sept. 20, 1822.

Eliza L., b. July 1, 1823; d. March 7, 1849.

Adoline, b. Dec. 5, 1825; d. May 21, 1852.

Mary Ann, b. May 25, 1828; d. Aug. 14, 1858.

Caroline F., b. Feb. 14, 1832; d. June 27, 1848.

As seen from the above, Joseph F. is the only one of his family now living; as elsewhere appears, he married a daughter of Dr. Browson; he resides in East Poultney. Joseph Morse, the second son of Joseph, Sen., has been thrice married; he first m. a daughter of Ebenezer Frisbie, and by her had four children, Julia, Sarah, J. Harris and Esther. Julia d. young; Sarah m.

Truman Mears; J. Harris d. about 20 years ago. He was an energetic business man, and much esteemed for his integrity and moral worth. He gave promise of much usefulness, but his life was terminated by an accident in his mill, while yet a young man. Esther m. Charles Ripley, Jr., and resides in the west village. Joseph m. for his second wife the daughter of Judge Higley, of Castleton, and widow of M. D. Hooker His third wife, Benlah, was the daughter of Hon. Samuel Moulton, of Castleton. Worcester Morse lived in the State of Iowa some years previous to his death; he had four children, Ellen, Laura, Charles and George. Charles is dead; the others are supposed to be living. Harris Morse was also a resident of the West some years previous to his death. The names of his children were Dana, Frank A., Caroline, Jay, Worcester, Lucretia and Amos F. Dana, Carolina and Lucretia are dead; Frank A. was formally in business in Poultney, and is now in the drug business in West Rutland. Jay and Worcester are in Martinsburg, Missouri.

The Morse family or families which sprang from Joseph and Anna (Coleman) Morse, have been numerous, and from the early history of Poultney, have been identified with the interests of the town. The Congregational Church has drawn largely from the Morse families for its support; and these families have contributed much to sustain the many and varied interests of the town during a period of almost a hundred years. The venerable Joseph Morse, second son of Joseph, Sen., now about 83 years old, and his sister, Mrs. Dewey, still remain with us.

A brother of Joseph, Sen., by the name of Solomon, settled in Morse Hollow about the year 1780, and moved to Pennsylvania about the year 1800. But little is now known here of his family.

MORGAN.—Jonathan Morgan was born in Simsbury, Conn., February 15, 1779, and moved to Poultney in the year 1795. He settled on a farm about two miles east of the east village, on the road leading to Middletown. His father, whose name was Jonathan, came from Connecticut with him, and lived with him

until he died. Jonathan Morgan married Submission Canfield, October 14, 1804. They had a family of ten children, seven of whom are now living: Elmer, Cynthia, Emily, Sarah Ann, Jane, Isaac H. and J. Allen. Jonathan Morgan was an industrious farmer, and built three saw mills on Poultney River, which run through his farm; one was washed away, and the others remained until worn out. He died March 22, 1859, at the age of 74 years, on the same farm on which he had lived after coming to Poultney, in 1795. His wife died December 19, 1872, at the age of 87 years. Elmer, the oldest son living, resides in Pontiac, Erie County, N. Y. Cynthia m. Joseph Burdick, and lives in Milford, N. H. Emily m. Joseph W. Clark, and resides in Poultney. Sarah Ann resides in Iowa. Jane m. Harrison F. Smith, and resides in Poultney. Isaac H. and J. Allen succeeded to the home farm, now own and occupy it, and are among the thrifty and prosperous farmers of the town.

MILLER, WILLIAM—Was named in the chapter on the subject of the War of 1812. Satterley E. Miller, a son of William, m. a daughter of Heman Stannard, of Fairhaven, and is now a resident of Poultney, and a worthy citizen.

MORRILL, ROBERT K.—Was born in Easton, Washington Co., N. Y., February 26, 1824. His father was Anson Morrill; his mother's maiden name was Lizzie Bennett. He has been twice married; his first wife was Rachael Evans, of Easton, to whom he was married in 1842. By this marriage he had two children, Leroy and Lucy A., both of whom died in infancy. His second wife was Elsie Maria Davis, of Schaghticoke, N. Y., to whom he was married October 20, 1847. By his second and present wife he had two children, one, who died in infancy, and Charles, b. September 1, 1865; d. September 20, 1866.

Mr. Morrill came to Poultney in 1849, and most of the time since then has worked in the foundry at Poultney; he is a moulder by trade.

NEAL, HENRY G.—Was born Nov. 19, 1789; came from Lansingburg, N. Y., to Poultney about 1814. After coming to Poultney he first taught school several terms. He married

Julia Ann Persons, an adopted daughter of Daniel and Polly Persons, who were then residents of Poultney. He was a Justice of the Peace for twenty-five years or more; held the office of Town Clerk for about twenty years, and represented the town in the Vermont Legislature two years. He kept the hotel several years in the east village; was a while in the mercantile business. Of his children, we have the names of Daniel P., George W., Benjamin F., Catherine, Elizabeth and Julia Ann, and Herbert and Fanny, who died in childhood. Daniel P. d. in Augustine, Fla.; George W. is now living at Bairdstown, Ga.; Benj. F. at Waterbury, Conn.; Catherine m. A. H. Bailey, D. D., and d. at Berkshire, Vt.; Elizabeth d. in 1838, at the age of 13 years.

NEWMAN.—Rev. John Newman, D. D., was born in Amsterdam, N. Y., Nov. 28, 1813. His father's name was Elias. The family is of English extraction, and in this country is traced to Stamford, Conn. He worked on a farm until 16 years old, and from 16 to 18 was clerk in a store; common school three winters; fitted for college at Amsterdam; entered the sophomore class in Union College in April, 1836, and graduated in July, 1838. He was one of the teachers in Troy Conference Academy from 1838 to 1848, when he became the Principal of that institution, which position he held until 1851. In 1852 he was elected Professor of Latin in Union College, where he remained until 1863, when he returned to Poultney. He was President of Ripley Female College from 1863 to 1873. Dr. Newman m. Maria Dorr, of Chatham, Columbia county, N. Y., in 1841, and has two children (sons) living: George C. and John E.; both are now living in Lincoln, Neb.

NORTON, SOLOMON—Was one of the early settlers. He built the first grist and saw mills at the Hampton bridge place; he also built the house now occupied by F. W. Moseley. He was an active well-to-do man, and was a prominent citizen in his time. His children were: Solomon, John, Hannah, James R., Joel, Aaron and Amos. They were a worthy family, but all

long since ceased to be inhabitants of the town. Hannah was an excellent school teacher, and became the wife of Zimri Howe. An instance relating to James R. Norton may here be mentioned. Mr. Norton re-built his grist mill after the flood of 1811; and while raising the building, James R. fell forty-two feet onto solid rock. In his fall he struck a man on the way down, which to some extent broke the force of the fall. The next day he helped put the rafters on the same building. Soon after this, Ephraim Herrick, as before appears, had a fall from a wagon, which resulted in his death. Herrick's fall was perhaps not over two feet, and this contrast reminds us that

"An earthquake may be made to spare
The man that's strangled by a hair."

NOYES, MOSES—Came from Sharon, Duchess county, N. Y., to Poultney about the year 1814. He soon held a prominent position in society, and particularly in the Congregational Church, of which he became an active member, and one of its deacons. Four children came with him, two sons and two daughters. Dea. Moses Noyes d. Aug. 1, 1838, at the age of 85; his wife d. Dec. 25, 1843, at the age of 86. His son William P. Noyes was b. in 1802. He succeeded his father in the office of deacon in the Congregational Church; was in the mercantile business in Poultney for several years. He d. in Waltham, Mass., Aug. 10, 1860, where he had lived and been in active business for a few years. Wm. P. left a son, Moses G., who was b. Oct. 6, 1832, and resided in Poultney until his decease, which occurred Oct. 23, 1873; it was supposed that he died of heart disease. There was a squirrel hunt, in which he and others were engaged; and while hunting he became separated from his companions, and the latter, on their return, found that Mr. Noyes had not returned. Search was made and his body found in the fields, not far from where Joseph W. Clark now lives, with indications that his death was sudden, and from the cause above named. Mr. Noyes served his country in the War of the Rebellion; and was at the time of his death the presiding officer of Netis Lodge of Odd Fellows.

Moses G. Noyes, a son of Moses and brother of William P., was born in Dutchess county, N. Y., in 1794; graduated at Middlebury College in 1819; studied law with David Russell, in the State of New York, and was admitted to the bar in 1825. He was in practice some four years in Poultney, and removed to New York. He d. in 1832, at the age of 38.

PALMER.—Dr. David Palmer was in practice a few years in Poultney, and left the town about the year 1822. He became a professor in a medical institution at Woodstock, Vt.; afterwards a professor at a like institution in Massachusetts, where he died. His death was caused by accidentally inhaling gas, while lecturing on chemistry. He ranked among the ablest physicians of his time, and as a man of science in his profession had few equals.

PARKER, ABEL—Was one of the early settlers, and was successor to Nehemiah Howe in the grist mill at East Poultney. He was a large landowner in the early history of the town. Whether he died in Poultney we cannot say, but his descendants quite early became inhabitants of Wells. Carlos Parker and the wife of Charles W. Potter, now residing in Wells, and the wife of Barden Beals, of Poultney, are descendants of Abel Parker.

PARKER, GARDNER—Was born in Hopkinton, Mass. His father's name was Perley Parker; he died about eight years ago. The maiden name of his mother was Betsey Mellen. In this family were three children: Emily, Gardner and Joshua Mellen, all of whom are now living. Gardner m. Mary M. Sawyer, of Boston, youngest daughter of Capt. George P. Sawyer, of that city. Their children are:

Eliza E., m. Roswell Frail, and resides in Hopkinton.

George G., m. Mandana Hyde, daughter of N. C. Hyde, of Poultney, and is in business in this place.

Mary Carrie, m. Martin D. Cole, Cashier of Castleton National Bank.

Edgar V., now living with his parents in Poultney.

Mr. Parker came to Poultney in 1865, and entered into the slate business, in which he has ever since been, and is now, engaged. He first had charge of the quarries of the New England Slate and Tile Company; and of those of the Union Slate Company, and is now a manufacturer and general dealer in slate.

PARSONS.—Daniel Parsons became a resident of Poultney about the beginning of the present century, and for several years kept a hotel in the east village, in what was afterwards known as the Neal House. He was married, but had no children; he had an adopted daughter, who married Henry Neal. He died August 26, 1825.

PARSONS, ABIAL—A soldier of 1812, and an honest old man, was a few years a resident of this place. He died October 5, 1875, at the age of 81 years. A son, Collamer, occupies the homestead.

PEASE—Captain Royal Pease came to Poultney about the beginning of the present century; bought a farm of John Howe, Esq., at the upper end of Finel Hollow. The relic of the house, near the cemetery in that locality, is still standing; now owned by C. P. Austin. We are not aware that he had but three children: Adelia, the third wife of Dr. Kendrick, recently deceased; Eliza, the widow of the Hon. Elisha Ward, late of Silver Creek, N. Y.; and Albert, unmarried, now residing in the north part of the town; a man of more than ordinary intelligence.

PERRY.—Dr. Charles S. Perry was born in West Rutland, December 22, 1818. His father's name was Asa Perry; his mother, was Betsey, daughter of Captain Daniel Smith, of West Rutland parish. Dr. Perry graduated at Castleton Medical College, in 1845, and commenced practice in Benson in 1846, where he practiced three or four years; from thence he went to Castleton, where he lived until he moved to Poultney, in 1852, and has been in the practice of his profession here since. Aug. 19, 1846, he married Loraine, daughter of Ebenezer and Polly (Stockin) Langdon, of Castleton. Mr. Langdon was born in

Farmington, Conn., and Mrs. Langdon in New Britain, Conn. Dr. Perry has had three children: Laura Clark and Lorame Langdon, born in Castleton, and E. Langdon, born in Poultney, died March 24, 1860, aged about 6 years.

PIERCE, PHINEAS.—Came to Poultney soon after the surrender of Burgoyne, settled about a half mile east of the east village, built a gambrel roof house on the bank of the Finel Hollow brook, a few rods east of the brick house now occupied by James Hopper. He was interested in the manufacture of iron in the forge built by the Joslins. His children were Abiram, Keziah, who married an Austin, and after his death, married William Condry, of Mormon notority; Rhoda, who m. Colonel John Ransom. She was one of Solomon's virtuous women, as described in the last chapter of Proverbs. Amos, a blacksmith, who married Polly, the daughter of Dea. Sanford, and moved to Illinois; Stephen and Lucy, who left town unmarried, and of whom we know but little.

POND FAMILY.—It may not be out of place to give the genealogy of the Pond family prior to their removal from Connecticut to this town—for all, or nearly all, the Connecticut Ponds claim the same common ancestry. In 1630, Gov. Winthrop came over from Groton, England, to Boston, Mass., and brought, among others on the same ship, two brothers, John and Robert Pond. The Governor, writing home to his son, says: "Tell Pond that both his sons are well, and remember their duty." Of John, or his descendants, we hear nothing more. Robert settled at Dorchester, Mass., and received his portion of land in the general distribution, in 1633, and died in 1637. (Vide Savage.) There was, later, a Thomas Pond, who came to Boston in 1635, supposed by some to be a third brother—but nothing more is known of him or his descendants.

New Windsor, Conn., was largely, if not entirely, settled by emigrants from Dorchester, in 1635. There is a very strong presumption that Robert had a son, "Sammuell," who came over with him, and cast in his lot with the others from Dorchester, who, in 1635, were seeking a new home on the banks of the Connecticut, at Windsor; for we find recorded, officially, the

marriage of Sammuell Pond, in Windsor, November 14th, 1642. Sammuell Pond died March 14th, 1654, leaving a wife and four children. We append the inventory of his property, copied from the original records, now in the State House at Hartford, Conn., all in "ye olden style."

Inventory of ye Estate of Sammuell Pond, of Windsor; deceased, made March ye 19th, 1654.

		£	s.	d.
Inprimis, In houssing and land adjoining,	12 akers 21,	30	0	0
In ye little meadow,	2 " 21,	10	0	0
In Plymouth meadow,	3 "	12	0	0
In ye Woods,	22 "	1	0	0
Bought of Mr. Hanford,	13 "	5	5	0
" " Branker,	10 "	3	10	0
In ye inner room of ye house,	2 bedsteads			
and bedding,	- - - - -	4	10	0
7 yard. Linning Cloth,	- - - - -	14	0	
His apparrell,	- - - - -	3	14	0
3 old chests, and other small things in ye				
inner room,	- - - - -	1	10	0
His Arms,	- - - - -	1	0	0
In Pewter,	- - - - -	1	14	0
In Brass,	- - - - -	2	0	0
In Iron Pots,	- - - - -	1	8	0
In other things in outer room,	- - - - -	2	3	0
60 po of Bacon,	- - - - -	1	10	0
Corn in house,	- - - - -	3	16	0
Other things in ye chambers,	- - - - -	1	2	0
One yoke of Steers,	- - - - -	11	10	0
2 young Steers,	- - - - -	6	0	0
2 yearlings,	- - - - -	2	15	0
One heafer,	- - - - -	2	10	0
4 Cows,	- - - - -	16	0	0
Ye tackling for ye Oxen,	- - - - -	2	7	0
Two Swine,	- - - - -	1	4	0
<hr/>				
Sum Totalis,		129	2	0
<hr/>				
		£	s.	d.
In debts due Sam'll Pond,	-	11	0	0
Sam'll Pond indebted,	-	9	14	6

HENRY WOLCOTT, JR.
JOHN MOORE,
RO. HOWARD,

Sammuell Dyed Meh. 14th, 1654.

Intestate, left behind him Sarah his wife:

Isaac his eldest sonne eight years of age: BENEDICTUS $\frac{1}{2}$ ALFORD

Sammuell, his second sonne, six years of age, $\frac{1}{2}$ mark.

Nathaniel, the third sonne, three years of age and quarter:
 Sarah, his daughter, 2 years one month of age:
 The Coert orders ye Estate to be divided, to ye widow, £40:
 And ye rest of ye Estate to be equally divided between ye four
 children.

From this date we have no difficulty in tracing a direct line down to the present time. But to go back a little, and recapitulate—thus presenting a connected line of descent.

1st Generation—Robert Pond came over from Groton, England, 1630; d. 1637, at Dorchester, Mass.

2d Generation—"Sammuell" Pond m. at Windsor, Conn., 1642, supposed son of Robert, d. at Windsor, 1654.

3d Generation—Sammuell 2d, b. March 4, 1648, son of Sammuell, removed to Branford, Conn.; was a Deputy to the General Court in 1678–1683–1687 (at that time but forty-two dupties in Connecticut).

4th Generation—Sammuell 3d, second son of Sammuell of Branford, b. July 1, 1679; m. Abigail Goodrich, 1704.

5th Generation—Phillip, second son of Sammuell 3d, b. June 5, 1706; lived and died at Branford.

6th Generation—Dan, the "Patriarch," first son of Phillip, b. March 4, 1726, at Branford, Conn.; removed to Stockbridge, Mass., and thence to Poultney, in 1782, locating, with a portion of his family, on "Pond Hill." He had fifteen children—13 sons and 2 daughters. All but one (Phillip) lived to have families. Dan d. May 27, 1783, aged 56 years, and is buried in the East Poultney Cemetery. A double stone is erected to the memory of himself, and Mabel, his wife.

7th Generation—The names of Dan's 15 children are as follows, most of whom came with him to Pond Hill:

1. Dan, Jr., b. May 4, 1751; removed from Connecticut to Shoreham, Vt.
2. Phillip, a soldier of the Revolution; was taken prisoner, sent to Halifax, and d. there of yellow fever—unmarried.
3. Abel, third son of "Patriarch" Dan, b. Oct. 27, 1753; settled at Lenox, Mass.; came up with his father Dan in May, 1782, to Poultney, at first with the others on Pond Hill, but afterwards located on what was called "Poultney Flats," on the

place now owned by Elijah Hawes, and d. Dec 29, 1828; was one of the founders of the Poultney Baptist Church. He came up with Ethan Allen and his Green Mountain Boys to the assault, and was present at the surrender of Fort Ticonderoga, but was compelled to remain on the east side of the Lake, and, with the majority of the force, witness the proceeding, owing to the scarcity of boats to convey them over in time. It is understood that the emigration of the Pond family to this town from Massachusetts and Connecticut, was in consequence of the representations of Abel, who, in his expeditions, as a soldier, repeatedly passed through this part of the then sparsely settled country.

4. Rebbecca, b. 1755; m. George Leonard, a Revolutionary soldier, and lived in the northern part of Vermont.
5. Josiah, b. Dec. 20, 1756; m. in Lenox, Mass.; removed to Shoreham, Vt.; was a soldier of the Revolution—afterwards a Colonel of Militia.
6. Phinneas, b. May, 1758; a soldier of the Revolution for seven years; settled in Tioga County, Penn.
7. Silas, b. 1759; a Revolutionary soldier; settled at Pantou, Vt.; d. Nov 20, 1827.
8. Nathaniel, b. 1760; settled in Crawford County, Penn.; d. June 11, 1849.
9. Jared, b. June 27, 1762; settled in Pantou; m. Esther Merrill, of Addison, Vt.; was a merchant, a captain of militia, and a justice—a volunteer at the Battle of Plattsburg, 1812; d. Aug. 12, 1817.
10. William, b. Sept. 2, 1763; was a soldier of the Revolution; settled in Schroon, N. Y.; d. 1838, at Conneantville, Pa.
11. Asahel, b. Jan. 10, 1765; m. Lovisa Ward, of Poultney, Dec. 9, 1792; lived on Pond Hill; was a major in the militia, a representative in the Vermont Legislature, and an excellent practical farmer; d. Oct. 12, 1830.
12. Ira, b. Nov. 10, 1766; settled in Shoreham; a very muscular and powerful man—could handle any two men with ease; d. March 11, 1837.

13. Benjamin, 12th son of Dan, b. 1768; m. Abigail Ashley, daughter of Thomas Ashley, one of the first settlers of Poultney, and finally settled in Schroon, Essex County, N. Y.; was judge of the court, a representative in the New York Legislature, and also a member of Congress for two terms; a volunteer at the Battle of Plattsburg, in 1814, and, by exposure, caught the "camp fever," and d. Oct. 6, 1814.
14. Thankful, b. Sept. 25, 1770; m. Zebulon Ashley; removed from Poultney, in 1812, to Middlebury, Knox County, Ohio. She d. July 17, 1839.
15. Monson, 13th son of "Patriarch" Dan, b. Sept. 18, 1772, at Stockbridge, Mass.; was only 10 years of age when his father came up to Poultney; m. and settled in Bridport, Vt.; about 1815, removed to Middlebury, Knox County, Ohio, afterwards to White Rock, Ogle County, Ill., and there d. Nov. 10, 1861.

8th Generation—Children of Abel Pond, third son of Dan, the "Patriarch."

1. Fila, d. at 10 months of age, by a fall into the fire.
2. Stephen, eldest son of Abel, b. in Lenox, Mass., Sept. 29, 1779; came to Poultney with his father, May, 1782; helped to clear the farm (bounded by College street, from the bridge across Poultney River to the Troy Conference buildings, and thence to the river), and afterwards learned the chair and rake making business, and manufactured the same until 1832, when he removed to Ohio, and d. Dec. 1, 1868, aged 89 years; he was respected by all that knew him.
3. Levi, 2d son of Abel, b. Sept. 30, 1781, at Lenox, Mass.; he came to Poultney with his father, 1782; some time after removed to Schroon, N. Y., and there m., where four children were born; returned to Poultney about 1816, where four others were born; in 1832, removed to Knox County, Ohio, where he d. in 1853.
4. Lydia, b. 1784, at Poultney; d. March 21, 1803.
5. Clarissa, b. 1786, at Poultney, d. of malignant typhoid fever, March 20, 1803. Lydia and Clarissa were both buried in one grave.

6. Sally, b. Aug. 24, 1788; m. Wm. Pond; d. in Schroon, 1815.
7. Ira, 3d son of Abel, b. in Poultney, July, 1790; d. Feb. 15, 1813, with "cold plague."
8. Abel, Jr., 4th son of Abel, b. Aug. 7, 1792; removed to Knox County, Ohio; d. Dec. 14, 1843.
9. Harvey Curtis, 5th son of Abel, b. Feb. 28, 1794; m. Marian Turpin, Oct. 24, 1819. Was captain in the militia and constable of the town; he was possessed of a kind heart and generous disposition. Of all the Ponds born in the town—60 in number—he only remained to live and die in the town of his nativity! not one bearing the name now living in Poultney—a daughter, Mrs. R. H. Green, the only one surviving.
10. Eunice C., b. Aug. 7, 1797; m. Peter Eighmy, and now (1875) living at Spring, Crawford County, Pa.
11. Joel Andrus, 6th son of Abel, m. Abigail Willis, of Hampton, N. Y.; he is now living at Steuben, Crawford County, Pa.
12. Electa, b. April 24, 1809; d. July 24, 1844—unmarried.
13. Chauncy Barnes, 7th son of Abel, b. Sept. 28, 1811; removed to Pearl Creek, N. Y.
14. Jairus, 8th son of Abel, b. 1813; d. March 6, 1814.

Children of Major Asahel Pond:

1. Monson, b. Nov. 4, 1793; m. Esther R. Fuller; d. Oct. 1, 1871, at Belmond, Iowa.
2. Dan, 2d son of Major Asahel, b. April 30, 1795; a physician and surgeon of note, located at Granville, N. Y.; afterwards removed to Illinois, where he died, Oct. 17, 1873.
3. Phillip, 3d son of Major Asahel, b. Oct. 12, 1796; m. Julia Ransom, of Poultney; was a Colonel of the militia, and a deputy sheriff; removed to Castleton, where he d., Oct. 10, 1873. He was an active, genial and useful citizen.
4. Hiram, 4th son of Major Asahel, b. Dec. 25, 1798; d. Aug. 30, 1873.
5. Louisa, b. Sept. 27, 1800; m. Solomon Farwell, Castleton.
6. Angeline, b. June 25, 1802; m. Silas Pond; removed to Pantou, Vt.

7. Zelima, b. May 29, 1804; m. Archibald Dewey; resides at Kingsbury, N. Y.
8. Asahel, Jr., 5th son of Major Asahel, b. May 20, 1807; m. Calista Hartwell; removed to Castleton, resides on the bank of Lake Bomoseen.
9. Eveline, b. Dec. 7, 1809; m. Abel Thornton, of Castleton, and d. 1869.
10. Perlina, b. 1811; m. John Mason, of Castleton, and d. May 26, 1843.

Louisa, Zelima and Perlina all married the same day, and at one ceremony, December 2, 1830, at the old homestead on Pond Hill—a spectacle not often witnessed, especially in these degenerate days of one or two children in an entire family.

9th Generation—Children of Stephen Pond:

1. Daniel Streator, 1st son of Stephen Pond, b. June 29, 1805; m. Clarissa W. Ashley, daughter of Zebulon Ashley, of Poultney, now residing (1875) at Rochester Depot, Ohio.
2. Stephen, Jr., b. July 11, 1808; m. Abiah Bristol, of Windham, Ohio, resides at New Genessee, Ill.
3. Betsey, b. Aug. 11, 1812; m. George Foster, of Windham, Ohio, now residing at Spencer, Medina County, Ohio.
4. Harris, b. Oct. 14, 1814; d. Dec. 21, 1814.
5. Harvey Curtis, b. April 9, 1816; d. Feb., 1818.
6. Jairus, b. Feb. 16, 1818; d. Nov. 15, 1872, at New London, Huron County, Ohio; unmarried.
7. Ann Eliza, b. March 18, 1820; d. Aug. 31, 1822.
8. Eliza, b. June 4, 1822; m. Josiah H. Coats; d. March 29, 1867, at Rochester Depot, Ohio.
9. Bethiah, b. Dec. 6, 1824; d. Feb. 18, 1825.
10. Lucy, b. June 21, 1826; m. A. J. Pardee, of Windham, O.
11. Harriet Ann, b. November 22, 1829; m. William B. Messenger, of Windham, Portage County, Ohio; he died at Chattanooga, Tennessee, in the United States service.

All of Stephen's children were born in Poultney, Vt.

The compiler of this article is under great obligation to Daniel S. Pond, for many of the facts here related, he having devoted

much time labor and expense in gathering the materials for a "Genealogical Record of the Pond Family," especially the "Connecticut" branch.

Children of Levi Pond:

1. Abel, November 28, 1808; 2. Lucemna, June 6, 1810; 3. Emily, November 11, 1812; 4. Sally, March 7, 1815—all born at Schroon. Afterwards Levi removed to Poultney:
5. Hiram Andrew Jackson, b. in Poultney, August 31, 1817; now resides in Iowa.
6. George Washington, b. in Poultney; d. aged 5 months.
7. Laura, b. in Poultney, and died—no dates.
8. William Henry, b. in Poultney, April 8, 1827; died in the United States service.
9. Albert, b. December 12, 1829, at Hampton, N. Y., half mile from old homestead in Vermont, just over the line.

Children of Harvey Curtis Pond, son of Abel:

- 1 Anna, born August 13, 1820, at Poultney; married Rufus H. Green, July 23, 1837, still resides in East Poultney, sole survivor of all of the name in Poultney.
- 2 DeWitt Clinton, born March 29, 1824, at East Poultney; now resides (1875) at Hartford, Conn., dealer in books and stationery.
- 3 Henry Clay, b. April 16, 1833, at Poultney; died February 22, 1854.
- 4 Harvey Curran, born March 30, 1852; died at Baltimore, April 23, 1875, in the United States service—Battery A, 2d Artillery.

Children of Monson Pond, 1st son of Major Asahel:

- 1 Harriet, born March 29, 1823, at Poultney; died July, 1833.
- 2 Hiram, born December 26, 1825; died June 26, 1826.
- 3 Josephine J. born September 3, 1828; married Hiram J. Crawford, of Ohio.
- 4 Sarah Alphonsine, born June 21, 1831, at Poultney; married Charles Saunders—now in California.
- 5 Mary F., born June 23, 1833; married Levi L. Warren—now at Joliett, Ill.

6. Gulian Verplank, born May 13, 1835, at Poultney—now lives at Scott, Ogle County, Ill.
 - 7 Durlin Brayton, born July 23, 1837, at Poultney; was a cavalry soldier in the War of the Rebellion—now a merchant at Belmond, Wright County, Iowa.
 - 8 Clark Kendrick, born June 13, 1850, at Poultney; enlisted in Illinois Calvary in the great Rebellion, and d. in the service.
- Children of Phillip Pond, 3d son of Major Asahel:
- 1 Horace Ransom, born in Poultney, January 11, 1824, a physician; died at Sacramento City, California, August 16, 1849, greatly regretted.
 - 2 Mary Jane, born November 14, 1825, at Poultney; married Delos F. Herrick, September 30, 1845, resides at Troy, Bradford County, Pa.
 - 3 Julia Ann, born December 29, 1827, at Poultney; m. Charles Sullivan Proctor, September 22, 1858; they reside at Castleton, Vt.
 - 4 Bushrod Washington, born at Poultney, December 30, 1829; married Medora Greenow, of Rutland, where they now reside.
 - 5 Martha Paulina, born at Castleton, June 10, 1832; married R. K. Curtis, and died April 29, 1861.
 - 6 Henry Asahel, born at Castleton, December 21, 1834; married Martha Lewis, of Poultney, December 22, 1863—resides under or near Bird Mountain, Castleton, Vt.
 - 7 John Ransom, born in Poultney, November 22, 1837, and d. March 31, 1838.

In closing the record of this, once, the most numerous of the early settlers of this town, one can but reflect upon the instability and mutability of all earthly things. Above we have the record of over seventy-five persons of one family, sixty of whom were born in the town; and yet, in a period of about ninety years, not one left bearing the name. Alas! that in the comparatively short space of fifty years, such radical changes should occur. The "everlasting hills" remain to gladden the vision of the returning visitor to his native town; but the familiar faces

that used to greet him—where are they? Many have gone “Over the River” to that “undiscovered country from whose bourne no traveller ere returns,” while the few remaining are like “Angel’s visits, few and far between.”

DEWITT C. POND, of Hartford, Conn.

POOR, WILLIAM H.—Son of Rev. David Poor, together with Clara M. Poor, his sister, came to Poultney as students of T. C. A., in the Spring of 1848, and left in the Summer of 1849. Rev. Joshua Poor and Rev. David Poor, brothers, and original members of the Troy Conference, together with W. H. Poor, came to Poultney in the Summer of 1855, to assume control of T. C. A. Rev. Joshua Poor, having secured a lease of the premises from the Troy Conference, he became proprietor and directed the financial interests of the institution. David Poor held the Stewardship; W. H. Poor was Principal. David and W. H. left in the Summer of 1856, to take charge of a new institution in Iowa—now the Upper Iowa University. W. H. Poor returned to the Principalship of T. C. A. in the Fall of 1860, and in November of that year married Miss Louise, daughter of Alanson Rice, of Poultney; she died April 26, 1875. He retired from T. C. A., together with Rev. J. Poor, in the Spring of 1863, the lease of the building having been sold to Messrs. Newman and Knapp. Rev. J. Poor then left Poultney, and has since resided elsewhere. W. H. Poor resides here still.

PRESTON.—The Prestons who have lived in Poultney, trace their ancestry to Connecticut. The first settlers of that name came from Litchfield, Conn., and were here as early as 1781. William Preston was the common ancestor of those who settled in Poultney, and was an old man when he came here. He d. April 15, 1815, at the age of 99 years, 11 months, and 10 days; supposed to have been the oldest man who ever d. in Poultney. John, a son of William Preston, was b. in Connecticut, and came here about the time his father did. John had eleven children: Susan, Mary, Deodama, Reuben, James, Orman, John

Mehitable, Betsey, William and Rachel. John, the father of this family, d. Feb. 9, 1851, at the age of 66. Several of his children lived to a great age, and his son John is still living in Middletown, at the age of 88 years; his wife Betsey (Hooker) is also living, and is about 83 years old. Feb. 21, 1873, they celebrated the 60th anniversary of their wedding. Reuben, as elsewhere appears, m. two daughters of Ebenezer Frisbie, and is dead. William, 2d, a son of John and grand son of William, 1st, had six children: William S., James E., Mary, Martha, John and Sylvester C. William S. is m. and lives on the "Wait place," in Tinmouth; James E. d. in the spring of 1874, and his sister Martha occupies the homestead. Mary and Sylvester C. are dead; John resides in Leicester, Vt.

PRINDLE, SHERMAN—Son of one of three brothers who came to this country from Northumberland, England, about the year 1749, and settled in Newtown, Conn., where Sherman was b. in May, 1781. When he was 10 years old his father and family removed to the town of Sandgate, Vt., where he lived until 1812, then removed to this town. He was twice m.; his first wife, Mary Ann, was a daughter of Major Gilbert Bradley of Sunderland, by whom he had two children, Betsey and Gilbert B. She d. in 1806. His second wife was Patty Knapp, of Arlington, by whom he had five children, all of whom except Gilbert B. are dead. About the year 1808 he represented his town in the Legislature, a position that he was perhaps as well qualified to fill as any man in town; he was Justice of the Peace and Constable for several years. He never aspired to hold office; he was always a Whig in politics; never a member of any church, but always an Episcopalian in sentiment, and was one of the first to suggest the formation of an Episcopal society in this town, and by perseverance he, with others, succeeded in doing it, and in a few years they were enabled to purchase a lot, build and pay for the substantial church edifice known as St. John's Church. He survived his whole family except the son alluded to, and d. in Poultney in April, 1856.

RANN.—Joseph Rann was b. in New Hampshire, in 1752; came to Poultney in 1778, m. Olive, daughter of Nehemiah Howe, then the widow of Isaac Ashley. He had six children: Anta. Silbey, Salvator, Alpha, Arithusa and Lavina. Of the daughters, Anta m. John Page, Silbey m. Leonard Doughty, Arithusa m. John Ransford, and Lavina m. Erastus Bigelow; all settled in Essex county, N. Y., and left a numerous posterity. Salvator m. Chloe, daughter of Elisha Scott, Feb. 8, 1819, and had eight children, four sons and four daughters. Four, two sons and two daughters, d. in childhood.

Charles A., the eldest son, was b. May 23, 1823, m. Sarah A., daughter of Warner Brown, Jan. 2, 1849, and had three children. One son and a daughter d. young. Horace Clarence, the oldest and surviving son, was b. Jan. 16, 1850, and now resides in Poultney. Charles A. Rann served his country in the war of the rebellion, and represented the town of Poultney in 1863 and '64.

Horace, the third son of Salvator and one of the two surviving, m. Ellen S., a daughter of Dea. Thaddeus Terrill, late of Middletown, Sept. 28, 1858; has one daughter, Carrie Eliza, b. May, 1863. He now resides in Ogden, N. Y.

Charlotte C., one of the two daughters of Salvator Rann, who survived childhood, m. Zebediah Dewey Jan. 10, 1843; d. Oct. 3, 1851, leaving four daughters.

Carrie, the youngest daughter of Salvator, was b. Jan. 22, 1833; m. Joseph Fuller Dec. 1872, and now resides in Clarendon, Vt.

There are six grandchildren of Salvator Rann now living, viz: The son of Charles A., daughter of Horace, and the children of Zebediah and Charlotte C. Dewey. The names of Mr. Dewey's children are Lucia, who m. Ransom Hosford; she resides in Ogden, N. Y.; Elizabeth, m. Collamer Parsons and has three children, resides in Poultney; Charlotte C., m. Rollin Watkins, resides in Pawlet; and Carrie, m. Elwood Gillet, resides in Ogden, N. Y. The great-grandchildren of Salvator Rann are five—two children of Ransom Hosford and three of Collamer Parsons.

Joseph Rann d. May 23, 1800. His death was caused by injuries received from the running of his team when on the road to Troy. He was buried with Masonic honors in the old cemetery at East Poultney. He served in the army during most of the time of the Revolutionary war, and was severely wounded at the battle of Bunker Hill, by a ball which he afterwards carried in his ankle to his grave. Some time after the battle of Bunker Hill he was taken prisoner, and confined in a prison ship near New York for several months, and in the time endured intense suffering from cold and hunger. He attended the Congregational church, and was a chorister in the first church that was built opposite the burial ground, while Mr. Hibbard officiated as pastor. Olive, the wife of Joseph, d. June 25, 1826. Salvator Rann d. Nov. 2, 1857; Chloe, his wife, d. Jan. 31, 1867.

READING, ANDREW JACKSON—Was born in Castleton in 1817, went to live with Col. Bachelor, at Poultney, in 1828, lived with him six or seven years, and then began to give time at the trade of blacksmithing, with James Winchell. He m. Clarissa, a daughter of Henry Winchell, of Rutland; he was a brother of James Winchell. After his marriage he went to Rutland; from thence to Castleton, and from there returned to Poultney, where he has since resided. He has had three children: Julia, m. Ira Wright, of Whitehall, N. Y., and d. in April, 1864; the surviving two are sons, George and Frank.

RANSOM.—John Ransom came from Canaan, Ct., to Pcultney in 1781. His wife was Sarah Roberts Whitney. He died in Poultney, August, 1811. His wife died the following December. Their children were: Lemuel, John and David.

Lemuel m. Betsey Hickok, and resided in Castleton, Vt. His children were: Sarah, Justus and Albert; the first two are deceased; Albert lives in Castleton. Sarah m. — Stephens, and lived at Castleton; she left one daughter, now deceased. Justus had four children: Charles, Ira Allen, Albert and Emma. Charles resides upon the old homestead, in Castleton; he never married. Ira Allen lives in Kalamazoo, Mich. Albert m. and

lives in Whitehall, N. Y. Emma m. Chandler Ellenwood, and resides at Saratoga, N. Y. Albert, son of Lemuel, m. Flotilla Pepper; they had two children, Frances and Albert, both living at Castleton.

John, the second son of John senior, m. Rhoda Pierce, of Poultney. Both died a number of years since. Their children were: John P., who d. about 1865; Julia, m. Philip Pond; Ili-ram, m. Ann Mason, of Castleton, and removed to Illinois, where both d.; it is supposed he has children living in that State; Horace, d. at 11 years of age, by the kick of a horse; Mary, m. Stephen Pierce, lives in Pennsylvania, a widow; Stephen, m., and lives in Illinois; Van Ness, d. in Illinois, where he has children living.

David, the youngest son of John Ransom, senior, was born in 1779, and died in 1838. He m. Sybil Canfield, of Poultney, in 1800. Their children were: Sophia, b. Aug. 22, 1801, m. Demmon Giddings, of Poultney; they had several children, whose names will be found in the notice of the Giddings family. Rachel, b. Oct. 15, 1803, lives on homestead, unmarried. Harriet, b. January, 1805; m. Josiah Lewis, of Poultney; had two children; d. in February, 1873. Harry, b. Aug. 21, 1808; never married; d. in June, 1870; he represented the town of Poultney, often held town offices, and was a reliable and worthy citizen. Sarah, b. Aug. 25, 1810; m. Isaac W. Hosford; had five children; d. in November, 1862. George, b. Sept. 9, 1813; never m.; now living in Poultney. Laura, b. Aug. 30, 1816; m. William Fifield, lives in Iowa, and has two children living—Don and Clinton. Nelson, b. Sept. 11, 1819; m. Fanny Lewis, daughter of John Lewis, of Poultney; was Town Clerk several years, and d. Aug. 28, 1867, much lamented; left no children. Caroline, b. Oct. 5, 1821, unmarried, and lives in Poultney.

There was another Ransom family among the early inhabitants of the town. There were Bryan, Stephen and Calvin N., sons of "Old Esquire Ransom," who owned what was afterwards called the Dea. Noyes farm.

Bryan became a prominent business man, and was in company with Harvey D. Smith for a time in the mercantile busi-

ness. He built the house where Mrs. Franklin Goodrich now lives. He was accidentally killed near West Rutland in 1818. He left two children—son and daughter; both are now dead, leaving no children.

Stephen was twice m.; his second wife was Emily, daughter of Col. James Hooker; she is still living. Stephen Ransom lived several years in Cambridge, N. Y., and a few years of the latter part of his life in Poultney, and died in the State of Ohio, with his son.

Calvin N. was a Congregational minister.

RICHARDS.—Zebulon Richards had two sons and four daughters. He came to Poultney in 1773, and settled where Michael Lynch now lives. John settled on the farm now occupied by P. Conner; and Daniel, on what was more recently known as the Joslin farm.

John was three times married; by his first wife (name not recollected), he had eight children: Jeremiah, Roswell, Simeon, Obadiah, Jerusha, Annah, Esther and David. For his second wife he m. Hannah Moses, by whom he had two children: John and Sally. For his third wife he m. widow Turpin, from Connecticut, by whom he had one son: William Tryon, now living in Connecticut; a first-class mechanic. Roswell, only, of the sons, remained and died in Poultney. He was twice m.; first wife was Abigail Maxim, by whom he had two sons: Salmon and Alanson; his second wife was Sally Finel, whom he survived. He was a wheel-wright, and made some of the best wagons and carriages in the country; and when the infirmities of age disqualified him for business, he went to live with his son, Salmon, and d. at the advanced age of 88. Salmon was b. in 1800; he learned the wagon making business of his father, and has been a manufacturer of carriages ever since; he is a worthy citizen, whose influence has always been on the side of good morals; in 1825 he m. Lucy Norton; they have had six children: Frank, Mary N., Lucy, Helen, Emily and Ella; three, only survive. Mary m. James Wood, and lives in Fairhaven; Lucy is unmarried, and Ella m. Albert F. Hackett, and resides

in East Poultney. Alanson, the second son of Roswell, is a Methodist preacher, and is now living in Gerard, Mich.

Drucilla, daughter of Zebulon, m. Thomas Ashley.

Lydia, another daughter of Zebulon, m. Nathaniel Smith.

One daughter m. an Allen (brother of Ethan), and moved to Grand Isle; and one m. — Kingsbury; of their descendants we know but little.

Daniel Richards, second son of Zebulon, m. Huldah Fellows, of Canaan, Ct.; located about a mile north of his brother John, where were born unto them eleven children: Jonathan, Sarah, Lydia, Abigail, Luman, Huldah, Andrew, Rosina, Elisha, Mary and Tryphena. Tryphena m. William Kinney, before mentioned; all dead except Mrs. Kinney; Sarah d. in infancy. Daniel, their father d. in March, 1794, at the age of 45 years, leaving his widow at the age of 40, with ten children; the oldest 22, the youngest 1 year. Jonathan, the oldest, went to Connecticut, and carried on the blacksmith business, until dignified by the infirmities of age; he followed his children, and finally died, in Oswego, in 1865, aged 93. Luman was bound to Ezekiel Buel, then living in Poultney, to learn the hatters' trade; at the expiration of his time of service he went to Lisle, Broome County, N. Y., where he established himself in business; he became interested in military affairs, received a Colonel's commission, and, it is said, honored the office by his disqualified bearing; subsequently he moved to Ohio, and d. there at a good old age. Andrew learned the cloth dressing business of Reuben Wheeler, (who subsequently sold out his establishment to Guernsey and Jones and moved to Vergennes, where he d. at an advanced age;) when Andrew had completed his apprenticeship he followed his brother Luman to Broome County, and engaged in rafting lumber from the southern counties of New York, down the Susquehanna River; he d. in early manhood. Elisha, the youngest son of the Richards family, learned the shoemakers' trade of a Mr. Hollister, in Granville; m. Lucinda Morgan, of Hampton; settled in the neighborhood of his father-in-law, and worked at his trade until his health failed; he d. at the age of 37, and was buried in the old grave yard, on

the hill in Hampton, near Gideon Warren's. Abigail, the eldest daughter, m. a McLaughlin, in 1798, and in 1802 started (in what in the West would be called a "prairie schooner"), for Ohio, and after a journey through an almost unbroken wilderness, of three months, settled in Washington County, near Marietta, where they lived, reared a family and died. Huldah m. Jesse Thompson, in 1801, and commenced housekeeping in the house now occupied by M. W. Bliss, where Frederick A. was b.

Rosina m. George Doolittle, of Connecticut, where they lived and died.

Mary m. Henry Doolittle, brother of George; they also d. in Connecticut.

Lindsey Joslin, as before stated, m. the widow of Daniel Richards, who was b. in Canaan, Ct., Oct. 30, 1754, came to Poultney in 1773, endured the hunger, fatigue and privations of pioneer life until July, 1777, when Burgoyne's army invaded the country, and all the inhabitants (with the exception of two Tory families, who claimed protection under the Crown), were driven from their homes. Mrs. Richards started on foot with two children (one 4 years, the other 3 months old), for the "land of Canaan," her native town, carrying the younger and leading the other, through the woods to Bennington, a distance of fifty miles, with only marked trees for a guide, a large part of the way, begging a morsel of food to sustain their famishing frames. Their flight was on the Sabbath, and notice of their danger was given when assembled for worship, and Mrs. Richards started without even entering her house to take anything out, either to eat or wear; and thus they pursued their weary way, expecting every moment to be overtaken by the merciless foe, or waylaid by their savage allies, and indiscriminately murdered, and when night overtook them, resting their weary frames upon the ground during the time of darkness, which fortunately at that season of the year lasted but a few hours, and at early dawn, up and away, until they finally reached a place of safety in Bennington, where she remained until her father sent a horse, which conveyed her and her babes to the parental home, where she remained until the danger from the enemy

was past; she then returned to her desolate home in Poultney, stripped of everything valuable. But under a ledge of rocks, just north of the house, she found her looking glass and a few articles of iron ware, which are now in possession of Dea. Joslin. She continued to reside in Poultney, upon the same farm where she first located, until her death, which occurred very suddenly, April 15, 1839, aged 84 years.

RICE.—Alanson Rice was born March 7, 1801. His father was Benjamin Rice, who lived on the farm in Hampton, now owned by Mrs. Julia A. Dyer. His mother's maiden name was Tryphena Doolittle. Benjamin Rice had five sons and four daughters: Ambrose, Horace, Uriah, Alanson, Thomas J., Maria, Harriet, Eliza and Betsey.

Of the sons, Alanson, only, settled in Poultney; he was twice married. He was m. to his first wife, Annis Hyde, daughter of Samuel Hyde, May 29, 1827, who died April 14, 1846. His second wife, who survives him, was Lovice W. Derby, to whom he was married July 28, 1846. Alanson Rice died January 13, 1872. His children by his first wife were:

John Wesley, b. Jan. 16, 1828; d. Jan. 8, 1839.

Charlotte Maria, b. April 3, 1834; m. James W. Chappell, of Lima, N. Y.; d. Nov. 18, 1870, and left one son, George.

Louisa, b. April 16, 1837; m. Rev. William H. Poor, Nov. 25, 1860; d. in April, 1875.

Mary E., b. March 10, 1839; d. April 26, 1870.

Benjamin Guy, b. May 4, 1841; m. Frances A. Hewett, daughter of Henry G. Hewett, of Milwaukee, Wis., and now resides, and is in business, in Poultney.

By his second wife, Alanson Rice had two children:

Harriet P., b. April 11, 1848; m. Henry N. Persons, and has one child—Mary Louisa.

Florence D., b. Feb. 21, 1860; d. Dec. 16, 1861.

RICHARDSON, JAMES—Was born at Sterling, Mass., June 12, 1794. He married Mary Fisher, of Lancaster, Mass., Oct. 8, 1819. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, and received a land

warrant. He came to Poultney in the year 1816, and entered into the cabinet making business. This he followed during the most of his business life and the latter portion of the time connected with it the manufacture and dealing in organs and melodeons. He was fond of music, and a skilful performer on several kinds of musical instruments. He owned and lived on the place now occupied by Benoni Blossom, on Grove street, until his decease, which occurred May 26, 1861. His wife d. Nov. 24, 1859. Their children were:

Mary, b. Oct. 19, 1820; m. Ralph Richards, of Hampton.

Nancy F., b. Nov. 6, 1822; m. B. F. Ottarson, of Granville, N. Y.

James A., b. May 31, 1824; d. Oct. 7, 1843.

George W., b. May 24, 1828; resides and is in business in Troy, N. Y.

Edwin C., b. Feb. 29, 1832; resides in Poultney.

Frank A., b. Feb. 18, 1836; resides in Austin, Minn.

Martha E., b. Jan 4, 1839; m. Dr. A. D. Head; resides in Eaton, N. Y.

RIPLEY, CHARLES—Was born in Tinmouth, Nov. 10, 1804. He came to Poultney April 1, 1823, and m. Sally, daughter of Ebenezer Gates, Jan. 22, 1830. She was b. in August, 1805. Mr. Ripley, after his marriage, moved to Wells, where he lived about five years; then returned to Poultney, and has since resided here. He has had five children; two d. in infancy; the living are Almeron B., Charles, Jr., and James W. Almeron B. m. Ellen Ames, and now resides in Troy, N. Y. Charles, Jr., m. Esther C. Morse, and has four children; he is one of the firm of Ripley and Stanley, proprietors of the steam mill in Poultney. James W. m. Anna, eldest daughter of Walter Ward, and has two children; he is a harness-maker, and resides in Poultney.

ROGERS, STEPHEN—Was born in Danby, Vt., Nov. 9, 1784. He married Anna Emerson, of New Hampshire, who was born July 9, 1784. He moved from Danby to Mt. Holly, Vt., about the year 1806. He lived in Mt. Holly several years, and moved

to Granville, N. Y., in the year 1827. He lived about four years in Granville and moved thence to Poultney, about the year 1831. He had eight children: Lydia, Oliver, Aaron, Samuel, John S., Asa J., David L. and Amos E. They all moved with their father to Poultney. Three have since died; and but one, Asa J., resides in this town. Anna Rogers d. Nov. 1, 1841; Stephen Rogers d. Aug. 22, 1867.

Rogers, Asa J.—Married Louisa Horton, of Mt. Holly, July 8, 1841. She was a daughter of Asa and Susan (Breed) Horton; her ancestors, in the time of the Revolutionary War, resided near Boston, and one was the owner of Breed's Hill, (from whom the hill took its name,) at the time the Bunker Hill battle was fought. Mr. Rogers has had six children: Adelaide A., Ophelia S., Louisa J., Amos J., Hattie M. and Charles E.; all are now living. Adelaide A. m. Don A. Barker; Ophelia m. E. M. Hyde, of Middletown; Louisa J. m. William Russell, of Granville; Amos J. m. Ida Fifield, of Poultney, and Hattie M. m. Henry J. Williams, of Poultney. Mr. Rogers is a farmer, and owns the farm on which several valuable slate quarries have been opened, which are named in the chapter on slate.

Ross, PAUL M.—Son of Paul Ross and Olive More, was b. in Barre, Vt., Oct. 15, 1800. At the age of 16 years he was apprenticed to Judge Ellis, of Barre, to acquire the trade of harness making. At 21, he left Barre and went to work in Burlington, Vt.; after leaving Burlington he went to work in Vergennes; in 1825, at the solicitation of Mr. Reuben Wheeler, he came to East Poultney, and entered into a co-partnership in the harness business, with Oleott Sherman; this company in a few years dissolved, Ross remaining at East Poultney and Sherman opening a shop at West Poultney. Mr. Ross continued the harness business until 1854. During this time he purchased a farm, known as the Cleveland Hill farm, which he carried on until 1848, when he sold it out. He also engaged in making Dewey's spring tooth horse rake; also, in making tin spoons. In 1850, he formed a co-partnership with Elijah West, for the

purpose of making melodeons; this business he continued, with various partners until his decease. Mr. Ross was a quaint, unpretending man, full of a quaint humor, which joked without giving offence. He enjoyed the confidence of his townsmen, as he was elected the successor of Elisha Ashley, as Treasurer of the town; he was Overseer of the Poor of this town for the term of eleven years. Mr. Ross died July 20, 1870, aged 70 years. On February 14, 1827, Paul M. Ross and Charlotte M. Dewey were married, by Rev. Pharcellus Church. Their only child was Lucretius Dewey Ross, a physician and surgeon, and in practice in Poultney. Dr. L. D. Ross and Ada A. Baldwin were married July 4, 1850. Their six children are: Carroll Baldwin, Willis Moore, Anna Dewey, Lucretius Henry, Paul Gilbert and Charles Leffingwell. Mrs. Ada B. Ross died Nov. 28, 1874.

ROSS, ELIJAH—Was born in Shrewsbury, Vt., in 1819. The name of his father was Joseph Ross, who d. April 27, 1830, leaving the son without means, to make his way in the world as best he could. He studied law with C. B. Harrington in Middletown, and was admitted to Rutland County Bar at the Sept. Term 1845. During the ten succeeding years he was in practice in Middletown, except one year of the time in Wells. In 1855, he engaged in farming. In 1867 he moved to Poultney, and since has given his attention mainly to farming and the nursery business, though frequently since 1855, has attended to business in his profession. Mr. Ross has been twice married; both wives were daughters of Allen Vail, Esq., of Middletown. The first, Alta, d. Oct. 7, 1851; the second, Elmira, survives. He has one child, Edward V.—the son of his second wife; born Jan. 23, 1857, and resides with his parents.

ROWE, JAMES J.—Is a native of this town. Was b. in 1810, on the east side of Endless Brook, a few rods north of Henry Hastings' dwelling. When a child the family moved to Wells, where he spent most of his years in the active and laborious duties of life. In 1830 he married Laura, eldest daughter of the late Frederick Pember. They raised four children: Har-

vey, Wesley, Emilie and Pember. The youngest d. in 1842, aged about three years. Harvey m. Annie M. Lyon, of Pawlet, in 1857; they had one child, Fred. H., who is clerk in the Poultney Postoffice; Annie M. d. in 1858; subsequently he m. Sarah A. Cole, of Berkshire Co., Mass. He came from Wells to Poultney in the Spring of 1858, and settled in the marble business, which he has carried on since; he is at this time, 1874-5, Town Representative. Wesley m. Emily A. Lyon, of Pawlet, in 1856, and settled in the farming business, in Wells, in what is known as the Glass neighborhood, where he still resides. They have two children: Duane L. and Merritt C. Emilie is in the paternal home. She was the successful manager of the fancy goods store established here by Stephen French, nearly five years ago. Mr. James J. Rowe bought a lot on Center street, opposite the Baptist Church, and came from Wells to this place in 1869, and built a very comfortable house. He had the reputation of being a very good farmer, when he gave his attention to it, and quite a mechanic in his line. He has suffered long and severely from a stomach difficulty, but is now (1875) quite comfortable.

RUGGLES.—Seth Ruggles was born in Hardwick, Worcester County, Mass., Jan. 7, 1757. He was a soldier in the Revolution, a non-commissioned officer, and for two or three years stood as a "minute man;" such, as is well understood, were allowed to be at home to attend to their business, but subject to call at any time; he was several times called; once, prior to the battle of Bennington; his company did not arrive in time to participate in that battle, but on arriving was detailed with others to guard the prisoners taken. He was called again as Burgoyne approached Saratoga; but this time his company did not arrive until the battle was over, and the victory won by the Americans. He remained there in the service for a month or thereabouts, when he returned to his home. He served, in all, about three years; and about two years of the time as an enlisted soldier. He drew a pension under the act of Congress of 1831, to the time of his death. He moved from Hardwick to

Poultney, with his wife and five children, in 1804, and settled on the place now owned by J. A. Benedict, about a mile north of East Poultney, where he lived until he died. He was three times married; the name of his first wife was Hannah Amidon; she d., leaving one child, Seth, who was b. Oct. 25, 1791; he left Poultney in 1814 and never returned. His second wife d. in Massachusetts, leaving no children. He married for his third wife Susannah Jenks, a sister of the Rev. William Jenks, D.D., the author of a comprehensive commentary on the Bible, and of other religious and Biblical works; she was b. at Medford, Mass., March 6, 1764. By this marriage he had six children:

Henry Jenks, b. at Hardwick, Mass., Oct. 31, 1795.

Hannah, b. at Hardwick, Sept. 5, 1797; d. at Poultney, Oct. 3, 1856, unmarried.

William Winthrop, b. at Hardwick, Jan. 1, 1800.

Samuel, b. at Hardwick, March 3, 1802.

Frederick, b. in Poultney, Jan. 3, 1805.

Francis Haynes, b. in Poultney, June 25, 1807.

Seth Ruggles died March 28, 1846, at the age of 89; his last wife died March 23, 1836, aged 72.

Ruggles, Henry J.—The oldest son of Seth, by the last marriage, was very well educated, but his education was mainly attained at his father's fireside, with the aid of a mother, and the old Poultney Library. He commenced teaching before he was 21 years old, and taught winters and worked on the farm summers until 1821; then, about 26 years old, he went to Columbia, South Carolina, and engaged as an assistant teacher in a female academy at that place, of which a Dr. Marks was principal. In this position he remained three years, and then returned to Poultney, and soon after commenced mercantile business at Hampton, which he followed in Hampton and Poultney until 1832; then went into the Stanley foundry, where he was first clerk, then manager and overseer, until the suspension of Mr. Stanley's business in the foundry, in 1842. In 1844 he purchased the entire foundry property and continued in the business until his death, which occurred May 14, 1869. Mr. Rug-

gles m. Phebe Mallary, a daughter of Daniel Mallary, and had four children: Horace M., Charles, Henry and Martha M. Horace M. is an attorney, and is in practice in New York. Charles was accidentally killed, when about 3 years old. Henry, with Horace M., under the firm name of Ruggles & Co., now own and carry on the old foundry establishment, and in connection with that the manufacture of machinery of various kinds, including the slate machinery that is used in the quarries and mills in the slate region. The business of this concern is now and has been for nearly half a century, a large item in the business of the town. Martha m. M. T. Lynde, and resides in Brooklyn, N. Y.

Ruggles, William Winthrop,—The second son of Seth Ruggles, was a lawyer, and settled in Gaines, Orleans County, N.Y. He was one of the pioneers of that place; held the office of County Judge for several years, and was a prominent man in his locality. He d. at Gaines, in April, 1850; he left three children; one, William Oakley, is now a broker in New York; another, Henry Clay, is a civil engineer in Cincinnati, O.; and the third, Helen, married, and now is a widow, in Gaines.

Ruggles, Samuel—Is a farmer, and lived in Poultney until about 1844, when he moved to Gaines, N. Y. He m. Laura Lewis, and has five children living; lost several. Charles C. Ruggles, who went out as captain of Co. I, 7th Vermont, died near New Orleans, July 24, 1862, was a son of Samuel. The names of the five living are Pauline, William Winthrop, Susannah, Frank and Mary; the three last named still reside in Gaines; Pauline resides about forty miles from Gaines, and William W., in Jersey City.

Ruggles, Frederick—Has lived in Poultney from his birth; he has been a farmer by occupation, and resided on his father's homestead until 1864; now resides in East Poultney. He represented the town in the Legislature in the years 1855 and 1856, and has often held town offices; was one of the listers of the town for over twenty years, and has ever been regarded as a sensible and quiet citizen. He m. Emily Wood, a daughter of Samuel Wood, an old inhabitant of town. She d. June 15,

1872, after a long and distressing sickness; was confined to her bed about four years. Mr. Ruggles has had eight children; four died in infancy; one son, Frank W., d. Jan. 11, 1859, at the age of 20; Marion E., Julia E. and Isabella, the three surviving, are all living at home, in Poultney.

Ruggles, Francis Haynes—The youngest son of Seth Ruggles, became a lawyer, and first settled in Fredonia, N. Y. He was a man of ability, and attained considerable eminence as a politician; in politics, he was a Whig and a Republican. He held the office of county judge in Chatauqua County, N. Y., State Senator and Canal Commissioner of the State of New York; while he held the latter office he resided at Albany. He was appointed to a consulship to Jamaica, in 1862, and died in New York, while holding this position, in May, 1865. He married Mary Adams, of Hampton; she and one daughter survive and now reside in Corning, Steuben County, N. Y.

RUGGLES, JOHN—Son of Benjamin, was born in Hardwick in 1776. He m. Sarah Jenks, of Boston, sister of Rev. Wm. Jenks, D. D., and sister of the wife of Seth Ruggles. He moved to Poultney in the year 1802, was an inhabitant of this town several years, and d. in Clarendon in 1839. They had thirteen children. Mary m. Rev. Jervis Gilbert, of Fairhaven, and d. in Chesterfield, N. Y., in 1823. Caroline C. m. J. Joslin. Harriet m. Jabez Ward. Rosaline d. unmarried. Mariette m. Andrew Richards, and after his decease m. Solomon Morse. Sarah m. Amos Mainard. Seven d. in infancy. Mrs. Ruggles, their mother, d. in Pennsylvania in 1869, in the 87th year of her age.

SAFFORD, DR. JONAS—Settled in Poultney several years prior to 1800, but precisely what year the writer is unable to state. As a physician, he is remembered as one of the best, and he held a leading position as a citizen. He was an associate judge of Rutland County court in the years 1797, '98, '99, 1800, and 1801. He built the house between the two villages, known as the Hopson house; was married, had a family of seven children; sold to Dr. Stephen Brownson, in 1813, and moved to the State

of Ohio. Dr. Safford, when here, was one of the strong men of the town and county. He was a brother of Jonathan Safford, late of Pawlet, and of the wife of Samuel Lee, one of the early deacons of the Poultney Congregational Church; but no information can be given of his descendants, if any there are now living.

SANFORD, OLIVER—Was one of the early settlers of the town. His son Oliver was an early and prominent member of the Baptist Church, and for many years a deacon. Most of the Sanford family who lived in Poultney died or left the town many years ago. They were, for the most part, worthy and useful citizens, but their descendants who survive are now mainly in other sections of the country. Harvey, one of the sons of Deacon Oliver, lived in Poultney until near the close of his life. He succeeded his father in the homestead, which is the place now occupied by — Bliss, in the north part of the town; married Lavina, daughter of Ezra Smith; moved to western New York about 18 years ago, and died there; his widow now lives in Fairhaven.

SATTERLEE, JAMES—Was one of the earliest lawyers of Poultney, and the writer is informed that he studied his profession with John Cooke, who was still earlier in practice here than Mr. Satterlee. There are those now living who remember Mr. Satterlee, and about the only information we can gain of him is, that he was a man of unusual ability, and fine personal appearance.

SCOTT.—Elisha Scott Came from Tolman, Conn., to Poultney in the year 1804, and contracted to build the Baptist Church in the east village. That edifice was built under his supervision in 1805. Mr. Scott was a Carpenter and builder, and in his time was a workman of the first class. When he took the job, he only intended to remain in Poultney until it was completed; but afterwards concluded to settle here permanently. His children were: Charles, Stephen, Elisha, George, Samuel, and three daughters, and one child who d. in infancy. One of the

daughters m. Salvator Rann, and another Calvin Mallary. Charles d. in Granville in 1862, unmarried. Elisha is a mechanic, and lives in Whitehall. George is a farmer, and lives in St. George, Mich. Samuel d. in Poultney when a young man. Stephen has been a tanner and currier, which business he followed in East Poultney until a few years since; he now follows shoemaking and farming.

SHERMAN, OLCOTT—Was born in Barre, Vt. He came to Poultney Jan. 25, 1825, in company with Paul M. Ross, and the two, in company, set up the business of harness-making in East Poultney, as will appear in the sketch of Mr. Ross. Mr. Sherman moved to the west village in 1835, where he has since resided, and where he now enjoys the fruits of an industrious and frugal life. He has held the office of constable and collector, and other offices in the town, and always faithfully discharged the trusts. Mr. Sherman m. Maria, a daughter of Philo Hosford, and had three children: Solon, Ann and Henrietta. Solon m. Isabella Lyon, of Vernon, Michigan, and lived in that State several years. He returned to Poultney in October, 1872, where he now resides, on the farm lately owned by his grandfather, Philo Hosford. He has had five children; four have died since his return from Michigan; one d. of canker rash in March, 1873; three, in August, 1873, within the space of three weeks' time, of diphtheria; the surviving child is about one and one-half years old. Ann, the eldest daughter of Olcott Sherman, m. C. J. Petty, of Detroit. She d. Sept. 5, 1871. Henrietta m. Henry Clark, Esq., now of Rutland.

SMITH, JOEL—Settled in the east part of the town soon after the close of the Revolutionary War. He had a large family of children, of which the following names have been obtained: Sanford, Ithamar, Stephen, Hannah, Harvey, Asahel, Joel and Warren. Joel Smith, Sen., d. at the time of the epidemic, in 1813, as did his oldest son, Sanford. The second son, Ithamar, married, settled in Gaines, N. Y., raised a family of children, and d. at that place. Capt. Stephen Smith m. a daughter of James Frisbie, and resided in Poultney until his decease, which

occurred May 22, 1863. The children of Stephen Smith were: Wealthy, Asahel, Harris F., William H., Dennis A., Eliza L., and Sylvia J.; the oldest d. young. Asahel Smith, eldest son of Stephen, m. Louisa Griswold, of Castleton, and now resides in East Poultney; for several years he held the office of constable of the town, and for some years was deputy sheriff, and has frequently held the offices of selectman and lister. Harris F. m. Jane Morgan and resides in the north part of the town. William H. m. Sarah Brown, of Castleton, and resides in Prophetstown, Ill.; he has two children. Dennis A. m. a daughter of John Farwell, and resides in this town.

Hannah m. Rowley Beach, and d. many years ago. Harvey m. a daughter of Gamaliel Waldo, of Middletown, moved to Gaines, N. Y., his wife d. there, and he m. a second time; he d. in the State of Illinois.

Asahel, the son of Joel, senior, m. Abigail Couch, of Castleton; he had several children: Isaac N., Caroline, Henry F., Charlotte, Ann, and two who d. young. Asahel remained in Poultney until about 1865, when he removed to Mazeppa, Minn., where he now resides. None of his children now reside in Poultney. Caroline m. Daniel A. Ensign, who has been dead some years; she m. Josiah Willard, of Fairhaven, in the Fall of 1875, and removed to that place. Joel m. Charlotte Backland, and now lives in Menton, Ohio; he had five children. Warren m. Electa Ames and was in the State of Illinois when last heard from. It is supposed by his friends that he is dead.

SMITH, HARVEY DOUGLASS—Was born in Pawlet, Vt., Nov. 9, 1789, being the youngest of fifteen children, and the twelfth son of Nathaniel Smith, Jr., who was born May 22, 1729, and d. Oct. 19, 1821; his father, Nathaniel Smith, was b. March 3, 1702 and d. 1776; his father, Ebenezer Smith, was b. in 1676 and d. Sept. 15, 1728; his father, Samuel Smith, was b. in 1640 and d. at Hadley, Mass; his father, Rev. Henry Smith, came from England, an ordained minister, and was installed first pastor of the church in Wethersfield, Ct., in 1636, and d. in 1648. Harvey D. Smith survived his mother, who d. eleven days after

his birth, and he was adopted by his maternal grandmother, Mary Douglass, who with her husband, Dominie Douglass, resided at Shoreham, Vt; and he was nurtured there up to the age of 16, so kindly that he said he never knew the want of a mother's care. At that age he went to Sudbury, Vt., where he served three years as a clerk for D. Sawyer, and for two years with the firm of Thompson & Ashley, at Poultney, where, in 1811, he engaged in mercantile business for himself. In September 1812, he m. Harriet Murdock, daughter of Rev. James Murdock, of Martinsburgh, N. Y.; by her he had three children: Esther M., who m. Melville H. Thrall, of Gouverneur, N. Y.; James M., now of Buffalo, N. Y., and Louisa L., now deceased, who m. Charles Anthony, Esq., of Gouverneur, N. Y. His wife d. February, 1819.

January 22, 1822, he m. Mary Haven Preston, of Rupert, Vt. During his residence in Poultney he held various offices of trust, as town clerk, and justice of the peace, and was twice chosen to the Vermont Legislature. He removed, in the winter of 1824, with his family, to Gouverneur, N. Y., where he resided till his death, on the 28th day of September, 1864, in the 75th year of his age. One who knew Harvey D. Smith well, after he took up his residence in Gouverneur, has said of him: "His modest, truthful, self-reliant demeanor, soon gained him a place in the hearts of strangers, and he was happy in identifying himself with the interests of town and county; and public trusts were tendered and quietly accepted, and faithfully discharged; the office of town clerk he held for the greater part of his life, and was elected justice of the peace in 1827, and held that office, by election, until his death, a period of thirty-seven years. In 1829 he was member of the Assembly of New York, and supervisor of his town from 1827 to 1837, except one year; in 1858 he was elected special county judge, and in 1858, surrogate of St. Lawrence County. All these offices he distinguished by the sensible and useful manner in which he discharged their duties. His mind was logical, and he was a profound lawyer, without appearing to know it. His mind was remarkable for quickness and clearness of perception, his judgment sound and well bal-

anced, his affections ardent and controlling; in all, a man of the greatest simplicity, he at a glance saw the fitness of things and acted accordingly. Those able to judge of men have said of him, that without being admitted to the bar, he was the best lawyer of his day; and as a court, administered law equal to judges of the highest reputation. He was a just man, of the highest religious principles, and it was said of him that he was modeled after the pattern of Him who embodied the immutable principles of Righteousness and truth; and all along his useful life he was known as "The Peace Maker."

[Contributed by I. W. T.]

SMITH, NATHANIEL AND JAMES—Brothers, came to Poultney before the Revolutionary War, and settled in the north part of the town. Nathaniel was a surveyor; he d. about the beginning of the present century. James lived many years after his brother died; he had several children, among whom are remembered, Daniel, Bliss and Peter. Daniel and Peter both m. daughters of Stephen Maranville. Daniel had several children: Louis, m. Arila Lewis; after his decease m. Moses Gorham. Joanna m. Buel Gorham. Stephen m. Tila Manley, moved to the State of Illinois, and has been reported wealthy. James m. Fanny Manning; he d. near the Hosford crossing a few years since; she survives. Harry settled in Castleton. Bliss followed his uncle Bliss to Stillwater, N. Y. Almira and Polly married Kelloggs, living in Castleton. Chauncy m. a daughter of Eliakim Doolittle; d. in Poultney; his widow still lives in town. Bliss, the second named son of James, left town, and but little is known of him; Peter and his wife both died of small pox, leaving no children.

SMITH, EBENEZER—Came to Poultney the latter part of the last century. He built the house now occupied by Joseph Wade, on Beaman street, lived and died there. He had three daughters, and one of them, as before appears, became the wife of William Miller. Another daughter, Electa, m. Adna Noble, and had two children; one m. David Lewis, the other, Heman

Chaffee. Aurilla, the third daughter of Ebenezer Smith, m. an Edson, the father of Melzer Edson, of Rutland.

SMITH, REUBEN—Was born in Pittsford; m. Matilda Cooper, of the same town. After their marriage they lived in northern New York for a little time, then in Brandon, Vt., for about 15 years; in Castleton about one year, and from there moved to Poultney, about 25 years ago. They had seven children: Allen, Lois, Morris, Mary, Caroline and Dennis; the other died young. Mr. Smith d. in Poultney; has been dead about seven years; his widow is still living. Allen, the eldest son, lives in Michigan; Lois m. Joseph Cornish, and is now his widow; Morris m. Myra Mallary, and lives in Middletown; Mary is married, and lives in Sioux City, Iowa; Caroline m. John Moody and lives in Rutland; Dennis m. Amanda Gilman—she d. and he m. for a second wife Arabella Hodgkins; they reside in Poultney.

SMITH, ANDREW J.—Was b. in Brandon Nov. 21, 1828. He was a son of John and Betsey Smith, late of Brandon. He came to Poultney about 1850, and m. Lydia E. Govey, daughter of Peter and Lucy Govey, June 16, 1851; Lydia E. was b. Aug. 15, 1828. They have had three children: Maria, b. Sept. 19, 1854—d. in infancy; Melinda, C., b. May 31, 1857; Ellen M., b. Sept. 30, 1858. Mr. Smith has been employed in the Ruggles foundry as a machinist, and is noted for his industrious habits.

SMITH, HORACE—(Son of a Methodist preacher) was born in South Granville, N. Y., Feb. 1st, 1825. Married Calista J. Babcock, of Ft. Ann (who was b. Sept. 26, 1824), June 2, 1847, by whom he had two children: Flora C., who received her education at Ripley Female College, in Poultney, and is now teaching in Elizabethtown, N. J.; and Fred D., who is clerk in a dry goods store, in Troy. Mr. Smith moved to Poultney in April, 1868, and has been engaged most of the time in the potato trade. His influence is in favor of good order. His wife and children are active members of the Baptist Church. The world is the better for their being in it.

SCRIBNER, PETER—Was a resident of the town as early as 1797. He owned what is now the town farm, located in Hampshire Hollow; he was a substantial, well-to-do farmer. He was twice m., and had by his first wife a family of several children. A son, Reuben, m. Laura Mears, and moved from Poultney many years ago. Charity, a daughter, m. Sherebiah Evans and went to some place West. William Henry Harrison Scribner, another son of Peter, was a resident of Poultney until about 1865, and lived on the Todd place, a half mile east of East Poultney. He m. a Miss Smith, of West Rutland, who d. since Mr. Scribner removed from Poultney; he is again m. and lives in Castleton. Grove S., a son of Mr. Scribner, held an office in one of the companies of Vermont sharp shooters, in the War of the Rebellion. There were several other children whose names we are unable to give. Peter Scribner d. July 28, 1856, at the age of 87.

SPAULDING, JULIUS—Removed from Middletown to Poultney in the Spring of 1841. He was a deacon of the Middletown Congregational Church when he removed from there. He has been twice married; his first wife was Betsey Copeland, of Middletown; she d. Feb. 3, 1865. For his second wife he m. the widow of Arch. Herrick, with whom he now resides, on the west part of the Guernsey farm, east of the east village. His children were: Edwin Clement, Fanny C., Mary Elizabeth, Moses Jay and Jessie. Edwin C. is now an editor in Lake City, Mich.; Fanny C. d. from a blow from an ax, March 29, 1851.

SPAULDING, LOOMIS C.—Has been a resident of Poultney about twelve years. He bought the Brown farm, located about two miles north of the village, where he has resided. It was on this farm that several slate quarries were developed, which are mentioned in the chapter on that subject. Mr. Spaulding has been twice married; his first wife was a daughter of P. M. Harrington, of Middletown; his second wife was Fanny Swallow; he has had two children by the second wife.

SPRAGUE, DANIEL—Was b. in the State of Connecticut, Nov. 4, 1769. He was by trade, a blacksmith, which trade he learned

of Thomas Maxon, of Salisbury, Ct., whose daughter, Hannah, he afterwards married, and who was the mother of his children. He moved to Poultney as early as 1798, and settled in the west village, at the place now occupied by the widow of John Lewis, and carried on blacksmithing as long as he was in business. His children were: Isaac Newton, Norman, Chauncey, Mary Ann, Harriet, Julia Ann, George Washington, and one other; name not given.

Daniel Sprague was one of the substantial men of his time; was one of the early postmasters of the town, and held other important positions. He d. June 2, 1853; his wife d. Dec. 20, 1858.

Isaac Newton, the eldest son, graduated at Middlebury College, entered the ministry, and has had a leading position in his denomination (Presbyterian). He is a fine speaker, and been noted as a superior elocutionist. He was pastor of a church in Brooklyn, many years, and now resides in Geneseo, N. Y.

Norman left home when a young man, and was never heard of after; it is supposed that he died.

Chauncey was drowned when about 5 years old.

Mary Ann m. Judge Benj. F. Witherel; she died of cholera, in 1832.

Harriet m. Henry Stanley; she d. March 10, 1844, at the age of 45.

Julia Ann m. Oliver M. Hyde, and is now living in Detroit, Mich.

George W., the youngest, was twice married; his first wife was Charlotte Sprague, a cousin; had two children by her: Louisa and Caroline; both d. young. For his second wife he m. Lucy Ann Potter, of Wells. The children from this marriage were: Dan P. and Julia Hyde (twins), Anna Maxon, George Henry and Caroline Rebecca (twins), William Wheeler and Harriet S. Dan P. is married, has three children, and lives in Texas. Julia H. m. C. W. Knapp, and resides in Poultney; she has three children. Anna m. H. C. Hopson, and lives in Detroit; she had two children who d. in infancy. Geo. H. m. Carrie Cable, and lives in Greenfield, Mich.; she had one

child who d. in infancy. William W. lives in Detroit, unmarried. Henrietta S. m. Silas W. Bullock, lives in Detroit, and has two children. George W. removed from Poultney to Detroit in 1833; was in active business there until near the time of his death, which occurred Dec. 28, 1837. His widow is still living.

STANLEY.—Hon. John Stanley removed from Canaan, Ct. to Poultney in the Fall of 1791, accompanied by his father and mother and three children. He was a merchant in Connecticut, and brought his goods with him; moved into a house standing on the site of the brick house now occupied by Jonas Clark, opened his store in one part and lived with his family in the other. About 1794 he purchased the property where now the Beaman hotel stands, and moved into a one-story house that then stood there, and erected a building for a store directly opposite, on the south side of Main street; subsequently he removed the old house and erected a two-story building, which comprises a part of the Beaman hotel building, and in 1805, or 1806, opened a public house. In 1808 he sold out the public house, and moved back to the old house he first occupied, and there, in 1816, erected the brick house above named, where he resided until his death. About the time Mr. Stanley sold the public house, in 1808, he failed, and his mercantile business was suspended. He gave up all he had to his creditors, and told them to take it in satisfaction of his debts; as far as it would go. Dr. Dewey, about this time, had invented his shearing machine, elsewhere mentioned, and Mr. Stanley commenced the manufacture of the machines, in which he was successful, and paid all his old debts, with interest. A common remark at that time was, "John Stanley is an honest man." Mr. Stanley's business in the manufacture of shearing machines, and his other business subsequent to his failure, will sufficiently appear, perhaps, in the latter part of chapter 10. Mr. Stanley was elected judge of Probate Court for the district of Fairhaven, in 1824, which office he held by repeated elections, until 1829; during the same time Almon Warner was register. Those who knew Judge

Stanley have ever spoken of him as a model of integrity. In this respect he doubtless furnished in himself one of the best examples the town has had. He was devoted to the public interests; he gave the land on which the first Methodist (Stone) Church was built and superintended the building. He gave the ground for the old cemetery on Beaman street. He always was an attendant upon the M. E. Church, and, with his wife became a member some years before his death. The early enterprises of the town, as the first post office, the turnpike, the line of stages and other enterprises found in him an efficient advocate and supporter. As a business man he was enterprising, and delighted in success as that promoted the public interests. He lived long enough to see firmly established the Troy Conference Academy, and the Poultney bank; institutions which he gave all the aid in their establishment his declining years would permit. The children of John Stanley were: Ruth, George and Sophronia, b. in Connecticut, and John, Sarah, Henry and Myron N., b. in Poultney.

Ruth m. Rollin C. Mallary; George d. young, and Sophronia d. in Poultney, unmarried. John Stanley, Jr., d. in Baltimore; he was in business in that city for many years before his death. Sarah m. Daniel Mallary, Jr., and d. many years ago.

Stanley, Henry—Was born Dec. 1795. Early in life he was actively engaged in business. In chapter 10 of this work a portion of Mr. Stanley's business history appears, and it was then intended to go more in detail into the same in a biographical sketch, but having at this point used all the space allotted us in the beginning, we feel obliged to abridge as much as is consistent. The magnitude of the business built up in Poultney by Mr. Stanley, and its effect in bringing into existence other business interests, and thereby building up the town, we hope are sufficiently shown in the chapter above referred to, and by what incidentally appears elsewhere. Business critics might discover in Mr. Stanley's career a want of caution, but they would nevertheless find in him an intensely active man, enterprising, liberal, generous to a fault, and ardently devoted to the public interests. He erected the Ruggles foundry buildings, what is

now known as the Poultney House, and the dwelling house now owned and occupied by Dea. Joslin. He was very active and contributed largely of his means in establishing the Troy Conference Academy; he was the leading man in procuring the charter for the Poultney bank; he did an important work in grading the streets and almost at his own expense; he was ever ready to lend a helping hand in any worthy public enterprise. His large business was closed up in 1842, or about that time, but he remained here a few years after, and long enough to originate the scheme of building the Rutland and Washington railroad. He was a member of the Vermont Senate in 1847-8, and sometimes held town offices when he could be prevailed on to accept them. He now resides in Brooklyn, N. Y., and is 80 years old. He should be remembered as one of the best and most useful citizens the town has had.

Myron N. Stanley now resides in New York.

STEVENS, BARNUM—Married Sophronia Manning; he and his wife are both dead. They had four daughters and two sons. Jenks B., the oldest, enlisted in the War of 1861, and d. while in the service of his country; his remains were brought to Poultney and interred in the new cemetery. Don, the other son, is still living. Of the daughters, Susan m. James M. Dewey, who now resides in Fairhaven; Fanny m. Proctor Swallow, and lives in Poultney; Ursula and Rosaline R. live in this town, unmarried, and are worthy members of the Baptist Church. Each returning season they decorate with flowers the grave of their lost brother; an example worthy of imitation.

THOMPSON.—David Thompson came from Goshen, Conn., to Poultney in the latter part of the last century with his family. He had two sons, Amos and Jesse, and several daughters. His daughter Lucy m. Timothy Crittenden; Esther m. Rev. Clark Kendrick; Hannah m. Elkanah Ashley, and after his decease, Elisha Ashley; and of two (names not given), one m. Ezekiel Buel, another m. David Hurlburt; Olive d., unmarried.

Amos, the elder son was twice m.; he first m. Dotha Brace, by whom he had six children: four sons and two daughters.

ters. Horace was in the War of 1812, and severely wounded in the battle of Plattsburg. He afterwards studied medicine, acquired a good reputation as a physician, and d. in early life in Philadelphia. Norman m. Seraph Ruggles, became a successful merchant in Georgia, left there before the War of the Rebellion, and d. in Roxford, Ill., in 1874. Amos, Jr., married and went into business in Boston, where he still resides. Albert m. a Miss Manning and moved to some place West. Eliza m. Dr. Lockwood and resides in the State of Illinois. Dotha, the youngest of the six children, m. Simeon Mears and now resides in Chicago. Judge Thompson, for his second wife, m. Nancy Christy, by whom he had two children: James E. and Horace. Both of these sons went to Georgia and accumulated considerable property, and just before the War of 1861, closed up their business there and went to St. Paul, Minn., where they commenced a banking business. James E. is dead; Horace is still in business at St. Paul. Hon. Amos Thompson was a leading man in the town many years. He represented the town in the years 1804, '05, '06, '07, '08, '13, '14 and '16; he was one of the Assistant Judges of Rutland County Court for eleven years, commencing with 1809, and Chief Judge of the same Court in the 1821-4. He was a popular man with the people, and withal a good and useful man in society. He d. Jan. 1, 1849.

Jesse Thompson, the second son of David, m. Huldah Richards, and had seven children: Frederick, Franklin, Emily, Lorrison, Huldah, Laura, and Abigail. Frederick m. Eunice Horr, and had two children: Lorrison E. and Stilman K. Lorrison E. m. Harriet Crittenden, and has two children; he is in the mercantile business in Poultney. Stilman K. m. Mercy Frisbie; he is a dentist, and now resides in Greeley, Colorado. Franklin, the second son of Jesse, m. Louisa Govey, and had one child, John, who d. Aug. 21, 1875, at the age of 31. Emily, the eldest daughter of Jesse, m. George Stewart, and d. in the Spring of 1874, leaving three children. Lorrison, the third son of Jesse, has been twice married; he resides in Ansonia, Ct. Huldah m. Andrew Martin, and lives in Malone, N.

Y.; she has five children. Laura m. Lemuel Harvey, and d. at Ft. Edward, N. Y., about 20 years ago. Abigail m. Samuel Stewart, and d. in Chataquay, N. Y.

Jesse Thompson d. Jan. 1, 1843, at the age of 73.

Frederick and Franklin Thompson and Lorrison E. still reside in Poultney.

TODD, THOMAS.—Nearly all the knowledge we have been able to gain of Mr. Todd has already been given in different parts of this work. He was a pioneer in the woolen manufacturing in the town, and was an active, driving man in his business. He was in Poultney as early as 1795, and had a large business for his time for many years. He was twice married, and by his first wife raised a large family of children, none of whom are living here. His son, Alanson Todd, resided in Poultney until about the year 1865, when he went to Nebraska, but now resides Shoreham, Vt. Thomas Todd d. in Hampton, whither he went a few years before his death, to reside on the farm of his second wife.

TURNER, MOSES.—Capt. Moses Turner was one of the early inhabitants of the town. He d. July 26, 1831. He was a well-known and prominent citizen for many years, but whether any of his descendants are now living, and if so, where, are questions that cannot be answered by the writer.

WARD.—Hon. William Ward married Lucy Church, Dec. 11, 1763, and removed from New Marlboro to Poultney in November, 1775, and settled in the upper part of Finel Hollow, where he resided until his death, and on the same farm since owned and occupied by his descendants. His biographer says of him: "He was one of the early settlers, and one of that sturdy band that resisted, step by step, and day by day, the progress of Burgoyne's army, and participated in its capture. In the meantime, his wife, unprotected and exposed to the ravages of the British soldiery, and their savage allies, fled to Bennington, fifty miles through a wilderness, on foot with her children, carrying the youngest in her arms, and without a man to protect

them; but reached Bennington and were safe. With others they returned after the surrender of Burgoyne at Sartoga.

"Mr. Ward was a member of the convention which formed the Constitution of the State. He was one of the Judges of the County Court for the county of Rutland for six years; was the first Judge of the Probate Court of the District of Fairhaven, which office he held for twenty-two years; he served as Justice of the Peace forty years; was the first Representative of the town, and had several successive elections. He made a public profession of religion more than fifty years, and served as deacon nearly forty years. His health was remarkably good—he was never confined to his bed an hour from sickness; never had a bone broken or dislocated; never took an emetic or cathartic; he was never bled, nor did he ever lose a meal of victuals until the Friday before his death."

It may be added here that Judge Ward was highly esteemed and respected as a citizen, and venerated as a Christian, and it was undoubtedly true of him "that he always performed the various duties assigned him, whether public or private, civil or religious, with perfect fidelity and integrity. He d. Aug. 3. 1819, at the age of 76; his wife d. Jan. 6, 1846, at the great age of 98. Their children were:

- Bernard, b. Nov. 4, 1764, m. Rachel Strong.
- Lucy, b. April 14, 1768, m. Philip Brookins.
- Dexter, b. May 28, 1770, m. Hannah Stevens.
- Louisa, b. June 25, 1772, m. Maj. Asabel Pond.
- Abigail, b. July 26, 1774, m. William Cilley.
- William, b. Feb. 28, 1778, m. Anna Spencer.
- Elisha, b. July 30, 1780, m. Zelina Denzilo.
- Almira, b. Dec. 13, 1782, d. at the age of 4 years.
- Lorenzo, b. July 11, 1785, m. Nabby Cleaveland.
- Orlando, b. June 24, 1787, m. Phebe Wood.
- Sidna, b. May 20, 1789, m. Eliot Porter.
- Charles, b. Jan. 3, 1792, m. Lydia King.

The limits of this work will not allow the tracing out of all the descendants of William Ward. It appears above that his

twelve children, with one exception, were married; most of them had families, and the descendants are scattered about the country.

Ward, William—The third son and sixth child of William, Sen., succeeded to his father's homestead, where he resided until his death. He was a good citizen, and had the confidence of his townsmen. He was twice m.; his first wife was a daughter of John Spencer, of East Hartford, Ct., who d. Jan 3, 1819, at the age of 38; his second, Anna, widow of A. P. Hitchcock, of Granville, N. Y., he m. March 7, 1821. His children were: Elisha, b. June 20, 1804, m. Eliza Pease; Spencer, b. Jan. 7, 1806, m. widow Ann Rice; Atarah, b. April 15, 1808, d. in infancy; Atarah, b. Apr. 15, 1809, m. Spencer Cilley; William W., b. July 6, 1811, and lives in Cincinnati, O.; Charles, b. June 27, 1813, m. Sophia Sinclair Ama, b. Nov. 18, 1812, d. at Poultney, unmarried, Aug. 26, 1839; Almira, b. June 3, 1818, m. Morgan Sacket; Fanny, b. May 28, 1823, d. at Silver Creek, Chautauqua Co., N. Y., unmarried, Aug. 22, 1845; Eliza, b. Jan. 23, 1825, m. Benjamin F. Farwell.

William Ward, Jr., d. Oct. Oct. 11, 1850. Elisha Ward, the eldest of the children of William, Jr., studied law, and for a short time was in practice in Poultney. He has often been called an "original genius," and such he was in the sense that term is used. He m. Eliza, a daughter of Royal Pease, May 28, 1833, and removed to Chautauqua County, N. Y. He had five children. Charles P. Ward succeeded to the old homestead, where he lived until his death, which occurred December, 1872. He left a widow and four children: Helen S., William S., Arthur and Ella., who now reside upon the Ward homestead.

Chauncey Ward, now living in Poultney, is a son of Lorenzo Ward.

WARD, MOSES—Was born June 27, 1787, at Hebron, N. Y. He married Betsey Harrington, Feb. 22, 1810; his wife was b. near Cambridge, N. Y., Dec. 19, 1790. They had twelve children:

Almira, b. in Hartford, N. Y., April 10, 1811, d. Aug. 4, 1811.

William H., b. in Hartford, Nov. 9, 1812.

Walter, b. in Danby, Vt., March 23, 1815.

Ann Maria, b. in Hampton, N. Y., June 8, 1817.

Hiram J., b. in Hampton, Aug. 30, 1819.

James M., b. in Hampton, May 10, 1822.

Benj. F., b. in Hampton, Aug. 4, 1824.

David B., b. in Hampton, Sept. 14, 1826, d. Sept. 10, 1829.

Solon L., b. in Hampton, Oct. 6, 1828.

Martin B., b. in Hampton, Dec. 4, 1830.

Lyman S., b. in Hampton, Jan. 18, 1834, d. Dec. 27, 1861.

Sarah J., b. in Hampton, Dec. 4, 1836.

Moses Ward held prominent positions in places where he lived. He moved from Hampton to Poultney over twenty years ago, and d. April 11, 1862. His widow d. in Poultney Nov. 7, 1875, and was nearly 85 years old.

William H. now resides in Hartford, N. Y.; Walter in Granville; Anna Maria in Hampton; Hiram in Granville; James in Illinois; Benj. F. in Poultney, and keeps a livery stable; Solon L. in Poultney, and is a dentist; Martin in Cherokee, Iowa, and Sarah in Afton, N. Y.

Benjamin Ward, who resides in Poultney, is a son of John Ward, who was a brother of Moses Ward.

WATSON.—Capt. William Watson served seven years in the Revolutionary War—was an ardent friend of the Colonies; he espoused their cause with a will, and no sacrifice seemed too great for him to make to promote their interests; and his uncompromising hatred to British rule was equally prominent with his zeal for independence. He was the author of that celebrated toast, so often repeated since; it was given at a 4th of July celebration in Poultney, about 1810: "The enemies of our Country; may they have cobweb breeches, porcupine saddle, a hard trotting horse, and an eternal journey." He was a man of a brilliant intellect, well educated, but unfortunately, in the Revolutionary Army, he acquired intemperate habits. He was never married, and in the latter part of his

life seemed to transfer his affections and sympathy to a black and white dog, which was his constant companion wherever he appeared, staff in hand, on the street. But, in process of time, Comus died, as other dogs do. "Captain Bill," as he was familiarly called, procured a box and buried him on the south side of the street, nearly opposite the Congregational meeting house in East Poultney. At his grave he erected a slab with this inscription:

"Comus is dead! Good dog, well bred;
Here he lies—enough said."

WELLS.—Enos Wells, it is supposed, was the first man of the name of Wells who settled in Poultney. He settled on what was afterwards known as the Noyes farm, not long after the Revolutionary War. He died in the early part of the present century.

WELLS, NOAH—Was b. in Colechester, Ct., and came from thence to Poultney about the year 1795, and went to live with Enos Wells, who was his uncle. Noah was then a young man, unmarried. In 1805 he bought the "hill farm," as the family have since called it, situated in a southerly direction from the village, and the same farm on which are now the Gibson and Schenectady slate quarries, and now owned by George Gibson. About 1807 he married Lucy, daughter of John Broughton; he had three children: Abba L., Anna R. and Pomeroy. He lived on this farm until 1822, then purchased the "Sam Hyde" farm, moved onto that and resided there until his death, which occurred May 27, 1828, at the age of 56 years. Lucy, his wife, d. Nov. 1, 1830, at the age of 41.

Abba L. d. June 18, 1823, aged 16 years.

Anna R. m. Jonas Gibson, and d. May 27, 1832, at the age of 24, leaving two children, who d. young.

Wells, Pomeroy—Married Rebecca A., daughter of William Blossom, Aug. 30, 1834, and has had four children:

Helen, m. George W. Gibson, son of Jonas Gibson, Sept 11, 1861, and d. May 25, 1868, at the age of 32, leaving two sons: Edwin Wells, b. Aug. 26, 1862; Harry Potter, b. Dec. 12, 1866,

now residing in Schenectady, N. Y. Charles S. b. Feb. 6, 1840, m. Anna E., daughter of S. P. Hooker, Sept 18, 1865; had one daughter, Helen Josephine; they are now residing in Leroy, N. Y.

Edward Adelbert was drowned July 27, 1855, at the age of 10 years, while bathing in the Poultney river.

George H. b. June 12, 1848, m. Alice C., daughter of Robert Bull, Nov. 28, 1871. She d. April 21, 1874, at the age of 21 years, leaving one child, Helen, b. Nov. 4, 1872.

Pomeroy Wells was born on the Wells hill farm, Dec. 3, 1810; and has resided on that and on the Hyde farm, later known as the Wells farm, all his life, with the exception of two years, 1834-5, when he was in trade in Granville.

After the foregoing was printed, the friends informed us that Helen, the wife of George W. Gibson, died May 25, 1869, instead of 1868, as above appears.

WEBSTER, ELIJAH D.—Settled in Poultney as early as 1795, and was one of the organic members of the Baptist Church, and for many years a deacon of that church. He was twice m.; his second wife was a daughter of Calvin Mallary. As appears in another place, his daughter Laura m. Richard Jones; she was a daughter of his first wife. Of the children by his second wife there were Mary, Caroline, William and Charles. Mary m. Reuben Hosford; she now resides on her father's homestead, a widow. Caroline d., unmarried. William and Charles went west, and it is supposed are both dead.

Dea. Webster was a worthy citizen, a man of sound and good judgment. He d. July 17, 1823, at the age of 54.

WHEELER.—John Wheeler was one of the early settlers of the town, and settled in Hampshire Hollow, and owned the first farm south of what is now the town farm. He d. at an advanced age, then living with his daughter, the wife of Calvin Hinman. The name Reuben Wheeler several times before appears. He was a man of considerable business capacity, and his business while in Poultney is sufficiently given elsewhere.

Wheeler, William—Was b. in Bethlehem, Litchfield County;

Conn., in November, 1796. His parents came to Poultney when he was an infant, but removed from Poultney to Onandaga County, N. Y., in 1799. His father was drowned soon after while crossing Onandaga Lake, and he returned to Poultney to live with his grandfather, John Wheeler. When quite young he was apprenticed to his uncle, Reuben Wheeler, to learn the trade of clothier. He had a good common school education, and taught school several winters. For some time he was connected with Judge Stanley in the cloth-dressing business, and from about 1825 to 1829, he was in the mercantile business in East Poultney; then he was a clerk for Henry Stanley in the foundry for some years. He was the inventor of a curry-comb, which he manufactured for awhile, and for some time engaged in the manufacture of candlesticks. In 1865 he received the appointment of Examiner of Patents, and removed to Washington, where he resided until 1867; went to Spring Valley, N. J., to live with his friends residing there, where he d. Dec. 27, 1868.

William Wheeler was twice m. In 1819 he m. Lydia Babcock, who d. in 1852. By her he had five children, all of whom d. young. For his second wife he m. Sarah J. Allen, of Lansingburgh, N. Y., who survived him. Mr. Wheeler was an active member of the Congregational Church, fearless and frank in the expression of his opinions on all moral questions, and always a firm and persistent advocate of the temperance cause.

WHEELER, JONATHAN R.—Was an early resident of the town. He was not of kin to either of the others above named. He was a deacon of the Congregational Church for several years, and a valued member of the church and society; he d. April 27, 1837.

WATKINS, BOARDWELL—Came to Poultney in the latter part of the last century, and settled on the farm now owned and occupied by John Driscoll, where he reared a family of twelve children: William; Rollin J., who m. Betsey Gorham; Laura, m. Dr. Tucker; Lucinda; Harriet, m. Daniel Andrus; Eveline, m. Stephen Buckland; Alanson; Ahira; Alvin; Sarah; Anna,

and Samuel, all of whom are dead except Dea. Rollin J., an exemplary man, now living in the east village.

WILLIAMS, ABIJAH—Married Asenath Perrin and settled south of East Poultney, on the farm now owned and occupied by Thomas Griffin, about the beginning of the present century. They had seven sons and one daughter: Ambrose, Abijah, Albemarl, Isaac, Amos, Cogswell and Josiah; the daughter, Eunice, m. George Davis, who lived and died in East Poultney.

WILLIAMS, WILLIAM R.—Was b. in Carnarvon, Wales, in the year 1822; and emigrated to the United States in 1842. He m., in 1849, Miss Anna Rees, of New York City. They have had seven children:

Theodore, b. March 25, 1851, m. June 2, 1874, has one child (Oriola), and is now one of the editors of the Troy Press.

Caradoc, b. June 2, 1851, d. Feb. 2, 1853.

Emris, b. Dec. 19, 1853; he is now a law student at Poultney.

Emily, b. Nov. 11, 1855.

Victoria, b. Sept. 20, 1857.

Jennie, b. Aug. 5, 1859, d. Aug. 6, 1859.

Elizabeth, b. Nov. 11, 1860.

WILLIAMS, JOHN R.—(A brother of William R.) b. in Bangor, Wales, in 1824, emigrated to the United States in 1845, married Elizabeth Culver, of Newton, N. J., in 1849; his wife died in 1857. Their children were:

Anna, b. June 10, 1850; married.

John, b. Jan. 11, 1852, d. June 14, 1852.

Louise, b. May 17, 1853.

Jeremiah, b. Aug. 13, 1855, d. Sept. 6, 1855.

Fred, b. Oct. 16, 1857.

William R. and John R. Williams came to Poultney in 1866, and have since that time been in the business of quarrying and manufacturing slate. They are of the firm of Williams Brothers & Co., and do an extensive business in the quarrying of slate, and manufacturing the same at their slate mill in Poultney.

WHITNEY, SOLOMON—Was born in Canaan, Ct., Nov. 11, 1760. He came to Poultney at an early day, and m. Mary Marshall, and settled about a mile north of East Poultney; his wife was b. Aug. 17, 1767, and d. Feb. 26, 1837. Their children were:

Lucy, b. Nov. 11, 1786, and m. Harvey Finel, as elsewhere appears.

Sally, b. Feb. 23, 1787, m. O. L. Angevine, whom she survives, and now lives about a mile north of the west village, with her son, John.

Ichabod, the oldest son, b. in 1789, and d. in 1807.

John, the second son, b. Sept. 1, 1791, m. Sally Hollenbeck, and d. a few years after, leaving no children.

Solomon, Jun., b. June 4, 1793, m. Nancy Hurlburt (who d. several years ago); he now lives with his children in Iowa.

Polly, b. May 22, 1796, m. Caleb Butler, moved west, and d.

Chester, b. May 22, 1798, m. Ruth Crane, and d. August 6, 1845.

Lydia, b. April 8, 1800, m. Harvey Mallary, and both d. several years ago.

Ruth, b. Sept. 22, 1804, m. and left town.

Eliza, b. March 4, 1807. She also passed away.

WOOD, SAMUEL—Was born Aug. 6, 1758, in the State of Connecticut, and, it is supposed, in the town of Windham. He m. Margaret Morgan, Dec. 29, 1785; she was b. Sept. 20, 1762. They came to Poultney, it is supposed, before the year 1799. Their children were:

Orvelin, b. Jan. 28, 1787, at Bennington; d. at Pawlet.

Morgan, b. Dec. 6, 1788, at Bennington, went to the State of Ohio, and has resided there since, if living.

Betsey, b. Jan. 11, 1791, at Bennington; d. at St. Johnsbury, not long since.

Samuel, b. Sept. 10, 1793, at Hebron, N. Y.; d. at Wells, about three years ago.

Joseph, b. March 10, 1795, at Hebron, N. Y.; d. in Poultney about 50 years ago.

Hiram, b. Feb. 3, 1799, at Poultney; d. in Castleton about 30 years ago.

Julia, b. Feb. 24, 1802, d. at Gouverneur, N. Y., about 20 years ago.

Benjamin F., b. August 29, 1804, at Poultney, and d. in Poultney about 40 years ago.

Emily, b. June 16, 1807; m. Frederick Ruggles, and d. June 15, 1872, leaving three children.

WOODMAN, SAMUEL—Was among the early settlers; was a manufacturer of brown earthen-ware; his dwelling house stood where A. E. Knapp now lives, and his pottery about where the bank building now stands. He had two sons and two daughters: Samuel, junior, was a saddler and harness-maker, and moved to the north part of the State. John m. Thomas Todd's daughter, by whom he had two sons: Charles and Archibald; Charles is now living in Boston, and is reported wealthy. John succeeded his father in the business of the pottery: he and his wife d. in Poultney. Aurilla m. John P. Adams, and both d. at Hampton Corners. Lois, the other daughter, d. unmarried.

APPENDIX.

TOWN REPRESENTATIVES.

1778 William Ward,	1816 Amos Thompson,
1779 William Ward,	1817 Joel Beaman,
1780 William Ward,	1818 Joel Beaman,
1781 Abisha Moseley,	1819 Asahel Pond,
1782 William Ward,	1820 Asahel Pond,
1783 William Ward,	1821 Harvey D. Smith,
1784 William Ward,	1822 Harvey D. Smith,
1785 William Ward,	1823 John Ransom,
1786 William Ward,	1824 John Ransom,
1787 Thomas Ashley,	1825 Harris Hosford,
1788 unknown	1826 Harris Hosford,
1789 James Brookins,	1827 Almon Warner,
1790 William Ward,	1828 Almon Warner,
1791 Thomas Ashley,	1829 Daniel Mallary,
1792 Thomas Ashley,	1830 Joel Beaman,
1793 Thomas Ashley,	1831 Joel Beaman,
1794 Isaac Hosford,	1832 William L. Farnum,
1795 Isaac Hosford,	1833 William L. Farnum,
1796 Jonas Safford,	1834 Almon Warner,
1797 William Ward,	1835 Almon Warner,
1798 William Ward,	1836 Joel Beaman,
1799 William Ward,	1837 William L. Farnum,
1800 Thomas Ashley,	1838 Amon Bailey,
1801 Thomas Ashley,	1839 Amon Bailey,
1802 Timothy Crittenden,	1840 Joel Beaman,
1803 Timothy Crittenden,	1841 William P. Noyes,
1804 Amos Thompson,	1842 William P. Noyes,
1805 Amos Thompson,	1843 Henry G. Neal,
1806 Amos Thompson,	1844 Henry G. Neal,
1807 Amos Thompson,	1845 Adin Kendrick,
1808 Amos Thompson,	1846 Adin Kendrick,
1809 John Stanley,	1847 Amon Bailey,
1810 John Stanley,	1848 Amon Bailey,
1811 Asahel Pond,	1849 Amon Bailey,
1812 Asahel Pond,	1850 Joseph Joslin,
1813 Amos Thompson,	1851 John Lewis,
1814 Amos Thompson,	1852 Joseph Joslin,
1815 John Stanley,	1853 Joseph Joslin,

1854 William L. Farnum,	1864 Charles A. Rann,
1855 Frederick Ruggles,	1865 Merritt Clark,
1856 Frederick Ruggles,	1866 Merritt Clark,
1857 John B. Beaman,	1867 Barnes Frisbie,
1858 John B. Beaman,	1868 Barnes Frisbie,
1859 James Winchell,	1869 Barnes Frisbie.
1860 James Winchell,	BIENNIAL AFTER 1869.
1861 Harry Ransom,	1870-1 John B. Beaman,
1862 Harry Ransom,	1872-3 Barnes Frisbie,
1863 Charles A. Rann,	1874-5 Harvey Rowe.

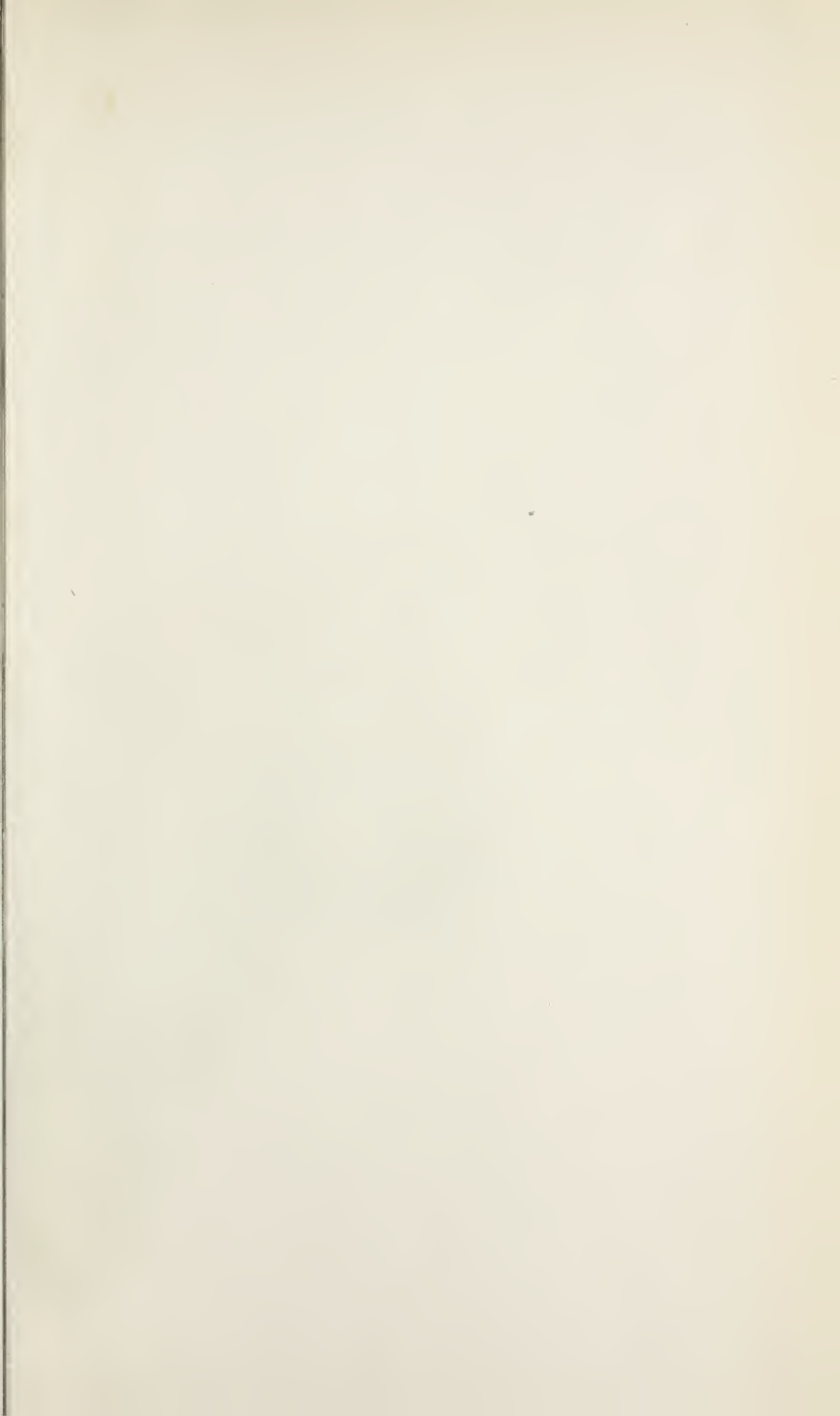
With the exception of one year (1788), the above list of Representatives is complete. Effort has been made to get a list of the Town Clerks and Selectmen, but we have failed to procure a full list. Our own records were burned, and the Secretary of State has not a full record of the town officers.

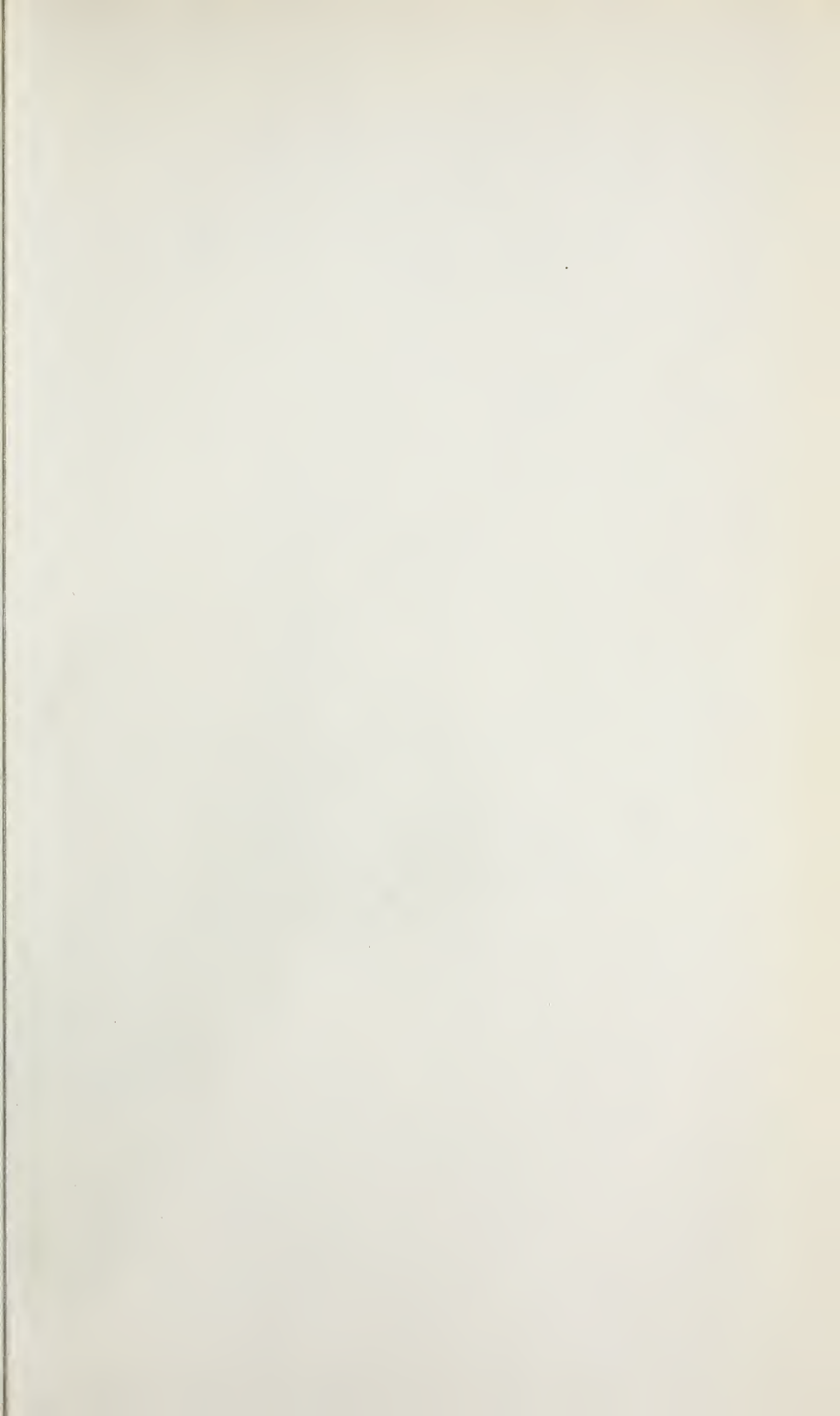
It before appears that Heber Allen was the first town clerk, and that Isaac Hosford was town clerk (it is supposed about twenty years). Elisha Ashley held the office in 1813. Harvey D. Smith was elected in 1814, and held the office eleven years. Henry G. Neal was first elected in 1827, and from thence held the office ten years in succession; he was elected in 1850, and held the office subsequent to that date several years. Amos Bliss was elected Town Clerk in 1841, and held the office seven years. Stephen W. Dana, William P. Noyes, Almon Warner, Peter Farnam, Nelson Ransom, Barnes Frisbie, Edward Clark, and L. E. Thompson have been town clerks. H. T. Hull is now Town Clerk.

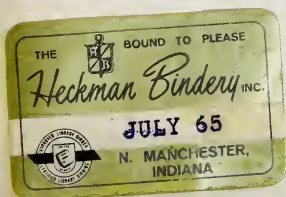
It may be proper briefly to notice here, as a matter of history, some business concerns that have grown up in the town which have not hitherto been brought out.

Fred W. Moseley and M. O. Stoddard, under the firm name of Moseley and Stoddard, have recently built up in this village quite an extensive and apparently prosperous business in the manufacture and sale of cheese factory apparatus and dairy furnishing goods. In 1873 they issued their first price list, and their establishment was the first of the kind in New England, and it is supposed to be the only one now in existence east of Little Falls, N. Y. The associated dairy system, which is of recent origin, and which is being generally adopted by dairymen, has created the necessity of vats and apparatus for factories and creameries, and it is worthy of record that the enterprise of Moseley & Stoddard established the first general supply depot of dairy furnishing goods in New England within the town of Poultney.

The history of the newspapers in Poultney was not completed. Besides the Poultney Gazette and Northern Spectator may be added the Poultney Bulletin and Poultney Journal. The first number of the Poultney Bulletin was issued March 12, 1868; John Newman, D. D., editor, George C. Newman, assistant editor, and J. A. Morris, publisher. September, 1870, it was sold to H. L. Stillson and William Haswell; Stillson sold to Haswell Aug. 12, 1871; Mr. Haswell continued the publication until November, 1873. In December, 1873, R. J. Humphrey bought the Bulletin office, and on the 19th of December, 1873, the first number of the Poultney Journal was issued by Frisbie & Humphrey, publishers, and B. Frisbie, editor. The publication of the Journal has been since continued with a gradually increasing circulation. A job printing office has been connected with it, and the patronage of that has been on the increase, coming largely from adjacent towns. The Poultney History was printed in the Journal office.







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